"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; rising temperature Wednesday; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,121. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1913.— TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

SAW PARDON RING IN THAW BRIBERY

Clark Swears That He Sought to Break Up "Brokerage Business" in Asylums.

HE INVOLVES COL. SCOTT

Had Heard That He and "His Underlings" Sought to Entangle Gov. Sulzer.

THAW IS TO BE CALLED

Dr. Russell Tells on Stand of Offer of Any Part of $25,000 from Lawyer Anhut if He Would Set Thaw Free.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—A mass of new evidence bearing on the reports that Secretary William Clark of the Commission of Inquiry had without authorization used Gov. Sulzer's name in recent surreptitious efforts to secure the release of Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, from the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan, was received when the commission resumed its hearings this afternoon.

At the hearing on Friday last Secretary Clark in giving his reason for visiting Dr. John R. Russell, Superintendent of Matteawan and custodian of Harry Thaw, at the institution and for entertaining him told the committee that he was engaged in hunting for evidence to connect Dr. Russell with the acceptance of a $20,000 bribe in return for certifying to the present sanity of Thaw in order that the latter might be released. Although Mr. Clark, according to his own admission, had been engaged in this work for weeks, he did not confide in the members of the commission until the report involving him in efforts to have Thaw set at liberty had come officially before the Governor's graft hunters.

To-day Clark offered an explanation even more amazing. Clark on the stand said that the had discovered "a conspiracy on the part of the prison ring" to involve Gov. Sulzer in scandal, to the end that the members of the ring might be left in their present comfortable berths and be free to act as brokers in pardons for inmates in the State prisons, as they did under Gov. Dix. When Mr. Clark was urged to define what he meant by the words the "prison ring," he said that the men he had in mind were Col. Joseph F. Scott, State Superintendent of Prisons, and his "immediate underlings." When pressed further he became even more specific, and said the "immediate underlings" he had reference to were Dr. Russell, Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan; Dr. James V. May, President of the State Hospital Commission, and Augustus Roeder, a New York newspaper reporter.

John T. Norton, counsel for the Commission of Inquiry, gave Secretary Clark considerable leeway while he was a witness to-day. He was permitted to give conclusions instead of statements of fact whenever he chose to do so. When he declined to answer questions put to him by counsel the line of inquiry that was being pursued at the prticular time was dropped. Dr. John R. Russell and Col. Joseph F. Scott, both of whom were called as witnesses before the commission to-day, were cross-examined at length and were not permitted to leave any question unanswered.

Mr. Clark urged the commission to summon Harry Thaw himself as a witness. Chairman Carlisle said after the hearing that he questioned the propriety of bringing Thaw to the capital, but he thought the slayer of Stanford White ought to be examined at the institution of which he is an inmate.

Clark the First Witness.

"Mr. Chairman," Mr. Clark said, when called as the first witness, "in order that we may all meet on an even keel here I ask to be relieved temporarily as Secretary of this committee soon."

"We will make an order temporarily relieving you as Secretary," Chairman Carlisle replied.

Asked by John T. Norton, counsel of the committee, to tell about his connection with the matter under investigation, Mr. Clark said:

"In the early part of January information came to me that the so-called prison ring, which was made up of Supt. Scott and his immediate underlings, was engaged in a conspiracy to involve the Governor of the State of New York so that they might be retained in their positions or so that they might continue the profitable business of brokerage in pardons which they had conducted under Gov. Dix. I called the attention of the Governor to the fact that he was in grave danger. He told me that I should go to work and investigate in my own way and at the proper time report.

"I discovered that in the early part of December Dr. Russell had sent for Harry Thaw, who is confined and alleged to be insane in the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, and asked him how he would like to get out. Thaw naturally said he would like to get out first rate. Dr. Russell said: 'Well, you have been making a mistake in the way you have been proceeding. Now, I will suggest a lawyer to you and you retain him, and I will guarantee that you will be out of this place in a very short time.'

"Thaw, acting under the advice of Dr. Russell, communicated with the lawyer whose name Dr. Russell had suggested, and through his agents or through people connected with him financially, handed the agent of Dr. Russell $25,000. Dr. Russell was to release Thaw in the latter part of December, but getting the $25,000 seemed to be so easy they decided they would make another touch, but the other amount was not forthcoming and Thaw was not liberated."

Says $11,000 Was Returned.

"When Gov. Sulzer assumed office on the 1st of January, these gentlemen became very uneasy, and they reported to Thaw that he could not be released for at least six or eight months, and they handed back $11,000 of the $25,000 which they had originally received.

"This is not within my personal knowledge, but it is the fact nevertheless, and this commission can learn it by subpoenaing the various gentlemen who had to do with the transaction, and I would suggest that they begin by subpoenaing Thaw immediately.

"They discovered that I was about to make a report to the commission, and they sent for Augustus Roeder, who has been the publicity agent for the prison ring for fifteen years, probably eighteen

Continued on Page 3.

A good, substantial breakfast fits a man for the labors. MALT BREAKFAST FOOD is essential to a real breakfast.—Adv.

MARSHALL REFUSES $4,800.

Vice President-Elect Will Not Accept Household Expenses from Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President-elect, to-day refused $4,800, the amount that was carried in the regular appropriation bill to reimburse Mr. Marshall for money spent for house rent, light, heat, and water during his four years as Governor of Indiana. The former Governor said he did not believe the appropriation constitutional and sent word to the Conference Committee to strike out the $4,800.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall will leave for Washington on Wednesday, and he said he did not believe he would have the opportunity to appear personally before the committee, as he had not completed his inaugural speech.

ROCKEFELLER DOCTOR GOES.

Dr. Chappell Satisfied with His Patient's Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 24.—Dr. Walter F. Chappell, surgeon for William Rockefeller, returned to New York to-day, after visiting Mr. Rockefeller at Jekyl Island. He is satisfied with the present condition of his patient.

As Mr. Rockefeller is to remain on the island for some time, the physician will probably return later.

BRICK HOUSE BY PARCEL POST

Material Will Be Sent Through the Mails to Clay Products Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 24.—W. H. Bourne sent by parcel post this morning a brick of local manufacture to be used in building a brick house at the Chicago Coliseum during the Clay Products Exposition, which is to be held Feb. 26 to March 8.

This brick will be one of 25,000 sent by parcel post from every brick plant in the United States, to be used in the construction of this house, which will be given away and re-erected after the exposition.

The idea was orignated to test the merits of the parcel post system. A record will be kept of each brick from the time it is mailed until it is delivered in Chicago, in order to see how speedily Uncle Sam can deliver a brick house by mail.

ATTACK HIGH COST OF DYING.

Catholic Churches Will Abolish Costly Floral Funeral Tributes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The abolition of floral tributes at funerals as a means of lessening the "high cost of dying" was announced from the pulpit of St. Xavier, the leading Catholic Church of this city, to-day, when it was said no more such tributes would be allowed in the church.

The "high cost of dying," that has received so much comment lately, is laid to the extravagance of the friends and relatives of the deceased, who vie with one another in the floral tributes.

Instead of the floral display which has been prohibited the church will have memorial cards which will be distributed at the services and upon which will be printed the name of the deceased, age, and residence, a short obituary notice, and the prayer that is said for the dead.

Fathers Finn and Foley announced this decision of the church, and it is expected it will be copied generally in the other Catholic churches in the country.

GUGGENHEIM DIVORCE STANDS

Chicago Judge Refuses to Set Aside 1901 Decree—Case Probably Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—What probably constitutes the final chapter in the famous Guggenheim matrimonial tangle was closed to-day when Judge Heard of the Circuit Court handed down a decision in which he declined absolutely to set aside the decree of divorce obtained in Cook County in 1901 by Grace Guggenheim against her husband, William B. Guggenheim of New York, or to expunge the proceedings from the court records.

In the action just closed much bitterness has been displayed on both sides, and had the decision of the court been opposite to that rendered to-day extraordinary complications would have ensued, since Mr. Guggenheim, acting on the strength of the Cook County decree, has remarried, and so has his former wife, who in the present action figures as Mrs. Grace Brown Herbert-Guggenheim-Wahl.

The original divorce was granted twelve years ago by Judge Edward F. Dunne, now Governor of Illinois, and in the later proceedings much stress was laid upon the question as to whether Judge Dunne had jurisdiction to decide the question as to whether Mrs. Guggenheim was a resident of Illinois at the time she sought the divorce. Judge Heard holds that Judge Dunne had ample jurisdiction, and adds:

"Both parties entered their appearance in this case, and when the case came up for trial before Judge Dunne there can be no question that he had full power to adjudicate the matter of the residence or non-residence of the complainant. Having done so, his decision, even if erroneous or procured by perjured testimony, became conclusive, and under the laws of the State could not be impeached or set aside after the expiration of the term of the court."

WIFE SUES W. S. McALLISTER.

Seeks Separation and He Files Counter Charges.

Mrs. Adele B. McAllister, wife of Walter S. McAllister, a broker with the firm of Lisman & Co. at 30 Broad Street, started suit yesterday in the Supreme Court for a separation. Mrs. McAllister charged that the broker deserted her and failed to provide for her. She alleged that her husband was infatuated with Miss Maizie Eldon of 325 Lenox Avenue.

Davis & Mayer, attorneys for McAllister, asserted that their client had started a suit against Frederick Fischer, 72 years old, a broker of 40 Exchange Place, for $50,000 for the alienation of Mrs. McAllister's affections. In affidavits submitted by Mrs. McAllister in support of a motion for alimony and counsel fees Mrs. McAllister mentions two letters, intercepted by her, which, she said, proved her charge against her husband.

McAllister, in his answer, alleged that his wife's fondness for Fischer broke up his home at 500 West 112th Street. He denied writing one of the notes submitted to the court by his wife.

BACK TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Surgical Operation on Grimmell's Brain Failed to Cure Criminal.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—Edward E. Grimmell, the forger, who obtained a pardon and release from Dannemore prison two years ago by submitting to a surgical operation on his skull, which alienists believed would cure him of criminal tendencies, and who was convicted of burglary in the third degree on Thursday, was sentenced to Auburn prison for life to-day.

Grimmell had three previous convictions for felony against him.

FLORIDA—SUPERIOR SERVICE via Atlantic Coast Line: "N. Y. & Florida Special" leaves 12:38 noon, 3 other limited trains daily; 9:15 A. M., 3:36, 9:30 P. M. Superior Roadway, 1218 B'way. —Adv.

WILSON NOT STIRRED BY MEXICO'S PLIGHT

Shows Little Interest in the Complications Across the Border.

NOT WORRIED OVER CABINET

Chiefly Concerned with the Tariff and Currency—Extra Session Begins on April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Congress will meet in extra session on Tuesday, April 1. The announcement that this would be the date for the convening of the extra session was made to-day by President-elect Wilson.

This date was named after Mr. Wilson had received a letter from Representative Underwood, Democratic House leader.

"I have waited," said Mr. Wilson, "to learn just the state of preparedness Congress was in for the business of the new session."

Mr. Wilson wanted to call the extra session as soon as he could, and Mr. Underwood told him April 1 would be the earliest date when Congress could be ready. While Mr. Wilson did not say so, it is assumed that Mr. Underwood referred to the tariff measures and the state of their preparedness.

It is not the Cabinet which is chiefly interesting President-elect Wilson, nor is it the Mexican situation. He does not understand the general impression that he is devoting all his days and nights to making a Cabinet, or that he should be getting excited over the prospect of intervention in Mexico.

He is devoting most of his time to a study of what changes should be made in the tariff and the currency, with the Cabinet only as an incidental proposition and the Mexican situation as a matter serious, indeed, but not such as to direct his attention away from what he thinks the really fundamental things.

This is the explanation of what has been so baffling and mystifying to newspaper men and newspaper readers since this unprecedented President accepted the news of his election. The reason why he has been accused of shuffling or concealment about his Cabinet has been simply that his mind was chiefly on other things, and that he considered the placing of offices not at all except where such a placing represented a principle.

This, too, is the explanation of his attitude, inexplicable to many, in the face of the Mexican situation. While Washington was going wild about it he was calmly spending a day in social gatherings with friends. He is not oblivious to the possibilities that impend, but he regards even intervention and war as of less vital importance in his Administration than the carrying out of social and economic reforms.

He has written his inaugural address; in fact he wrote it before the Mexican situation became acute.

Asked to-day if he intended to change it to make some reference to the Mexican problem he replied that he did not.

An inaugural, he said, was not a programme.

In short, the President who will take office next week has a definite intention and does not intend to be swayed from it by any accident that may come up, however momentous that accident may be. Neither does he think that the filling of offices, even of offices so high as the Cabinet, are matters of importance compared with policies.

So true is this that the Cabinet is not yet made up, and the President-elect's only concern about that fact is that he must get it done before the fourth of March. Presidents in the past have spent most of their time between November and March in thinking about their Cabinets. Not so with Mr. Wilson. He has been laboring over economic problems all the time that the whole country has imagined him to be struggling with the make-up of his Cabinet.

The reason why the tariff and the currency have engrossed the time of the President-elect more than other problems is because it is the first to come up. When they are out of the way he intends to push the other economic features of his programme. He has not decided yet whether to put both matters before the special session of Congress or to ask Congress to devote that session solely to the tariff and reserve the currency for the next session.

On that point he is still taking the advice of leaders in Congress, and he will not decide solely on the majority of opinion. Up to this time most of them have advised him to recommend the tariff question only for consideration. One of those who so advised was the most influential man in the House, Chairman Underwood. It is not the Governor's habit, however, to rely entirely upon opinion, however high may be the source from which it comes. He gets all the opinion he can and weighs them and then forms his own conclusions. There is reason to believe that he had intended to ask the extra session to consider both the tariff and the currency up to the time that Mr. Underwood called on him, and that Mr. Underwood's advice led him to hold the matter up for further examination, for Underwood is one of the men whose opinion the Governor most highly values, and for whose judgment he has the most profound respect.

Mr. Wilson said to-day that he would make no statement about Mexico, and he dismissed with a tolerant smile the stories that the Mexican situation would force him to make known earlier than he had intended the names of his Secretarys of State, War and Navy. He said the names of those three men would not be made known until the names of the rest of the Cabinet were. He also characterized the story that he was to meet Secretary Stimson and Gen. Wood in consultation over the Mexican situation in rather strong terms. In a much more intimate and confidential conversation than he has yet had with any newspaper reporter he made it apparent that none of the matters that have come up lately could swerve him from his purpose or make him believe that anything but social and economic problems were the real problems of his administration, or make him think more seriously of offices than of policies.

To Samuel Gompers, who came to-day on behalf of the American Federation of Labor to urge the appointment of ex-Congressman William B. Wilson for Secretary of Labor, he said that he was strongly in favor of extending citizenship to Porto Rico, although he had not read the bill that had passed the Senate and was now in the House, and, therefore, could not express an opinion on that particular measure. He also told Mr. Gompers the same thing about the workmen's compensation act.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The extra session of Congress, which President-elect Wilson to-day announced would be called to meet April 1, will find a number of tariff bills ready for its immediate consideration and other general policies mapped out for the new Administration. The date received general approval in Congress.

An income tax bill is being prepared by Representative Hull of Tennessee, and will probably be one of the early measures introduced in the House.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER, 50c. per case of 4 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

New stylish eyeglasses called "Ilkii," Krypton or Toric Double. SPENCER'S, now 7 Maiden Lane. —Adv.

Mrs. Wilson's Favorite Portrait of The President-elect,

reproduced on heavy paper by the newest process known in printing and suitable for framing, will be part of

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

There will be an unusual demand for it. Order The Times to be sent to you regularly. Then you will get this and the other striking features of The Times.

BIT OF ROPE TIES UP LUSITANIA 8 MONTHS

Jammed Telemotor and Caused Giant Liner to Twist Her Turbine Blades.

REPAIRS TO COST $500,000

With Loss of Business in the Months Needed to Make Repairs Cunard Company Will Be Out $1,000,000.

It became known yesterday that a piece of marline, a small line of two strands twisted loosely left handed and used for binding the ends of ropes, which had dropped into the telemotor of the Lusitania's steering gear caused the trouble which will keep the Cunard liner Lusitania out of service for eight months and make it necessary to reblade three turbines at a cost of $500,000.

The accident occurred as the liner was entering the Fishguard harbor on Monday afternoon, Dec. 30. The order was given to port the helm to avoid a steamer that was coming out. When the Quartermaster put the wheel over the steering gear failed to work. It was found that the telemotor had jammed. To avoid an accident the turbines were sent full speed astern without the usual precaution of stopping them first and then reversing them slowly.

While the Lusitania was in Fishguard Harbor discharging her London and Continental passengers and mails the chief engineer examined the telemoter and discovered the piece of marline that had caused the trouble and removed it. On leaving Fishguard soon afterward for Liverpool it was found that the port low-pressure turbine would not move and the liner had to proceed to Liverpool under her three other turbines at reduced speed.

On her arrival there the chief engineer, with James Bain, the consulting engineer of the Cunard Line, made an examination of the turbines and found that the blades of the port low-pressure turbine, which was installed in November, had all become twisted out of proper pitch and that some of the blades on the starboard low-pressure and high-pressure turbines had been damaged by the shock due to reversing them suddenly at the entrance to Fishguard Harbor.

After a consultation it was decided to lay the Lusitania up for six weeks and make a thorough examination of the turbines. Some idea of the magnitude of the task can be gathered from the fact that it took two weeks to lift their castings. When the Lusitania and Mauretania were built the blades were fastened singly to the shaft of the turbines with a distancer between and then caulked.

Since then an improvement has been made by casting the blades in sections and riveting them to the shaft. These sections are from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches long, the first section having some forty-eight blades, and the end sections, 2 feet 6 inches long, having twelve blades. When the Mauretania had an accident to her starboard low-pressure turbine the blades were put on in sections and worked well. The Lusitania had previously had some of the blades of her two starboard turbines replaced. The only turbine undamaged since her initial trip was the port high-pressure turbine.

At first it was thought possible to replace the twisted blades on the port low pressure turbine and straighten out those on the other turbines so that the Lusitania could sail in April. After considerable work had been done an order came to stop, and a commission of engineers, with James Bain at the head, was appointed to decide whether it would not be better, in order to avoid future trouble, to send the Lusitania back to the builders at Clydebank and strip all the blades off the three turbines and replace them with new ones put on in sections, like those which had been fitted on the Mauretania's turbine.

The whole question was gone into by the commission, and it was finally decided to carry out the plan of putting on 1,250,000 blades and lay the liner up till the latter part of July, which would enable the job to be done thoroughly and practically equip the Lusitania with three new turbines. The port high pressure turbine, which has withstood the severe test of continuous work for five years, including the three trips across the Atlantic in eighteen days in the Liverpool dock strike in the Summer of 1911, would not be touched, it was said.

In addition to the cost of $500,000 for the reblading of the turbines, the loss to the Cunard Company in the earnings in the passenger season will approximate the same amount. The Lusitania is a favorite ship with passengers who do not want to linger on the way across the Atlantic.

$48,000 ANDIRONS COMING

To Adorn Park Avenue House That George Blumenthal Is Building.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.—The Morning Post learns that a pair of sixteenth century andirons, surmounted by figures of Apollo and Mercury, ascribed by Dr. Bode of Berlin to Alessandro Vittorio, which Jacques Seligman bought for $48,300 at the Taylor sale at Christie's last year, are to adorn the new house that George Blumenthal is building at Park Avenue and Seventieth Street, New York.

BOSTON WANTS $50,000,000.

Asks State for This Sum to Improve Harbor and Rail Terminals.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—A State appropriation of $50,000,000, for the improvement of Boston Harbor, was requested of the Legislature to-day by the Directors of the Port of Boston.

Director J. A. Conry told the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs that only by placing a substantial sum of money in the hands of the Port Directors could a comprehensive plan for rail and water terminals be developed.

He said that the $9,000,000, which the State appropriated two years ago, had been apportioned for rail terminals.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them.—Adv.

TAFT SENDS 10,000 TROOPS TO COAST; FEAR NEW OUTBREAK IN MEXICAN CAPITAL; AMERICANS IN DANGER IN MATAMORAS

APPEAL FOR TROOPS TO SAVE AMERICANS

Consul at Matamoras Calls for Militia—Denial of Reported Demand for Money.

TAFT SENDS MORE TROOPS

Two Additional Brigades Ordered to Galveston—Army Will Be Ready.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 24.—Information reached Gov. Colquitt to-night that demands have been made upon Americans at Matamoras, Mexico, for money and that United States Consul Jesse H. Johnson had asked Capt. Head, commanding the Brownsville company of the Texas National Guard, to cross the international boundary and protect the American Consulate and foreign interests at Matamoras.

The Governor received the following telegram from Capt. Head, who has been on duty at Brownsville for several days, at the request of the Sheriff of Cameron County:

"Have just received message from Consul Johnson at Matamoras. Can you authorize me to cross river at order of the Consul to protect the Consulate and American interests? Demand made upon Americans for money to-night."

The Governor telegraphed Capt. Head as follows:

"Telegram received. Do not cross river unless you receive orders to do so. Request American Cousul and Americans to come to Brownsville."

Gov. Colquitt has repeated the telegram from Capt. Head to the officer in command of the United States troops at Fort Sam Houston.

Gov. Colquitt at midnight ordered four companies of the Texas State militia to proceed to Brownsville with all haste. Late reports had said that Americans had been arrested and held for ransom at Matamoras.

The Governor also sent this message to Capt. Head, in command of the Brownsville company of the Texas National Guard:

"Notify Mexican commander at Matamoras who is demanding money that if he hurms a single Texan his life will be demanded as a forfeit."

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 24.—The American residents of Matamoras, Mexico, were warned late to-night by United States Consul Jesse Johnson to cross the boundary into Brownsville when he was informed that Americans would be required to subscribe toward maintaining the Government of Matamoras. Demands, it is said, were made that the subscriptions be forthcoming to-night. It is reported that Mr. Johnson's life had been threatened, and another report, unconfirmed, however, was that he had been arrested.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 24.—Reports which received wide circulation late last night to the effect that Major Esteban Ranos, in command of the Mexican garrison at Matamoras had demanded money from American residents on the pain of imprisonment, were unfounded, according to an investigation early to-day.

It is stated, however, that Mexican residents of Matamoras were required to raise several thousand dollars for the maintenance of the new garrison, and that they were informed by Mayor Ranos that he would withdraw his troops and leave the city at the mercy of bandits if the funds are not forthcomir.g.

The officials yesterday collected from Mexicans $4,500, about one-third of the amount asked.

The reports led to immediate action on the part of Gov. Colquitt, who ordered four companies of State troops to the border. This action was taken on request of Capt. Head, commanding the Browsville company, who was in communication with Gov. Colquitt during the early part of the night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A serious clash may result between Federal troops and the Texas National Guard at Brownsville, Texas, should the latter attempt to cross the Rio Grande to the relief of Americans alleged to be imperilled in Matamoras, Mexico.

When the War Department at midnight learned that Gov. Colquitt had issued orders for four companies of Texas militiamen to proceed to Brownsville orders were telegraphed at once to Brig. Gen. E. Z. Steever, in charge of the Federal troops on the border, to send to Brownsville immediately such a force as he "deemed necessary," and "under no circumstances to permit the crossing of the river except upon the specific orders of the Secretary of War."

Early on the morning of Feb. 17 the soldiers of the Federal garrison of Matamoras, which lies across the Rio Grande from Brownsville, Texas, revolted and declared for Felix Diaz. They imprisoned their officers, but released them on their taking the oath of allegiance to Diaz, and in most cases these officers were restored to their old rank.

MORE TROOPS TO GALVESTON.

Taft's Further Orders Will Bring Army There to 10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Not one single detail in preparedness for possible intervention in Mexico will be omitted by the Taft Administration before it passes into history. The Administration realizes that there is reasonable assurance that intervention, if it should come at all, will not be the act of President Taft. But Mr. Taft and the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy, with their subordinate officers, are now bending every energy to having troops and ships in readiness for the emergency and the whole situation in apple-pie order for President-elect Wilson when he assumes office.

The desire to leave nothing undone was shown to-day in orders issued by the direction of President Taft for a further movement of regular troops to Galveston, which will be the principal port of embarkation for an invading army. Between 8,000 and 9,000 infantry and nearly 1,000 cavalry, roughly 10,000 men, have been ordered to mobilize at that port. It was asserted that the directions for assembling these additional troops were not due to the killing of ex-President Madero and ex-Vice President Suarez or to any new turn in the situation.

A good deal of mystery surrounds the reports that arrangements have been or were being made for a meeting this week between President-elect Wilson and the representatives of President Taft to inform Mr. Wilson of the real condition of affairs in Mexico and the extent and purpose of the military preparations. THE NEW YORK TIMES'S correspondent has information of an authentic character that did not appear to admit of doubt that the proposed conference was to take place at a dinner to be given to-morrow night by Col. Thomas H. Birch at his home in Burlington, N. J. This information was positive that Gov. Wilson, Secretary of War Stimson and Major Gen. Leonard Wood would be Col. Birch's guests on that occasion. Col. Birch had been in Washington for several days as the representative of Gov. Wilson in connection with the inaugural ceremonies. He returned to his home last night.

Secretary Stimson said to-day, however, that he had no knowledge of any such appointment. But he took advantage of the occasion to express something that the Taft Administration has been anxious to say for the past two weeks. While his statement was guarded Mr. Stimson extended in effect an invitation to Gov. Wilson to come forward with a request that the Government place at his disposal the information in its possession as to the situation in Mexico and an explanation of the arrangements made for meeting a military emergency. Inferentially Mr. Stimson invited Gov. Wilson to have the men who will hold the portfolios of State, War and the Navy in the Wilson Cabinet take counsel at once with Secretaries Knox, Stimson and Meyer, in order to prepare themselves for the perplexing problem.

"I believe," said Mr. Stimson in a typewritten statement prepared for the press, "that all members of Mr. Taft's Administration should stand ready to give Gov. Wilson and the members of his Cabinet all information possible as to the situation in their respective departments."

This brief hint to Gov. Wilson is official. The principal officers of the Taft Administration believe that the President-elect would be wise to take advantage of it without delay.

Many Transports Needed.

President Taft took another step this afternoon toward mobilizing troops in readiness for a sharp movement of the army to Vera Cruz. The Fourth and Sixth Brigades were ordered to entrain at once for Galveston, to which point the Fifth Brigade and the Fourth Artillery are already moving. In addition to the two brigades, the Sixth Cavalry, which constitutes the divisional cavalry of the Second Division, was also ordered to proceed to Galveston by rail. By the time the Fifth Brigade, which entrained within twenty-four hours after the orders were issued on Saturday, reaches Galveston there will be four army transports there in readiness for the embarkation of the greater portion of the brigade for Vera Cruz.

The four army transports—all that the Government owns in Eastern waters—can only carry a brigade at most, and there are three brigades in the Second Division. It will be necessary to charter from ten to fifteen merchant steamers of large size to accommodate the remaining two brigades. The Quartermaster's Department has a long list of available ships, but as it would cost on an average of $700 a day for each ship to keep them ready for service the War Department has avoided incurring any such large liability. So that in all probability it will remain for the next Administration to authorize this expenditure if it sees fit.

The accommodations of the new post, Fort Crockett, will not be sufficient for the large number of troops that will be in Galveston by the end of the week, and provision has been made to put the two brigades in camp at Texas City, on the mainland, seven miles distant, and at Houston, within a few hours' run by rail from Galveston.

The Quartermaster Corps has made arrangements to charter private steamships, mainly in New York, to carry the division from Galveston to Vera Cruz, or any other point that may be selected as the strategic place for landing an army of invasion, should intervention become inevitable by reason of the peril to Americans in Mexico. The plan is to take large steamships, just as they have discharged their incoming cargoes, and put on board a competent crew for the run from New York City to Galveston.

It is asserted that the shortest way to move the division from Galveston to Mexico is in vessels obtained at New York. There would be delay in fitting vessels obtainable at Galveston for carrying troops, while the steamers available at New York are much larger and faster.

Troops Widely Scattered.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick A. Smith commands the Fifth Brigade, and Brig.-Gen. Ramsay D. Potts the Fourth, Col. Thomas F. Davis, of the Eighteenth Infantry, will command the Sixth Brigade until a Brigadier General is assigned to command. The Fourth Brigade consists of the Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Regiments of Infantry. The Twenty-third is stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis. The First and Third Battalions of the Twenty-sixth are at Fort Wayne, Michigan, and the Second Battalion at Fort Brady, Michigan. The Twenty-seventh Infantry is stationed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. The Sixth Brigade consists of the Eleventh, Eighteenth, and Twenty-second Regiments of Infantry. The Eleventh is stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; the Second and Third Battalions of the Eighteenth are stationed at Fort Mackensie, Wyoming, and the First Battalion at Fort Biles, Texas. The Sixth Cavalry is stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. The Fourth Field Artillery, comprising mountain batteries, is stationed at Fort D. A. Russell.

RUTLAND RAILROAD TO MONTREAL. Sleepers leave Grand Central daily 7:45 P. M. Particulars 1,216 B'way. 'Phone 2810 Madison. —Adv.

Huerta Restores Quiet but Foreigners May Send Families Away.

REBELS NOT SATISFIED

Impose Hard Terms as a Condition of Peace and Government Cannot Grant Them.

UPRISINGS IN MANY STATES

Trouble in Puebla Threatens to be Serious—An American Killed in Tepic Fight.

WILSON STANDS BY HUERTA

Ambassador Says Government Did Not Order Murder of Madero and Suarez.

MADEROS UNDER CUBAN FLAG

Father, Uncle, and Cousins Aboard a Gunboat—Bodies of Slain Men Held by Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24.—On the surface all is calm in Mexico City to-day. If appearances are to be taken as an index the capital has accepted the assassinations of Francesco I. Madero and José Pina Suarez as removing the chief factors of disturbance. Gen. Victoriano Huerta and his associates issue reassuring reports telling of the submission of various leaders of rebellions, and promising fair elections in the near future, in which the people can express their will.

But in the face of the heavy patrols of troops and the secret emissaries of the Government who are all about the city little of the true apprehension that exists finds expression. It can be said, however, that the tension in the capital is increasing. There are renewed reports of disaffection in the garrison itself. Zapata and other rebel leaders who have professed willingness to unite with Huerta in bringing about order are demanding such concessions that the Government finds itself unable to reconcile the conflicting claims.

Foreigners who kept their families here even when the bombardment was on are so apprehensive that they are debating whether it would be best to send the women and children to Vera Cruz, where they can be protected by the American battleships or leave the country.

Serious trouble is brewing in the State of Puebla. It is due to the political troubles attending the recent change in the Governorship. The defeated candidate, Augustin del Pozo, is leading a revolt that is likely to spread.

Disorders are reported in many other places. Accurate accounts come of uprisings in the States of Campeche, Tabasco, and Yucatan, where Suarez was looked upon as a liberator.

In the territory of Tepic an American, Boris Garow, a consulting engineer of a mine, was killed in an attack by rebels on the Town of Neuva Buena Vista on Saturday. Ramon Garzueta, a Mexican, was also killed. Some British, American, and German employes are missing, and members of the Diplomatic Corps have asked the Government for information as to their fate.

One hopeful sign is the adhesion to Huerta of Gen. Geronimo Trevino in Nuevo Leon. He has taken the Governorship with a pledge of loyalty, although he supported Madero strongly in the recent crisis.

The bodies of Madero and Suarez are

USHER'S GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH will agree with you.—Adv.

still held by the Government. Gen. Huerta offered a military funeral with full honors for both, but this was declined by the families.

Señora Madero is bearing up well. She has been at the home of a friend since Sunday night.

Open Charge of a Plot.

One afternoon paper in Mexico City denies the stories of the attack on the Madero guard, alleging that the affair was carried out in accordance with prearranged plans. But the Mexican Government appears honest in its endeavor to place the facts before the world by means of a judicial investigation. This inquiry will probably not be concluded for some days.

The fact that the bodies of the two slain men were recovered in the rear of the penitentiary is explained by the statement that a second encounter occurred close to the building. It is said the automobiles ran along a side road, and that Madero and Suarez jumped out and were running when they were caught between the fire of the rural guards escorting the prisoners and that of their assailants, thus accounting for wounds being inflicted on them from different directions.

The body of Francisco I. Madero, the dead ex-President of Mexico, was deposited in the mausoleum of the French cemetery here shortly before noon to-day. A small crowd gathered outside the penitentiary when the body was removed and shouted "Viva Madero!" It was dispersed by Federal soldiers. The body of Suarez was taken to the Spanish cemetery.

It was learned late to-night that the Government had refused permission for the transfer of the bodies of Madero and Suarez, respectively, to Coahuila and Yucatan, giving as a reason that it does not desire to afford the people of those States an excuse for demonstrations.

The family of the dead President will ask the right to name an attorney to represent them at the official investigation into his death which has been ordered.

Conditions Seem Better.

With the passing of Madero the general opinion prevails that the tenseness of the situation has been relieved. There is a marked tendency on the part of all classes of society to accept the new order of things as the best, and from various parts of the country reports have been received telling of further adhesions to the new administration.

Answering the offer made by Gen. Emiliano Zapata, the southern rebel leader, that he would recognize the new Government if its programme was along promised progressive lines, Gen. Huerta to-day sent envoys with assurances to that effect to the insurgent chiefs in the States of Mexico, Guerrero, and Morelos. Through his secretary, Gen. Huerta said the Government would adopt such principles of the San Luis Potosi plan, as revised in Tacubaya, as were compatible.

Some Zapatistas in the south are giving trouble, and it is reported that one town in the State of Puebla has been sacked. This, however, is characterized by the Government as the work of a small and insignificant portion of the rebel army in the south, and is due perhaps to ignorance of the developments in the capital.

Gen. Cheche Campos, one of the most prominent followers of Pasqual Orozco, Jr., has sent word to Gen. Trucy Aubert in Torreon that he desires peace.

Reports from the State of Oaxaca indicate that the disaffected Indians there have been placated.

It is aid that the new revolution attempted by Emilio and Raoul Madero, brothers of the late President, is making little headway.

Reports are not altogether reassuring, however, from the States of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and San Luis Potosi, where rebels are committing depredations.

Gen. Aurelio Blanquet, the Military Commander of the Federal District, probably will be appointed Governor of the State of Mexico. Gen. Joaquin Maas, it is understood, is slated for the Governorship of the State of Vera Cruz.

Juan Sanchez Azoona, the private secretary of Francisco Madero, who had been under arrest since the upheaval in the capital, has been released, and it is probable that a number of others connected with the late Government also will be soon set at liberty.

Four Candidates for Presidency.

The political world is turning to the elections. It is said that Gen. Felix Diaz will have as his opponents in his candidacy for the Presidency Francisco Leon de la Barra, the present Minister of Foreign Relations; Rodolfo Reyes, son of Gen. Bernardo Reyes, who was killed in the first attack on the palace, and Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez. Friends have begun a campaign in behalf of these various candidates.

The holding of the elections will depend upon the state of the country, but President Huerta insists upon a free choice of the people when peace is restored.

United States Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson has become one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico City since he took such a prominent part in bringing about the termination of hostilities after the recent ten days' battle in the streets between the Federals and the rebel troops. Even those prsons who were before inclined to be antagonistic to him now express the greatest admiration for the promptness and efficacy of his action during the crisis.

The new Mexican administration continues also to give to the American Ambassador the highest proofs of its confidence and esteem.

Pledge to American Ambassador.

Mexico will reply to the note sent by the State Department at Washington Sept. 15 last without delay, and American claims for damages growing out of the revolution will receive prompt attention. Incidentally several other matters pending between the two Governments will not be permitted to drag as in the past, according to assurances given verbally to Ambassador Wilson to-day by President Huerta. Unofficially Mr. Wilson called the attention of the new President to various matters remaining unsettled between the two Governments, and urged that attention be given them, not necessarily in accordance with international law but on the basis of the friendship existing between the two nations.

It will be remembered that last September the State Department at Washington forwarded a note to the Madero administration, the contents of which, while never made public, were generally understood to contain a sharp admonition to Mexico to give immediate attention to the demands of Americans for indemnity by reason of loss of life and property during the period of the revolution. It also was alleged to contain a demand for adequate protection of American interests.

To this note no adequate reply was ever made, Mexico attempting to deny the truth of some of the allegations contained in it, and to justify her past actions regarding others. This was followed by further representations from Washington, of which it was said that they "did not require an answer."

The matters which Mr. Wilson cited to-day and was assured would get prompt attention were the Colorado River controversy and the dispute over the Chamizal boundary tract at El Paso.

"For all the victims," are the words which on a field of black will hang for three days across the Chamber of Deputies building in memory of all those who lost their lives in the revolutionary outbreak which began in 1910. The memorial streamer is a compromise growing out of a resolution to have the sessions of the Chamber suspended for nine days out of respect to Madero and Suarez. It provoked a spirited discussion, but failed of adoption, and a substitute measure providing for a memorial to all the victims was then passed, with the understanding that it include a tribute of respect to the dead ex-President and ex-Vice President.

The opposition in the Chamber of Deputies to a resolution calling for an immediate holding of general elections resulted in an interpellation of the Minister of the Interior to confirm or refute the statement that the country was yet in a state of revolution.

WILSON ABSOLVES HUERTA.

Says Public Is Disposed to Accept His Story of Murders.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24.—The American Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, made the following statement to-night regarding the deaths of Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez:

"In the absence of other reliable information I am disposed to accept the Government's version of the manner in which the ex-President and ex-Vice President lost their lives. Certainly the violent deaths of these persons were without Government approval, and if the deaths were the result of a plot, it was of restricted character and unknown to the higher officials of the Government.

"Mexican public opinion has accepted this view of the affair, and it is not at all excited. The present Government appears to be revealing marked evidence of activity, firmness, and prudence, and adhesions to it, as far as I have been able to ascertain, are general throughout the republic, indicating the early reestablishment of peace.

"The Government as constituted is very friendly to the United States, and is desirous of affording effective protection to all foreigners.

"For the present American public opinion should deal with the situation calmly, and accept with great reserve the lurid and highly colored stories which are being furnished by some few correspondents. The great majority of the correspondents here are endeavoring to deal fairly with the situation."

CUBA PROTECTS MADEROS.

Father and Uncle of Assassinated Executive Safe on a Gunboat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Feb. 24.—The remaining male members of the Madero family who were in the Mexican capital at the time of the Huerta revolution have put themselves under the protection of the Cuban Government, which was especially friendly to the Madero administration.

Francisco I. Madero, father of the deposed and assassinated President, came to Vera Cruz this morning, accompanied by Ernesto Madero, who was Finance Minister in his nephew's Cabinet. They were permitted by the authorities at Mexico City to leave in a special train, following the killing of Saturday night, and came through unmolested. With them were two sons of Ernesto. All went aboard the Cuban gunboat Cuba soon after their arrival. They would make no statement bearing on the recent events in the capital.

The gunboat will sail early to-morrow for Havana. It is understood that she is awaiting the Cuban Minister or some member of his staff, who will go to Havana to tell personally what has happened and seek instructions.

Francisco I. Madero escaped the vengeance visited on his two sons because it was known that he had never been in sympathy with what they had done to overthrow Diaz. He performed a signal service to the former dictator by attempting to make terms with his son just before the fall of Juarez. Ernesto Madero also has been believed to have been largely out of sympathy with the extreme ideas of his nephew, and to have endeavored at times to counteract the influence of Gustavo. Neither is expected to engage in any plot against Huerta and Felix Diaz.

No explanation was given for their reason in leaving behind the widow and sisters of the dead President, but it is assumed that these women prefer to remain under the protection of foreign diplomats until the burial of their dead.

The failure of the Maderos to bring with them the mother, wife, and sisters of the dead Executive caused much speculation for a time to-day. One rumor had it that Senora Madero, widow of the ex-President, had committed suicide. It was said on behalf of the Maderos, however, that the women had remained behind to attend to the burial of the murdered man and that they would come here before to-morrow and go on the Cuba.

It is charged by sympathizers with the Huerta administration that a plot was formed here after the deposition of Madero for an attack on the American war vessels, which would force intervention by the United States. Soldiers in some of the forts were said to be involved in a scheme to fire shots at the battleships, which would force a reply and probably the landing of marines to take charge of the city. Once an American force was on Mexican soil, it was calculated that the Washington Government would be compelled to extend its activities until it had settled the whole trouble in Mexico. The death of Madero and Suarez is said to have dampened the ardor of the plotters.

MADERO DEPUTIES IN CUBA.

One Escaped Arrest by Posing as an American Citizen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Only intervention by the United States would make Mexicans forget their differences and unite to repel the foreigner, according to V. Moya Zorrilla, the Deputy, who arrived here to-day, fleeing because of the certainty of death if he remained, because of his friendship for Gustavo and Francisco Madero.

Deputy A. A. Guerra, first cousin of Francisco Madero, and Deputy Serapio Rendon, who were his companions, concur in his sentiments. They all escaped by means of disguises.

Senor Zorrilla says that rurales with an order for his arrest stopped his train on the way to Vera Cruz, but that he escaped by passing himself off as an American named John Tyler and threatening the rurales in English and bad Spanish with complaint to the American Ambassador.

CARDENAS TELLS OF KILLING.

Man Who Escorted Madero Says He Was Caught Between Two Fires.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24.—Now that the excitement of the day following the killing of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and José Pino Suarez is past, some details that could not be cabled yesterday may be added.

One who went to the palace yesterday morning after the assassinations had been committed retains a vivid picture of the scene there. Within an hour the news had reached the newspaper men, and imations came to them that they would find Gen. Huerta, the Provisional President and military dictator, at the National Palace. Soon a body of them were in the building. In the light of what had happened, they did not wish to meet the President singly, but reinforced by colleagues.

In the courtyard of the palace they found troops asleep, oblivious of what had been going on, unmoved by any alarm, although the Government chiefs were soon to tell the world that a Maderista force had been abroad in the night and had overcome all the precautions of those in power for the safety of two prisoners.

The trusted men who had been detailed to guard Madero and Suarez while they were captives in the palace were asleep. They also had been left undisturbed while these prisoners, for whose safety the United States and other nations were anxious, were in the peril that led to death. It was explained that they had been under a long strain and had been allowed to take the rest they deserved.

But the officers were not asleep. They walked up and down in the courtyard and in the corridors, pensive and stern. They had nothing to reply to the inquiries of the newspaper men.

Dictator Among Subservient Officers

In the Green Room of the palace the visitors found Gen. Huerta, the dictator of less than a week. There was no sign that he had been asleep when the critical steps that had led to the assassinations had been taken. He had taken no measures to give even an appearance that he was the civilian head of the republic, for he was dressed in a drab military field uniform and cloak, such as he had worn when his batteries were pounding Diaz in the Arsenal, and his infantrymen were being ordered to attack the man who is now his ally.

Gen. Huerta's campaign cap was pulled over his eyes, which were shaded with dark glasses. He paced the room, inscrutable and stern. High officers of his army were there, and they saluted him as he came near them. He paid not the slightest attention to them. They took care not to disturb him, but when occasion for movement arose walked on tiptoe and held consultations in whispers. The coming of the reporters and their close scrutiny to detect anything that might give them a clue to his attitude in this critical time disturbed him in no wise.

In a corner of the room, in low tones, Col. Mass gave to the reporters the statement of the tragedy that had been prepared by Gen. Huerta for the minds of the people of the world.

Cardenas Tells of Madero's Death.

An account of the affair, as given by Major Cardenas, commander of the escort of Madero and Suarez, is now also available for THE TIMES. Cardenas, a commander of rurales, distinguished for his zeal in putting down rebellions against the constituted authorities, was called to the capital especially for the duty he was to perform.

He explains that he received an order to transfer the prisoners from the National Palace to the penitentiary shortly before 10 o'clock. He went to the room in which they were confined and awakened them. Madero, apparently, felt no concern for his life in this moment, for his one complaint was that the authorities had not given him notice of their plan early in the evening, so that he might have remained up and been ready. He took his time about dressing and preparing for removal such things as he had brought with him to the palace. It was consequently some minutes after 11 o'clock when the party went out to get into the two automobiles that were waiting in the courtyard of the palace.

Even then, as the tale of Major Cardenas runs, Madero showed not the slightest concern or premonition of treachery. As though he were still clothed with the authority of the Presidency, when he was about to enter the car set aside for him and Suarez, he gave orders that he should be taken to the penitentiary by way of Reloj and Lecumberri Streets.

This order figures in the alibi of the Government, which holds that friends of Madero tried to rescue him. Major Cardenas says that the route designated by Madero had been decided upon previously, but when Madero himself chose it he told the drivers of the automobiles to take a different route. They did not come into the one chosen by Madero until they were within two blocks of the penitentiary, when they considered themselves safe from molestation.

Attack of the "Maderist Plotters."

On crossing the railroad bridge, however, they found that the Maderist plotters, as the Government holds them to be, had been bolder than had been imagined. The machines had barely passed over the railway bridge on its approach to the prison when five men, lying prone at the roadside, fired upon them. The chauffeur slowed down his car as though to halt, but was ordered to put on all speed and run through the attacking party. He did so, but when the cars were within 200 yards of the penitentiary a larger band opened fire upon them. Major Cardenas then ordered the machines to stop. The escort descended and returned the fire.

Major Cardenas asserts that Madero and Suarez, seeing that their escort was outnumbered and was apparently busy in beating off the attacks of the rescuers, then undertook to make their way toward the other side. They were thus caught between the two fires, and so were cut down. Examination of the bodies showed that they had been pierced with bullets from both front and back.

Two persons, alleged to have been members of the rescue party, were wounded during the night and died in a hospital to-day without making a statement.

The assassinations spread general gloom over the city. People gathered whenever permitted to do so, and, speaking in whispers, deplored the incident. It was the general opinion that, while the death of Madero and Suarez removed any possibility of further rebellion from that source, yet it was a great blot on the history of the nation and might have a most disastrous effect on foreign opinion. The people await with anxiety the reports that will show them the opinions of people of other nations and their Governments. It is believed, despite the tendency so far to overlook such considerations, that foreign opinion will have a potent effect on the future policy of the Huerta Administration toward its opponents.

DIAZ AWAITS SUMMONS.

Will Return to Mexico if Foreign Complications Are Threatened.

KENEH, Egypt, Feb. 24.—Porfirio Diaz, former dictator of Mexico, announced to-day that he hoped and intended to return to Mexico at some time, but "not until peace has been firmly re-established and my return cannot have any misconstruction placed upon it." He added, "Should foreign complications arise I will hold myself entirely at my country's service."

He plainly showed to-day his elation over the success of his nephew, Felix Diaz. After pleading his entire aloofness from the politics of his country, however, he made this statement:

"I prefer to say nothing regarding the faults of Francisco Madero's rule or the causes of the revolution. As a political opponent of Madero, my opinion might be considered biased.

"Gen. Victoriano Huerta is an officer and a gentleman who possesses the confidence of all classes in Mexico. Personally I have the greatest respect for and confidence in him. I chose him to escort me from Mexico City to Vera Cruz when I was exiled. I think Gen. Huerta is fully in a position to maintain order until a constitutional Government has been definitely established."

Questioned regarding the probability of further complications in Mexico, Gen. Diaz replied:

"That depends entirely upon the energy of the provisional Government in suppressing pillage and brigandage. Felix Diaz has had long experience in the army and fully realizes the importance of having respect for life and property, as do also the members of his party."

When reports of the possibility of intervention by the United States were mentioned, the exile gravely retorted:

"I and my adherents always have been and will remain sincere friends of the United States Government. I cannot imagine the United States or others taking any action inconsistent with America's well-known honesty of purpose."

95 SOLDIERS PUT TO DEATH.

Part of the Garrison That Revolted After Madero Was Killed.

EL PASO, Feb. 24.—Ninety-five Federal volunteer soldiers were executed late today at Sause, below Juarez.

They compose part of the garrison which revolted yesterday, angered at the killing of ex-President Madero, their former leader.

One at a time, advices received here relate, the soldiers were stood against an adobe wall. Ninety-five times the firing squad aimed and fired. Most of the men are said to have displayed much courage, declining the execution mask.

More than fifty of the garrison escaped before the arrival early to-day of a strong detachment of Federal regular troops from Chihuahua City.

The rebels of a day had cut the Mexican Central Railway, which was repaired a few hours later. Five of the volunteer officers escaped death and will be sent to Juarez.

SONORA'S CONGRESS DISCUSSES REVOLT

Deputies from the Cities Are Against Huerta, but No Formal Action Is Taken.

VASQUEZ GOMEZ INDIGNANT

Rebel Reported to Have Accepted Huerta Condemns Murders and Dictation by the Army.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mex., Feb. 24.—The opneing session of the special meeting of the Sonora State Congress to-day was uproarious. Epithets and charges were shouted across the chamber. Deputies almost came to blows, but no definite commitment was made either way on the question of whether Sonora should declare loyalty to or open rebellion against the provision Government of Gen. Huerta.

Diaz adherents cnarged that Governor Maytorena's loyalty to Madero was the result of a payment by Madero to him of 118,000 pesos as "damages to buildings and crops of the Maytorena hacienda." Appearing in greater number than expected they demanded that Congress declare Sonora loyal to Huerta.

The Maderistas asserted the Diaz charges were due to the influence of Col. Emilio Kosterlitzky, former Chief of Rurales. Deputies from all the larger centres of population—Cananea, Agua Prieta, Nacozari, Magdalena, Kosterlitzky's home city, and Guayamas—were reported to be supporting Gov. Maytorena.

Accuse Gonzales of a Plot.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Feb. 24.—Gen. Antonio Rabago to-day was inaugurated Governor of the State of Chihuahua, in succession to Abram Gonzales, who has been imprisoned on the charge of being implicated in an alleged plot to blow up the Federal barracks with dynamite. The plot, it is said, was revealed by one of the conspirators.

A force of volunteers who had refused to recognize the new Government surrendered to Gen. Rabago's troops only after cannon had been trained on their position. Most of the volunteers then joined the Federal forces.

Marcela Caraveo and his insurgent adherents have been incorporated in the Federal army, and it is reported that the followers of Inez Salazar and Antonio Rojas are about to enter the city for the purpose of declaring their allegiance to the Government.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 24.—Former Maderista troops at Suaz, near Chihuahua, have rebelled against the Huerta Government, and declare they will not permit traffic between Chihuahua and the border. They were at Suaz as a part of the guard for the Mexican Central Railroad between Juarez and Chihuahua.

This is the first open declaration of troops of the deposed President in Northern Mexico. The Juarez Maderista followers still are under arms, but are guarded carefully by Federals in the town.

Manuel Mascarenas, Jr., who was appointed Provisional Governor of Sonora under the Orozco revolutionary organization, but did not serve, and who claims to have been named Provisional Governor by Gen. Huerta, was arrested here to-day by United States Federal authorities. He is named in the indictment issued at San Antonio, Texas, against Emilio Vasquez Gomez and others, charging conspiracy.

Mascarenas was on his way to Mexico City to confer with Gen. Huerta.

Vasquez Gomez Condemns Murders.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 24.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez to-day wired from Palamos, Mexico, to Malcho Comacho in this city, condemning the killing of Madero. He had been represented as accepting the Huerta régime, but the tenor of his telegram raises doubts. His message follows:

Kindly express to the press my deepest regret for the death of Senor Francisco I. Madero and the terrible manner in which he met his death.

I most sincerely deplore the situation for my country, my countrymen, and myself, occasioned by this seeming unjust tragedy.

While opposed politically to the late President, earnestly believing he was not the person to preside over my country's destinies, for prosperity and complete union, yet I would bitterly oppose death in any event as a punishment for political offenses.

I believe sincerely in the law of civil government and the proper administration thereof and I cannot, nor do I, believe my countrymen can ever look with favor upon military Government which seemingly has no respect for human life or guarantees and does not safeguard the nation or give its people the protection enjoyed under civil Government, which is true democracy.

I will suspend further acknowledgment in the matter until I receive entire particulars of this most unfortunate affair.

LAREDO, Texas, Feb. 24.—Threats against the life of United States Consul Garrett were made on the streets of Nuevo Laredo to-day, it is asserted, by Enrique Parra, a Mexican saloon keeper. Consul Garrett was instrumental in bringing about arrests of several Americans and Mexicans who are alleged to have held up a number of persons. Consul Garrett reported the occurrence to the State Department at Washington.

CALL FOR ARMED INTERVENTION

Texas and Kansas Ask for Punishment of Madero's Slayers.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 24.—A resolution, providing that Texas go on record as demanding intervention outright, and another insisting that the United States terminate "outrageous conditions now existing in Mexico," were introduced in the Texas Senate to-day. Neither has been acted upon.

Gov. Colquitt is planning to send a special message to the Legislature asking special appropriations to police the border. The Governor said to-day that he thought the advice of President Taft in the Mexican situation "had been bad."

The Governor received a telegram today informing him that the Federal troops will move back into their former positions along the Rio Grande in the Big Bend section of Texas. This region, embracing about 200 miles of border, was left unguarded by a recent movement of the Federal troops inland.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 24.—The lower House of the Kansas Legislature to-day passed a resolution declaring it "looked with horror upon the murder of President Madero and his Vice President," and demanding that steps be taken by the United States to protect the lives of American citizens in Mexico.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Feb. 24.—A petition is in circulation here to-day asking that the United States Government request all Americans to leave Mexico, and take steps to punish those responsible for Madero's death.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—A resolution introduced in the lower House of the Ohio Legislature late to-day by Representative Kennedy of Lima, calls upon Congress to provide at once "for armed intervention in Mexico." The resolution declares that the Mexican authorities have shown their inability to quell the revolution in that country, and that intervention by the United States would be in line with the Monroe Doctrine. The resolution lies over.

PLEADS AGAINST INTERVENING.

Californian in Mexico Urges Congressmen to Prevent It.

THE TIMES received yesterday from George F. Weeks, writing from Cuatro Ciengas, Coahuila, Mexico, a copy of a letter he has written to several members of the California delegation to Congress, expressing his views against intervention. Mr. Weeks's letter reads:

"As you know, I am an old resident of California, having been engaged in the newspaper business there for many years. Most of the past seven years has been passed by me in Mexico, where I have traveled considerably and made a wide circle of acquaintances, both among the native population and the foreigners. In all my dealings with the Mexican people I have been treated with the utmost courtesy and straightforwardness, and have learned to have a hearty admiration for their many praiseworthy traits of character.

"I am sure I represent the overwhelming sentiment of the Americans in this country when I say that we are unanimous, and strenuous as well, in the hope that the United States will never commit such a mistake as to interfere by force in the affairs of this country. Such interference would justly be resented by the entire Mexican people, and our case would be ten times worse than is possible under existing circumstances. It would mean the expenditure of vast sums of money by our own country and the waste of tens of thousands of lives, and in the end would leave a sentiment of bitter enmity in the hearts of Mexicans which would be felt and manifested for generations, while on the other hand non-intervention will largely or entirely remove such feeling of unfriendliness as may now be felt, and result in an era of friendliness in all quarters. Intervention would also be disastrous to American business interests in this country instead of being a help to them.

"May I not, therefore, urge upon you to use all your influence in Congress to prevent any forcible interference in Mexican affairs? And in thus urging you, I feel sure I voice the overwhelming sentiment of all Americans in Mexico."

MADEROS A CHARMING FAMILY.

Of Untold Wealth and Record Number—Many Known Here.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 24.—There is one city more than another in this country where sympathy for the misfortunes which have befallen the Madero family is most keenly felt. That city is Galveston, Texas. The members of this family, as many as fifty at a time, have spent the Summer in Galveston for the last six years and have made many friends. The family has charming traits

Continued on Page 3.

Velvet is the story of good tobacco!

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We won't say that Kewanee Boilers *never* go wrong.

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10¢ says:

"The smallest coin—that's me. The biggest value—that's ARABS."

"The Charm of Egypt"

Strayed or Stolen

When you see a well bred dog wandering aimlessly, do you think that he may have been stolen and broken away, or strayed far from his kennel?

If you have read the Lost and Found columns of THE TIMES in the morning, you probably noticed some anxious owner offering a liberal reward for your trouble in returning him.

Or in case you have lost a dog yourself, remember that others will look into the Lost and Found columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to find where you live. How else can they locate you?

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All the papers you accumulate about customers are kept in folders, filed in an L. B. credit file. Near your desk is a card-index cabinet. In it are kept the "credit cards"—summaries of the information contained in the folders. If Mr. A. selects a hat and decides to take it with him, his credit card tells what to do. It shows where he lives, his business, whether he pays his bills promptly and what his "limit" is.

The credit cards are quite small—3x5. A cabinet 16 inches high, 16 inches deep and 20 inches wide holds 14,000. In other words, in half the space occupied by an office chair, you can "keep tab" on 14,000 customers. And trays for 1500 customers will go in the top drawer of your desk.

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represent **the utmost** in mileage, comfort, strength, resiliency, and durability.

Selling Headquarters for U. S., 49 West 64th St.

MORE TROOPS SENT; MEXICO IS QUIET

Continued from Page 2.

and is one of the most numerous in Mexico. One of the girls said it was quite a task to remember her first cousins' names, as he had 150 of them. Galveston people are used to hearing that the Maderos have taken an entire floor of a hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Madero, Sr., with a large number of relatives, were in Galveston when Francisco Madero, Jr., was nominated for the Mexican Presidency. His mother's anxiety was so great, however, as to the trouble ahead that on his account the visit was a brief one. Mercedes and Angela Madero, the young sisters of the late President, were with their parents, and at a musicale Mercedes sang several French and Spanish ballads to Angela's accompaniment. Many pretty compliments were paid the young singer, among which was a bouquet of cape jassamines, or gardenias as they are called in New York. These flowers were sent by Miss Rebecca Sealy, daughter of a prominent Galveston banker, who is now Mrs. Clifford D. Mallory of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Mr Madero, Sr., enjoyed his daughter's triumph and requested her to select anything in the city as a souvenir of the occasion. Her Galveston friends thought her choice would be a rare jewel, but it was not; it was a white French poodle. There was a laugh, when her Galveston chum said: "Think, Mercedes, of being told to get anything you want, and to want a dog." That dog was the most important member of the Madero private car party returning to Mexico.

This simplicity of taste characterizes all the members of the family. Money was lavishly spent upon their education, but they affect no ostentation, either in manners or dress. The Madero wealth cannot be appraised.

About thirty-five members of the family were in Galveston the greater part of last Summer. In this party were Ernesto Madero and wife. They were well entertained, and reciprocated many courtesies. The Misses Hernandez, cousins of the late President, with several of their relatives, remained until the Fall, and were active participants in the social life of Galveston. It was their brother, Marcos Hernandez, who threw himself before the President when arrested in the National Palace, and was killed.

So many of the Madero family have been educated in New York that they can talk like New Yorkers. The girls are sent to convents in that city, and the boys to school there. Little Miss Ruiz, a dark-eyed señorita, who was at a luncheon in Galveston given by the Misses Hernandez, talked as glibly of the subway, the "L," and other New York features as if that city of skyscrapers was her own. They all play bridge and are as companionable as any American boy or girl.

To any one intimate with the Maderos in their family life of culture and refinement it seems impossible to place them amid the tragic events of the past few days. The women did not speak often of the revolution of two years ago, but all bore their share in those unhappy days. Mrs. Francisco Madero, wife of the President, shared camp with her husband whenever it was possible, and had many thrilling adventures. Yet she, too, was too modest to make any mention of that time. Knowing this family as Galveston people do, the Mexican events take on additional weight, as it is not neighbors of the sister republic of which they are reading, but friends who are in despair.

NO LOAN HERE TO HUERTA.

Inquiry yesterday among New York bankers who had had dealings with Mexico in recent years discredited a published story that Gen. Huerta had arranged for a loan of $30,000,000 in this city. Speyer & Co., who handled the last financing done by Mexico in this country, denied that any negotiations had been entered into with that firm for a new loan.

Well informed bankers said that it would be impossible for the provisional Government to arrange any considerable piece of financing with a foreign country. Any loans made are likely to be temporary advances, for which ample security will be demanded.

POPE GREATLY AFFECTED.

ROME, Feb. 24.—Pope Pius X. learned only this morning of the murder of Maderb and Suarez. His Holiness was greatly affected, and expressed concern in regard to the unruly state of Mexico.

In Vatican circles it is remarked that the Mexican troubles are a consequence of the complete separation of Church and State in that country.

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Take 1 or 2 pills at night and stay well. 25 CENTS at any up-to-date Drug Store, or by mail from A. Saxlehner, New York

FIRST TRANSPORT REACHES GALVESTON

Two Others Will Arrive To-day and Troops Will Soon Be Brought In by Trains.

PREPARE FOR QUICK ACTION

Provisions for Fourteen Days Will Be Put on the Ships—Mexicans Fear Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Feb. 24.—The first of three army transports ordered to this port arrived at noon to-day. The second will dock to-morrow morning, and the third at noon. The first train of troops will arrive at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and after that others will come in by special trains, until by Wednesday morning the Fifth Brigade will be all here. At any moment after that time the troops, equipment, and animals could be put on board the ships within six hours' time.

The transport that arrived to-day is the Sumner. To-night carload after carload of provisions are being placed on board. As soon as the others arrive they also will be filled with provisions sufficient to last men and animals for fourteen days, twelve more than would be required to complete the journey to any Mexican port that might be occupied. Officers in charge said that the transports would be thoroughly provisioned, so that if the War Department should order troops to Mexico they can be moved rapidly.

While it requires twenty hours to load a transport with provisions, the men, horses, and equipment can be put aboard in three hours. Army officers here say that after the brigade has arrived they will be able to place it in motion for Mexico within four hours if the order is issued.

Local army officers refused to comment further on the situation to-day, but thought the ordering of the Fourth and Sixth brigades to this place meant more than a mere mobilization of forces for show. Local Mexicans fear intervention, and the Mexican Consul, Gonzales Fernandez, to-day said that the murder of Madero and Saurez doomed his Government.

At Fort Crockett the camp for the four regiments is laid out. Three regiments are to occupy the grounds of the military reservation, while another will be camped nearby.

A site for troops to concentrate in proximity to Galveston was chosen to-day at Eureka, six miles from Houston.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 24.—Troops stationed at Fort Snelling to-day left for Galveston, Texas. Four trains carried nearly 1,100 men, who expect to arrive at their destination within sixty-five hours.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 24.—The first section of the troop train carrying the Fourth Infantry left Fort Crook for Galveston at 1 P. M. The train will run in four sections.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Lieut. Col. George McK. Williamson, Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Mason here, received orders from Washington yesterday to leave immediately for Galveston and report for duty at the mobilization camp of troops there, pending a decision in the Mexican situation.

TURNER REPORTED FREE.

Richard Harding Davis Writes Strong Appeal for Brother Author.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Information was received at the State Department to-day from Arnold Shanklin, the United States Consul General in Mexico City, that he had been assured by officers of the Huerta Administration that John Kenneth Turner, the American who wrote "Barbarous Mexico," had been released from the custody of the Government authorities. Mr. Turner was arrested in the City of Mexico during the fighting that followed the overturn of the Madero Government, and there were fears for his safety on the part of his friends in this country.

Consul General Shanklin's telegram was in response to instructions from Secretary Knox to Ambasador Wilson, in which Mr. Knox said that Mr. Turner was an American citizen whose personal safety must be respected, and that unless he had committed an offense against the laws of Mexico any harm done to him would be regarded by the United States as an act calling for decisive action by this Government. It was pointed out by Mr. Knox that the presence of Mr. Turner in the citadel while an insurrectionary force was striving to overturn the legally constituted Government of the republic, however indiscreet or offensive it might have been, was not an act that under the law of nations would justify the punishment of the American writer.

The action taken by Mr. Knox was at the instance mainly of Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona. Senator Ashurst wrote to the Secretary of State last Saturday in Turner's behalf. To-day Mr. Knox received the following appeal from Richard Harding Davis of New York:

Mount Kisco, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1912.

To Hon. Philander Knox, State Department, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: Some years ago, to please a Mexican President, our Government placed in jail for one year the New York artist Fornaro. His offense was that he told the truth about Mexico. This sacrifice to Diaz was an act of injustice not only to Fornaro but to every newspaper correspondent whose work takes him to Mexico City. At present in that city in jail is John Kenneth Turner, an American newspaper correspondent. His crime is that in a book called "Barbarous Mexico" he, like Fornaro, also wrote the truth about that unclean and uncivilized country. It is extremely likely that at any hour he may be murdered. A word from you spoken to-night might save him. In a week you will be out of office, but should you to-night not speak that word Turner may be dead.

Should he die, newspaper men will not forget him or you. I am yours, &c.,

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Consul General Shanklin said in his message telling of Mr. Turner's release that he had been assured by the Huerta Government that no harm had been intended to Mr. Turner.

While Mr. Shanklin said that he was informed that Mr. Turner had received his liberty, the State Department was not notified that the Consul General was certain that the writer had actually been set free.

It is apparent that the officials are a little doubtful that the assurance given to Mr. Shanklin has been made good.

WAIT AND SEE, SAYS JIMENEZ.

Mexican Vice Consul Says There Is No Need of Intervention.

Speaking of the Mexican situation yesterday, Consul General Enrique Sobral said: "It is well known that all Mexicans are against intervention. We do not believe that the Madero incident will change the attitude of the United States toward us, as so commendably expressed in the prudent course of President Taft. We trust that President Wilson will follow the same policy. I hope and believe that our troubles will soon be over."

Alfonso L. Jimenez, the Mexican Vice Consul, said yesterday that he wished to ask the press and the people of this city and the United States to be considerate and to await the full publication of facts regarding the trouble in Mexico before taking the truth of newspaper reports for granted. He said many of the reports in newspapers were exaggerated. The shooting of Madero and Suarez was a most regrettable incident, and in his opinion nobody regretted their death more than the present government.

"There is no need for intervention by the United States," said the Vice Consul. "The subject of the revolution in Mexico is purely an internal affair, and does not affect the United States. It would have been different if the representatives of the United States Government or the rights of Americans in Mexico had been affected by the revolt. The question now at issue in Mexico is purely one for the people of Mexico to solve. A better arrangement by the Government of Mexico will result in greater prosperity. For many years Mexico has been aiming at peace, and in the last twelve years has learned a good lesson. The present trouble in Mexico will teach the people of that republic much. The men at the head of the new government of Mexico are absolutely sincere. I am well acquainted with one, having been his pupil. I can vouch for his sincerity. He is a most honorable man."

Vice Consul Jimenez explained that neither Consul Sobral nor he would be affected by the revolt in Mexico no matter what the outcome might be, the posts they now occupied being on the same plane as those of men in high branches of the American civil government.

Alfonso L. Jimenez became Mexican Vice Consul twelve years ago, and is one of the best informed men in this country on Mexican internal affairs.

Hugo Goldsmith, President of the importing firm of Maldonado & Co. of 116 Broad Street, which has large interests in Mexico, said that Madero had been too gentle in his grasp of the Mexican situation. An iron hand was needed, he said, and he added that Madero had been in Mexico what President Taft had been in the United States—too gentle. He said he did not believe in intervention. He thought that for many years to come Mexico would be in no condition to maintain a truly representative government.

At his home in the Hotel Seville last night, F. A. de Hesa, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz under Porfirio Diaz, expressed himself in strong terms against American intervention in Mexico, saying that there was no need for the step and that the Mexicans as a body would unite and oppose an American Army on Mexican soil. This, he said, would mean bloody and useless war.

"I feel sure," he said, "that the recent struggle in the capital marks the final uncertainty about the Government. I believe the present Government will outlive all others. The present rulers, following in the footsteps of Porfirio Diaz, will spread peace and prosperity over the land. The leaders of the Government will change from time to time, but the changes will be effected peacefully, and, in a general way, the example of the old Diaz will be followed. He established a prosperity hitherto unequaled in Mexico, and the fighting for the past two years has meant a great setback. But Felix Diaz and Gen. Huerta will institute an era of peace and good government, I am sure, that will mean a quick return to the good days of the past."

DAILY POSTAGE $2,427,000.

All Other Government Receipts Combined Exceeded by $300,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The daily receipts of the Post Office Department have reached the enormous total of $2,427,00, which is more than $300,000 greater than the combined receipts of the Government from all other sources.

The figures are set forth in the quarterly financial statement of Charles A. Kram, Auditor for the department, which was made public to-day. Of the total receipts $642,000 is for the payment of postage, special delivery, registration and other branches of the mailing business, while money orders issued brought in $1,784,000.

So nearly balanced are the receipts and expenditures that now the surplus or deficit for an entire twelve months merely amounts to as much as the receipts for a single day.

An interesting feature of Auditor Kram's report discloses the fact that up to 1862 the average person spent only 25 cents a year for postage, while to-day the habit of letter writing has grown to such an extent that the average expenditure is $2.60 a year.

The Times Acknowledges Receipt.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $5 from "Cash" as a contribution to the fund for widows and dependents of Scott's antarctic party.

MOB BEATS POLICE IN A STRIKE RIOT

Attacks Three Men Before Williamsburg Garment Factory and Injures Them Badly.

UNDETERRED BY SHOTS

Men and Women Armed with Gas Pipes Fight Desperately to Get to Strikebreakers.

Policemen McDonald and Jones took firmer grips on their night sticks and moved a little closer to each other at 5:30 yesterday afternoon when they saw a throng of some 250 persons, a few of them women, but most of them men and youths, approaching the shirt waist factory of Berkowitz Brothers at Leonard and Scholes Streets, Williamsburg, in front of which the policemen stood on guard to protect the workers from the garment strikers. Behind them the policemen could hear the men and women employed in the place descending the stairs to the street, and they realized that the advancing horde would reach the factory just as the scores now employed there left the building.

The strikers were armed with pieces of lead pipe, with bricks and with clubs of wood. They marched briskly forward, and they showed their determination when they answered the command of the policemen to halt with a shower of bricks. Then they closed in on the uniformed men.

8 From the doorways the workers were just emerging to the street, but with one accord they fled back into the factory when they saw the strikers gathered outside, leaving the policemen to shift for themselves. The strikers set on them, and though the policemen swung their night sticks with all their strength they were swept off their feet by weight of numbers and Jones's club was wrenched from his hand. The man who had grabbed it struck out at McDonald and knocked him almost senseless with a blow on the head.

As McDonald collapsed under the blow, the striker seized his nightstick and belabored Jones with it. The policemen lay beneath a dozen men, who had fallen over them in their anxiety to get at the policemen, and neither McDonald nor Jones could reach his revolver. Though disarmed of their nightsticks, the policemen fought with their fists, and time and again struggled to their feet only to be knocked down before they could balance themselves to strike a blow.

Jones at last broke free from his assailants long enough to grab his revolver from his pocket, and he fired five shots into the air. Instead of frightening off the strikers the reports of the shots seemed to enrage them, for apparently they thought Jones had aimed to hit some of them, and they assailed the policemen with renewed vigor.

The shots served the purpose, though, of attracting Policeman O'Brien, who came up on the run and clubbed his way through the crowd to the side of his comrades. One more or less, however, made little difference to the thoroughly aroused strikers and O'Brien was soon swept off his feet also.

The mob seemed bent on killing the policemen, for they never ceased raining kicks and blows on them until from the outskirts of the throng rose a warning cry. Then the mob scattered and suddenly fled off in every direction, striving only to leave the field of battle as fast as possible.

For down the street, with Capt. Burfiend at their head, came the reserves of the Stagg Street station, to whom some one had telephoned that three policemen were being killed. Every man had his nightstick and revolver out and ready for use, and the strikers, shouting the alarm to one another, made off so rapidly that it seemed as though they had sunk through the sidewalk. One man, Nathan Foremen of 69 Meserole Street, was caught as he tried to escape, and he was locked up later charged with disorderly conduct. O'Brien, McDonald, and Jones were so badly beaten that Capt. Burfiend called Dr. Vorre from St. Catherine's Hospital to attend them, but none of the men could say that Foremen had struck him, and so the man escaped a more serious charge. Dr. Vorre found the three policemen badly cut about the heads and faces, and covered with bruises all over their bodies. He dressed their injuries and then carried them to their homes in the ambulance.

The factory showed signs of the assault on it. Most of the windows were broken, and even one or two doors were smashed in where the crowd had tried to rush them and get into the factory.

UPHOLDS WHITE SLAVE ACT.

Analogous with Food and Lottery Laws, Says Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day unanimously sustained the constitutionality of the White Slave act. The decision, which was handed down by Assistant Justice McKenna, declares that the power of Congress to control the passage from one State into another of persons for improper purposes, and the aiding and assistance of their travel, is directly analogous to the power already exercised in control over the inter-State trade in impure foods, in lottery tickets, and other articles adjudged to be contrary to public policy.

"It has been said," the court says in its opinion, "that it is the right and privilege of a person to move between States, and that such being the right, another cannot be made guilty of the crime of inducing or assisting or aiding the exercise of it, and that the motive or intention of the passenger, either before beginning the journey, or during or after completing it, is not a matter of inter-State commerce.

"The contention confounds important things. It urges a right exercised in morality to sustain a right to be exercised in immorality. It is the same right which attacked the law of Congress which prohibited the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent or immoral use from one State to another. It is the same right which was excluded as an element affecting the constitutionality of the act for the suppression of the lottery traffic."

Justice McKenna delivered the court's opinion. He said:

"Our dual form of government has its perplexities, State and Nation having different spheres of jurisdiction, but it must be kept in mind that we are one people, and the powers reserved to the States and those conferred in the Nation are adopted to be exercised, whether independently or concurrently, to promote the general welfare, material and moral."

PASS CORPORATE VALUE BILL.

Measure Designed to Provide Equitable Rates for Public Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Adamson bill, requiring the Inter-State Commerce Commission to ascertain the actual value of the property of all railroads, telegraph, and telephone companies, and other common carriers, passed the Senate to-night at the end of a short debate, and with practically no opposition.

Changes made in the bill by the Senate from the form in which it passed the House will require a conference, but it is believed that all differences will be adjusted, and the bill be sent to the President before this session adjourns.

The bill is designed to furnish a basis recognized by the courts for the fixing of equitable freight, passenger, and public service rates and charges. The proposed law would require that the Inter-State Commerce Commission, through experts, determine the original cost of all common carriers' property up to the present time, the cost of reproduction if they were to be built over again, the value of all properties held by them, and the value of their tangible properties, such as franchises and good-will.

A TRICK OF THE TRADE

Of the countless time-honored devices of salesmanship, the hoariest old hyp of them all is the trick of suggesting to a man that if he does not act immediately his opportunity will vanish. It works upon the most notable weakness of the human race—the fear of losing something.

This fear is so nearly universal that even the wisest of us fall for the deceit occasionally; and, on the other hand, the deception is sometimes used thoughtlessly by those who would not consciously take an unfair advantage.

The safeguard against the imposition is this: When a salesman is talking to you, and you begin to have an indescribable feeling of impending loss, just stop dead in your mental tracks and recognize that feeling for what it is—the red flag that warns.

In nine cases out of ten when your realization reaches this point you will wonder why you even *thought* you wanted that fool thing you had been tempted to buy.

When you come to us looking for a place to establish your factory or distributing station you will meet no salesmen, no "closers." You will find only a force of bright young men who know the Bush Terminal and believe in it. They believe in it, not because it means their bread and butter, but because two hundred satisfied tenants and two thousand satisfied customers have given them good grounds for their belief.

We are not "selling" something; we are establishing business relationships that must endure without interruption for a number of years. If these relationships should be based on misinformation or misapprehension they would involve us in a loss of prestige, and this is a point on which we are quite as sensitive as the rest of the race.

BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY,
General Offices, 100 Broad St.,
New York.

SAW PARDON RING IN THAW BRIBERY

Continued from Page 1.

years, and they concocted the story which Dr. Russell printed on the morning following my visit to Matteawan. That story, so far as it alleges that I at any time used the name of the Governor in talking with either Dr. May or Dr. Russell, is absolutely false. The only time in any conversations that the name of Gov. Sulzer came up was when they brought it up themselves. They wanted to know what Gov. Sulzer thought of Thaw. I told them I did not know what he thought about Thaw. They wanted to know what I thought would happen if Thaw got out or if they let him out. I told them the only information I could give them regarding any instructions I ever had from Gov. Sulzer was that he expected every man to do his duty and to do it fearlessly."

Chairman Carlisle and Mr. Norton pressed the witness to tell from whom he received his nformation, but he repeatedly refused to give the source, urging the committee to call as witnesses the men he mentioned. He said he learned of the $25,000 transaction by talking "with people who were very intimate with Thaw."

"Dr. Russell," Mr. Clark continued, "says he received the offer. He says he reported the offer to Superintendent Scott. The fact that the money was offered to him was a felony. The fact that he refused at the time to prosecute the man who made the offer makes him particeps criminis, and the fact that Superintendent Scott knew of it and failed to tell him to have the man indicted makes him equally guilty, and he should be removed."

Q.—You also said that "they" reported to Thaw, or, as you put it, after these gentlemen became uneasy they reported to Thaw that the matter would have to be allowed to rest for five or six months? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whom do you mean by "they"? A.—I mean Dr. Russell. Acting for Supt. Scott, and indirectly for Dr. May, he reported that he would have to stay there for at least six months longer.

Q.—Where did you get that information? A.—I got that from the same source I got the other.

Asked again to give the source of his information, Mr. Clark said he was not "posing as a detective."

"I am here," he continued, "to tell what I did for the Governor, and what I did for this commission. I have furnished you with the information. Subpoena the people; bring them here. Bring Thaw here. Bring them all here and let them tell of this conspiracy, as it began, and as it ended. Why, this fellow Thaw has been nothing but a human meal ticket for these people down there. Whenever they wanted any money, why, they just went up and took it away from him.

Mr. Clark asked the commission to subpoena Thaw and his agent Hoffman, "and his bank account and his papers."

"Do you know whether or not Mr. Thaw has a bank account?" Mr. Norton asked.

"I don't know," Clark said, "but I assume he has. Subpoena this lawyer whom Dr. Russell has mentioned as his agent, and further examine Dr. Russell as to his financial transactions."

"Have you had personal conversation with these men that you ask us to subpoena?" Chairman Carlisle asked.

"Yes, Sir, with all of them," Mr. Clark replied.

Russell Gives Anhut's Name.

Mr. Norton then called Dr. Russell to the witness stand. The lawyer said that he understood that Dr. Russell had recalled the name of the lawyer he referred to as having made him an offer of money if he would liberate Thaw.

"I have," Dr. Russell said.

"What is his name?" asked Mr. Norton.

"John Nicholson Anhut," was the reply.

Dr. Russell said he became acquainted with Anhut in the latter part of June, 1912, during the Thaw trial in White Plains. Anhut was in no way engaged in the Thaw case so far as he could learn. He said he thought he had been introduced to Anhut by the proprietor of the Hotel Carlyon Arms, but could not swear to that.

Dr. Russell then told in detail of his meetings with Anhut in New York which were by appointment, once on Dec. 16, and again on Dec. 22.

Dr. Russell said he met Anhut in front of the Grand Union Hotel and went to a hotel which he thought was the Savoy. There Anhut made the first offer of $20,000, he said. The offer was refused, he declared. Later he had luncheon with Anhut in the Plaza, and afterward went to the Horse Show as the guest of Anhut. He left in the afternoon for the Matteawan Hospital. Referring to the offer of money at this meeting, Dr. Russell said:

"He said that he had $25,000, that I could have any part of that $25,000 provided I would release Mr. Thaw. He said, furthermore, that he had been told that Mr. Sulzer would like to have Mr. Thaw released, and would like to have it done before his administration took effect, so as not to embarrass his administration."

Q.—Well, did you inquire of him how in any way the discharge of Thaw by you would embarrass Mr. Sulzer in his administration? A.—No, Sir, I didn't; I didn't take it seriously at all. I thought that was part of the scheme to fool me.

Q.—You thought this man was trying to fool you? A.—Well, no, I mean he used that as an influence over me, put it that way.

Q.—You thought that the reference to the then elected Governor was made for the purpose of influencing you to make— A.—To do this thing.

Q.—A good strike in favor of the newly elected Governor? A.—No, to do this thing, to take a bribe and let Mr. Thaw out so as to comply with this proposition.

Met at Astor House.

Dr. Russell said his second meeting in New York was on a day when he was in the city to testify in a case in court. He called up Mr. Anhut as he had agreed by telephone a few days before and they agreed to meet at the Astor House.

"He took me into the ladies' waiting room," Dr. Russell said, "and then put up the same proposition to me and I told him if the Governor wanted this thing done he would have to send me an order to that effect when he was Governor. I said that purely with the idea of stopping this whole proceeding, because I did not believe the Governor had ever said he wanted this thing done, and I told him furthermore I would not do it, and would not have anything to do with the matter further, and I never heard from him since, and that is the end of the whole proceeding."

Mr. Norton asked why he maintained social relations with a man who had offered him a bribe.

"Well," said Dr. Russell, "that is simply a lack of judgment on my part. I presume from not having any experience of this kind before."

"Do you think it is the part of a reputable public officer to have social relations with a man who will come to him and make such a proposition as you say this man did make to you?" Mr. Norton asked.

"I don't think it was," Dr. Russell replied, "and I have thought so seriously since then."

Dr. Russell said he tried to report the story of bribery to Supt. Scott about Dec. 20, but could not at that time. He said it was on Jan. 22 that he reported it to Secretary MacDowell of the Prison Department. The Secretary directed him to go to Col. Scott, but he was unable to see him until Jan. 30. He said that Col. Scott did not tell him to prosecute Anhut, and that Supt. Scott had said little to him after he had reported the matter.

Dr. Russel said that Anhut had invited him to a ball game in September. He went to New York to the ball game, but did not meet Anhut.

Q.—You suggested Anhut to Thaw on an occasion when Thaw wanted a lawyer? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that, Doctor? A.—That must have been some time in the latter part of September.

Q.—Last September? A.—Yes, about last September. Mr. Thaw came and asked to see me in my office, as he does occasionally, and I always allow him to see me, as I do most any other patient that has any special grievance, or anything of that kind, and he said—No, he asked me if I knew any lawyer that I had confidence in, that he would like to have the Hartridge matter taken up, and I just at that minute thought of no one except this man Anhut. In fact, I do not know of any lawyer—that is the only one I thought of, so I recommended Anhut to him, and then he asked me if I would communicate with Mr. Anhut about the matter, and I said that I would if he wanted to see him, and that was the last of that matter with one exception. I received another letter from Mr. Anhut sometime—late in September—in which he wanted to know why I did not meet him at the ball game, and I wrote and told him why. That letter—my letter to him—I can't find. I presume he has it, I don't know.

In this letter Dr. Russell said he asked for an appointment with Anhut. He had in mind the request for a lawyer made by Thaw. This, Dr. Russell said, was two months before the alleged offer of money. He said that the lawyer did not respond and he let the matter go until late in October, when Thaw again asked if he would have Anhut come to see him.

Dr. Russell's Troubles.

Dr. Russell was questioned at length as to the testimony he gave last year concerning the mental condition of Thaw. Mr. Norton read Dr. Russell's tesimony from a brief prepared by W. T. Jerome representing the State in the habeas corpus proceedings. Dr. Russell stood by his testimony taken at the time of the hearing.

Q.—What did you mean by saying your place is not a bed of roses? A.—It is one of the hardest institutions to run. There are more paranoiacs there than in other institutions; more trouble of one kind or another through court cases and complaints to the Governor and complaints to every one, and it is a very hard institution to run. Especially when matters like this come up it tends to discourage one.

Q.—Well, if you treat everybody who comes to you as you say Anhut did—the same way you treated Anhut—it would be simply an invitation to come to you again, wouldn't it? A.—If you come down there I shall probably treat you the same way.

Q.—If I went down to you and if you were the right kind of a public officer, and I offered you $20,000, I would expect you to keep me out of your office. A.—I probably would if you come down there.

"And if you came into my office and undertook anything of that kind and I was a public officer you would be kicked out. That's all, doctor," said his questioner.

Lack of Experience, Says Scott.

The last witness was Col. J. F. Scott, Superintendent of State Prisons. He said his secretary had been told by Dr. Russell that some one had attempted to bribe him. The secretary asked for no particulars but referred Dr. Russell to Col. Scott.

Q.—Do you approve of your secretary's reticence in matters of that kind? A.—I do, entirely.

Q.—Now, will you tell us just what Dr. Russell told you? A.—He told me about meeting this man Anhut, and his offering him the amount of money. The report he made to me was anywhere up to $25,000, but he did not go into the details of it, and I did not examine him as to the details because it had been so long before. I realized that if I wanted to make an investigation of Anhut after all that time he would immediately know that we were after him, and that would be the end of it.

Q.—Now, Colonel, the difficulty occurred to you that the matter came to your attention so late that you could not with much effect take it up and prosecute him? A.—I could not investigate it. I would not say prosecute him. I felt after what Dr. Russell told me that the matter had practically been settled so far as he and Anhut were concerned.

Q.—Well, it is pretty bad discipline, isn't it, Colonel, for any employe of the State to receive offers of bribes and then have social relations with the people who attempt to bribe him? A.—I don't defend that action.

Q.—It is not the right kind of discipline and it shows a moral obliquity, doesn't it? A.—No, I don't think so. I think it is a lack of experience.

Q.—Was he designated to that position by you, Colonel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he sent from the Willard Hospital there? A.—Taken from the civil service list.

Col. Scott then said that Dr. Russell told him of two calls made by Secretary Clark, during which, according to Dr. Russell, Clark had said it would be pleasing to the Governor to have Thaw discharged.

Q.—You say the Governor had been approached. What did you hear about that? A.—When he told me this I went to see Dr. May and told him the conversation that I had had with Dr. Russell, and I said that we ought to go to the Governor and tell him this. That was, I think, on the 14th; it might have varied a day or two from that. We discussed the matter and I said as long as the matter has not come to my attention at all except through Dr. Russell and it had come to his attention through both Dr. Russell and Mr. Knapp and his name had been brought into it, I thought he should be the one to go and see the Governor and tell him. And he went the next day and saw the Governor and told him this and reported back to me that he had told him and that the Governor disclaimed any interest in the release of Thaw, which I believed from the beginning.

Q.—Now, were you aware, Colonel, that Dr. Russell claimed that Anhut had used Gov. Sulzer's name, too? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever talk to the Governor about that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never made it known to him that Anhut was reputed to have used his name? A.—Never talked to any one about the Anhut matter until it came out.

Q.—Was there any reason for not telling the Governor that? A.—Only it was a closed incident and I could not see any good in telling him that. Here was a case in which I had to have corroborative evidence.

Mr. Norton intimated that Col. Scott could have tried to trap the alleged briber.

Chairman Carlisle asked Col. Scott if he had made up his mind to take any action in the case at the present time. He said he had not.

Q.—Your judgment is that no action should be taken in at all? A.—Not at the present time. When this hearing is closed, then I will be glad to taks such action as seems advisable, but I won't in the midst of it.

Q.—You do not think it would be advisable to take temporary action in relation to it? A.—What temporary action would you suggest?

Q.—I am asking whether you had made up your mind as to whether it was necessary for you to take any action in relation to the matter? A.—I think that the institution is perfectly safe with Dr. Russell there until this thing is determined, and nothing would be gained by suspending him or relieving him one way or the other. I don't know as it is a crime to have a bribe offered you.

Messrs. Roeder, Hoffman, and Alfred Henry Lewis were called, but did not respond. Mr. Lewis telegraphed that he preferred to be called on next Friday.

"I will say," Chairman Carlisle remarked, "that all of these gentlemen will be subpoenaed. We have not decided as to what attitude we will take in regard to Mr. Thaw. The question of bringing him here to Albany is against my own judgment. The man is confined as an insane man; I don't believe he ought to be brought here with all the notoriety there is in connection with it, but my judgment is that he ought to be examined at Matteawan. But I am not saying that that will not be changed."

The hearing was then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

Speculation Over Sulzer.

The attitude of Gov. Sulzer has formed the subject of considerable speculation at the Capitol. Thus far the Governor's wrath as revealed in statements he has made has been directed chiefly toward Col. Scott and Drs. Russell and May. The Governor has corroborated the testimony given by Mr. Clark in which reference was made to directions received by Mr. Clark from the Governor to engage in work which for some reason was kept secret even from the Commission of Inquiry.

When the case first came to the notice of the Commission of Inquiry on Friday, before Mr. Clark, under oath, had told his story of the hunt for evidence regarding the alleged $25,000 bribe, the Governor did not say anything about the bribery story. When the Governor ordered the commission to investigate the charges he said nothing about the alleged bribe offer. On the stand Mr. Clark testified that he had told the Governor all about it, and that the Governor had sent him on his quest for evidence. On Saturday, after Mr. Clark had given his testimony, Gov. Sulzer said that he recalled having given instructions to Secretary Clark to investigate a bribery report.

The Governor on Saturday made a very full statement about the entire case. He was questioned at some length regarding the report that Col. Scott and others had been engaged in an attempt to involve him in the Thaw matter. The Governor did not at this time intimate that Mr. Clark had brought him any such report as his testimony to-day would indicate. When he was asked this evening whether or not he had anything to say regarding the new evidence Gov. Sulzer said that he would make no comment until after he had had an opportunity to read the testimony for himself.

SULZER AND BORDEN CONFER.

Governor and Canadian Premier in Accord on Water Power Conservation.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Gov. Sulzer and Premier Robert L. Borden of Canada, who is visiting here, are in substantial accord regarding a plan for the conservation of the water powers of New York State and Canada, according to a statement made by the Governor to-day.

"We have discussed a plan for the utilization of the waters of New York State and Canada which we believe will be advantageous to the people," said the Governor. "Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Canadian Railroads and Canals, is to come here later and discuss the matter with me and with the State Conservation Commission."

Premier Borden said the people of Ontario regarded the provincial plan of developing power as thoroughly successful.

"The two countries have a common interest in this development and conserving these natural resources for the common advantage of the people of both countries," he said. "I have no doubt that the governments concerned will work together for the most cordial and friendly spirit for this most worthy and desirable purpose."

The Governor and Premier Borden attended the annual dinner of the University Club of Albany to-night, and both made speeches emphasizing the natural ties that bound the two countries together.

"Perhaps no more instructive object lesson has ever been given to the world than the 4,000 miles of undefended boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which bears silent but eloquent testimony to the mutual confidence and respect of the two nations," said the Premier.

Gov. Sulzer predicted that the "great Canadian Northwest is destined to become ere long the grainery of North America."

"Many of our best citizens, I regret to say," said the Governor, "are leaving our States of the West and are going into the Canadian Government. We should fertility of its soil and the liberality of the Canadian Government. We should extend to them a helping hand. Instead of closing our doors by tariff barriers against these countries and their products, in my opinion, we should open them wider and do everything in our power to facilitate closer commercial relations. We want their products and they want our products, and all restrictions to prevent a fairer and freer exchange of goods, wares and merchandise should, in so far as possible, be eliminated."

The other speakers were John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; Dr. Talcott Williams, head of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, and John W. Thomas, President of Middlebury College.

Jurors Have Sneed Case.

VERNON, Texas, Feb. 24.—The case of John B. Sneed, accused of the murder of Albert G. Boyce, Jr., at Amarillo, in September last, went to the jury at 9:55 o'clock to-night. An hour later the jurors reported they had not reached an agreement and would make no further report until to-morrow morning.

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THE TIMES'S DAILY SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES

KING GIVES TITLE TO SCOTT'S WIDOW

She Becomes Lady Scott, with the Rank and Precedence of a Knight's Wife.

CURZON'S REPLY TO CRITICS

Says It Is Quite Unfair to Attack the Surviving Members of the Expedition—Defends Atkinson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.—It was officially announced yesterday that the King had been pleased to grant to Mrs. R. F. Scott the same rank, style, and precedence as if her husband had been nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, as he would have been had he survived.

The honor thus done to Capt. Scott's memory receives the warm approval of the newspapers, some of which had given support to the suggestion that the explorer's widow should receive a title. As a Knight's widow, Mrs. Scott will henceforth be known as Lady Scott.

Although the King rarely exercises his prerogative to bestow a title upon a woman, Mrs. Scott is not the first thus honored. The most celebrated instance of a woman receiving a title was in 1801, when Sir Ralph Abercromby died from wounds after the battle of Alexandria. A few months later his widow was created a Baroness of the United Kingdom in her own right. The widows of some officers killed in the Crimean war and the widows of one or two officers who lost their lives in the Boer war received Knights' widows' rank.

There are two peeresses in their own right who received their titles on the death of their husbands, in consideration of th latters' eminent public services—Viscountess Hambleden, widow of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Leader of the House of Commons, and Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe, widow of Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada. Both these titles were conferred in 1891.

Numerous instances are also found of the bestowal of titles on the wives of eminent men who remained commoners. The chief cases are those of the wife of the elder Pitt, Baroness Chatham, and of Mrs. Disraeli, who was created Viscountess Disraeli eight years before her husband became Earl of Beaconsfield.

Relatives of dead soldiers have on many occasions received Victoria Crosses which would have been awarded to the heroes had they survived. The best-known example is that of Lady Roberts, who received the Cross won by her son, Lieut. Roberts, who was killed in the battle of Colenso.

In moving a resolution placing on record the services of Capt. Scott and his companions, and expressing sympathy with their dependents, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, as President, made an eloquent speech at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last night.

Discussing the causes of the disaster and replying to the criticism that has been made, he said that, just as Amundsen was favored by an extraordinary combination of fine weather, physical health, and good luck, so Scott had to battle with the triple foe of climatic conditions, the breakdown of two of his party, and adverse fortune at every turn.

Lord Curzon said he did not attach any weight to the disappointment alleged to have been caused by Scott's discovery of Amundsen's tent. It was easy to be wise after the event, and to say that the addition of a fifth man to the party of four that was originally intended for the pole, the postponement of the start for a whole month because of the collapse of the ponies, and, above all, the decision of Scott to rely upon human haulage in preference to dogs were contributory or ulterior causes of the disaster. There was probably truth in all these surmises, but it should be borne in mind that only eleven miles separated the final trio from safety, and that had they won through criticism would perhaps have assumed a very different form.

As regards the stores of fuel in the depots, Lord Curzon said that this was a matter which might well be left over until the expedition came home. It would be a cruel injustice to add unwarrantable suspicion to the burden of sorrow and suffering already laid upon these afflicted men. Similarly with regard to the relief parties, was it credible that men who had lived together and endured together through two polar Winters, who adored their commander, and were inspired by chivalry scarcely inferior to his own, should have faltered in an attempt in which his life and the lives of their comrades were at stake?

They knew, said Lord Curzon, that Dr. Atkinson was powerless to leave Lieut. Evans, who was sick with scurvy, but on the exact date appointed by Capt. Scott the only two men available for this attempt, A. Cherry Garrard, himself an enthusiast, who, like Capt. Oates, gave £1,000 to the cost of the expedition, and the Russian dog driver Dimitri. Then, as regards the second attempt of Dr. Atkinson and the seaman Keoghane, who went from Discovery Hut as far as Corner Camp, they might be sure that they made the supreme effort which it was possible for them at that time to make.

Lord Curzon paid a tribute to the work of the other parties, and, enlarging upon the scientific uses of the expedition, said that Scott, dragging his thirty-five pounds weight of fossils with him to the death tent, did not, at any rate, despise their scientific importance.

In the course of his address Lord Curzon said he personally hoped the bodies of Scott and his companions might be left where they lay, "with the snow as their winding sheet, the eternal ice as their tomb, and the solemn antarctic wastes as the graves in which it has pleased God that they should sleep."

In a glowing tribute to Capt. Scott Lord Curzon said:

"Can anything be more beautiful than the calm heroism with which he sat down, with death staring him in the eyes, and weighed in the scales the doings of himself and his comrades? The result is that this plain man, who claimed powers neither of speech nor writing, has left a message which will outlive the highest flights of trained eloquence. This explorer, who reached his goal only to find that he had been anticipated by another, and who died in the hour of his maimed achievement, will be remembered longer than many winners of unchallenged prizes. I fully anticipate that when Scott's diaries and records come home and the book is published, it will be found that this expedition was unique in the records of polar exploring for its scientific completeness and its results."

DYING EMPRESS'S GRIEF.

Tragic Statement Made by the Aunt of the Deposed Chinese Monarch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.—The Daily Mail's Peking correspondent wires under yesterday's date:

"The Empress Dowager, aunt of the eight-year-old boy Pu-Yi, who has retained the title of Manchu Emperor since the establishment of the Republic of China, made a tragic statement before she died. Her last words were:

"'I and the boy are alone in the world. We have scarcely a friend now. I must leave him alone. How shall my spirit find rest in the next world? What "face" shall I possess when I rejoin our ancestors in the ancestral temple—the last Empress of a ruined dynasty?'

"When no longer able to speak, the Empress Dowager pointed in the direction of the boy Emperor and signed to Shih Hsu, his guardian, who knelt at the bedside. Apparently she intended to address a last appeal to Shih-Hsu to guard the boy."

A dispatch from Peking to The Daily Telegraph says:

"There seems to be little doubt that the Empress's demise was a signal for the eunuchs to loot the palace thoroughly during the small hours of Saturday.

"Connoisseurs are now rubbing their hands, full of anticipation of the many priceless objects that will soon be offered for sale. The present occasion is unique, because the inner Winter Palace was carefully guarded by the international expedition of 1900, and the contents were absolutely untouched during the general sack of the city following the relief of the legations."

Inquest on Body of J. E. Brooks.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest to-day on the body of John E. Brooks of New York, who fell downstairs and broke his neck last Thursday in his London residence. The doctor who attended Mr. Brooks testified that in his opinion his fall was due to an attack of syncope.

ENGLISH AGAIN SEE MYSTERIOUS AIRSHIP

Dirigible Passed Over Selby Abbey and Went in Direction of Barlby Arsenal.

CAN LAUGH AT NEW ACT

Great Britain at Present, It Is Asserted, Has No Guns Which Could Hit Such an Air Vessel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The foreign airship bogey is again creating alarm in England. A story is circulated in well-informed quarters that some power is conducting important experiments in dirigibles over England.

The evidence seems conclusive that some mysterious aerial visitor is continuing flights over this country. Many persons are prepared to swear that they saw it pass over Selby Abbey, Yorkshire, last Friday night, making its way toward the east coast in the neighborhood of Barlby, where there is an important arsenal.

One newspaper points out that the appearance of the airship at Selby and the flight of a dirigible over Sheerness last October coincide very nearly with two long-distance flights of Zeppelin airships.

In reference to the recently passed act whereby foreign airships visiting England are liable to be shot at unless they descend on a prescribed signal, it is stated that the act at present could be treated with impunity, inasmuch as it is very doubtful if England possesses guns which could hit them.

The recurring reports of nocturnal visits of unknown airships to England are derided by the German newspapers, and the suspicions occasionally uttered that the mysterious strangers are German are bitterly resented in Germany. Non-German authorities in Berlin whose business it is carefully to observe German aerial developments express the opinion that it is wholly beyond the range of possibility for any German airship, even the most powerful Zeppelin, to venture on a secret trip to England. Such a vessel would, they say, be discovered, recognized, and reported times without number.

NEW NICARAGUAN REVOLT.

Gen. Mena Says Non-Intervention in Mexico Means Many More.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 24.—A fresh revolution has broken out in Chichigalpa, Nicaragua, headed by Francisco Vaca.

Gen. Mena, who is detained here, says that non-intervention by the United States in Mexico means many revolutions in Central America at an early date. His statements appear to have some support from close friends of Castro here, who predict that a revolution in Venezuela is sure to come within a few months, and say that plans for it are already made.

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CONTRADICT KAISER FLATLY.

Agricultural Authorities Ridicule Boasts of Scientific Farming.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A Berlin dispatch to The Daily News says:

"Further light is thrown upon the Kaiser's misinformation regarding his Cadinen property and the economic lessons derivable from his experiments.

"It now appears that scarcely one of his statements bears investigation. Not only have all the neighboring farmers protested vigorously against the Kaiser's attacks upon his tenant, Herr Hohst, who, by the way, has come to Berlin to seek reparation for the injury to his character, but one specialist after another arises to prove the Kaiser's statements regarding his own model farms incorrect.

"For instance, the Kaiser said that his cows gave milk with nearly 4 per cent. cream. An Elbing dairyman, who is an acknowledged authority, says:

"'Any dairy farmer who read that must have smiled. We know those Cadinen cows. They are Dutch cattle, and we count ourselves lucky if from Dutch cows we get 2 or, at a maximum, 2½ per cent. cream.'

"A well-known gentleman farmer, Capt. Aisen, said:

"'The Kaiser's statement regarding the number of cattle maintained on his model estate is completely false. If we go to Cadinen to-day, we should not find one-half the number of cattle the Kaiser has been told he keeps.'

"Then the Kaiser said that the Cadinen corn stood straight, and the potatoes were good when all around were bad.

"Here is the evidence of a neighbor, Herr Wunderlich, President of the local farmers' union:

"'My bailiff recently went to Banglau, near Cadinen. When he returned, he expressed horror at the condition of the Cadinen fields. The potatoes were simply smothered in couch-grass, and the corn stood very poorly.'

"Once more the cry arises, first, that the Kaiser should verify his statements, and, second, that he should pay less attention to the Byzantine flattery of false informants."

SAYS AMERICA ARMS REBELS.

Costa Rican President Accuses Capitalists of Fomenting Revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 24.—President Jiminez says in a public interview that American dollars have been converted into Mexican bullets.

He asserts that Central American revolutions have always been made by American capitalists for business reasons and that these, as concession grabbers, always arm the worst element in Latin America.

Decies Appeals Building Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The financial troubles concerning the work on Lord Decies's country mansion, Sefton Park, are not yet ended. Lord Decies refuses to be bound by the decision of the Judge in the recent action, and has instructed his counsel to take the case to the Court of Appeals. The action has just been entered for retrial, and will come before the Appeal Judges in the course of the next few weeks.

FOR ICEBERG PATROL SHIP.

Meteorologist to be Carried—Marconi Company Gives Apparatus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Board of Trade announces that one member of the scientific staff of the Scotia, the Dundee whaler which is being equipped as an iceberg patrol ship for the North Atlantic, will be a trained meteorologist.

Dr. Assmann, Director of the Royal Prussian aeronautical observatory at Lindenberg, has provided a number of kites for meteorological work. Long range wireless telegraphic apparatus is being provided free of charge by the Marconi company.

Two wireless operators will be employed in order that a constant watch may be kept.

Pope Receives American Pilgrims.

ROME, Feb. 24.—The Pope received Mgr. Thomas F. Kennedy, Rector of the American College in Rome, in private audience to-day. Mgr. Kennedy presented the Peter's Pence from the Diocese of Newark and afterward introduced forty American pilgrims and visitors. The Pope appeared to be in good health and showed cordial interest in the recent visit to the Holy Land of John J. McGrane of Brooklyn and his companions.

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Pennell's Washington Pictures
Guérin's Paintings—in Color

Robert Hichens's First Article on "Skirting the Balkan Peninsula."

J. D. Whelpley on the Weakness of China's Republic.

3—Inauguration Features—3

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Woodrow Wilson as a Man of Letters
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In the *March Number* of

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CHICAGO REACHING FOR STOCK MARKET

President of Its Exchange Here to Grab What May Run from State's Big Transfer Tax.

REAL ESTATE MEN PROTEST

Say Law Would Empty Office Buildings and Injure City Credit—Mabon Objects to Other Bills.

The Chicago Stock Exchange is preparing to take advantage of the situation that will be created if Gov. Sulzer's proposal to increase the tax on transfers to $4 is adopted by the Legislature.

Officials of the New York Stock Exchange have been predicting that if the present tax is doubled business will be diverted in great volume to Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, where stock transfers are not taxed at all. Apparently the same idea prevails in Chicago, and James J. Townsend, President of the Chicago Stock Exchange, who is also a member of the New York Stock Exchange, will arrive here this morning determined to divert as much business as possible to his city.

He will be accompanied by another member of the Board of Governors, and their first call will be on E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, whom they will request to have a transfer office for steel stock opened in Chicago so that the stock can be put on the regular list there. They will also confer with the heads of other large corporations with the same purpose in view as to their shares.

Meetings to protest against the increased tax and to arrange for representation at the hearing set for to-morrow in Albany were held yesterday by the special committee of the Stock Exchange, the principal real estate interests in the financial district and the telegraphers in brokers' offices who believe the employment of many of them is threatened.

The Stock Exchange Committee, of which George P. Mellick is Chairman, was in session most of the day, and late in the afternoon telegraphed the Legislative Committee at Albany asking that the hearing be postponed, as many business interests had become aroused on the subject, and more time was needed for them to make preparations to appear against the bill.

The committee made public a statement saying that they had received so many expressions on the subject from such varied business sources that they felt "there is no question whatever that the entire business community is strongly against this attack on the commercial and financial supremacy of the City and State of New York."

Signers of the Protest.

The real estate men met at the office of Bryan L. Kennelly. Those present or represented were Edward J. Hogan, agent for the Woolworth Building; Thomas Morch, representing the Du Pont Company, which is to erect the new Equitable Building; Irving A. Ruland, ex-President of the Real Estate Board; George R. Read, Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, William A. Whiting, McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, Pease & Elliman, Herbert A. Sherman, John N. Golding, Charles F. Noyes, George T. Mortimer, Vice President of the United States Realty and Improvement Company; Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company, William A. White, Alfred E. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co., A. E. Cruikshank, William H. Chesebrough, controlling the Broad Exchange and four other large office buildings in the financial district; Leonard J. Carpenter, E. A. Tredwell, President of the Real Estate Board; De Selding Brothers of the Singer Building, Moyer & Marston of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Walter Lindner of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and Mr. Kennelly. Resolutions were adopted on motion of Mr. Chesebrough, seconded by Mr. Mortimer, opposing the enactment of the proposed legislation on the ground that it would seriously impair the income from New York City real estate and would "greatly militate against the credit, prosperity, and supremacy of this city."

It was said those interested in the buying and selling of stocks paid in the aggregate a substantial percentage of the income from office buildings and comprised "a considerable part of the clientage of hotels, shops, restaurants, and theatres."

The conclusion was drawn that the proposed law would "force many such firms and individuals either to withdraw from business or to largely reduce space occupied and rentals paid by them, with the result of increasing the already too great percentage of vacancies in such structures and in greatly reducing the income values, and assessed valuations of real property, thus operating also to reduce the city's borrowing capacity for needed improvements and to impair its credit and ability to sell bonds."

This probable crippling of the city's borrowing capacity, if legislation detrimental to real estate values be enacted, it was argued, would imperil and perhaps defeat the construction of a comprehensive new subway system—the city's most imperative need.

"Grave doubt" was expressed in the resolution as to whether the proposed legislation would provide a substantial amount of increased revenue.

A Committee to Act.

All those present signed the resolutions and agreed to circulate copies among the owners of their buildings and other office structures below Fulton Street for signatures. A committee of seven was appointed to go to Albany for the hearing to-morrow at 2 P. M. Besides Mr. Kennelly, ex-officio, as Chairman, the members are Robert E. Dowling, William E. Gaillard, Robert E. Granniss, C. A. Cone, John N. Golding, George T. Mortimer, and W. L. Dubost. They will leave at 8:45 to-morrow, unless the hearing is postponed.

James B Mabon, President of the Stock Exchange, issued a statement in opposition to a number of the other bills proposed by Gov. Sulzer, saying among other things:

"It is difficult to understand how the community at large could be benefited by the passage of certain of the bills affecting the Stock Exchange which are now pending at Albany.

"Take, for example, the bill entitled 'Discrimination by Exchanges or Members,' which contains, among others, the following pr vision:

No member of any Exchange, voluntary association, or corporation shall refuse to deal or trade for, or with, any customer who desires said member to trade, or deal for, or with him, in accordance with the same terms or conditions as those observed in transactions between such members and other customers.

"This provision imposes upon a broker a requirement which the State would never think of imposing upon an incorporated bank.

"This provision would effectively prevent the Stock Exchange from adopting any means to prevent their members from assisting people in bucket shop operations and other fraudulent enterprises.

"It would also make it impossible for Stock Exchange firms to refuse to transact business for people of bad character.

"The Stock Exchange is opposed to the bill which restricts the rate of interest on call loans to 15 per cent. No one questions the fact that it is to the interest of every Stock Exchange member that only moderate interest rates on money prevail, but the principle involved in this bill might in times of money stringency be extremely dangerous. Money is a commodity and will naturally go, as all other commodities do, to the highest market.

Conditions Fix Money Rates.

"If London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, and other European cities, as well as other cities on this Continent, are prepared to pay a higher rate for money than that prevailing in the City of New York, the natural flow of money would be to those centres. The recent export of $28,500,000 of gold bears witness to this fact, as the rates for call money in foreign cities have been materially higher than those prevailing in New York.

"The apparent purpose of the bill is to protect the borrower against excessive rates of interest. Its effect might readily be that a panic might be precipitated in times of financial stress.

"The only alternative to the sacrifice of securities in a panicky market would be the transfer of loans to other cities where no restrictions on money rates are in force. That would eventually result in the transference to foreign centres of much of the business hitherto transacted in New York."

Mr. Mabon also takes exception to the bill entitled: "Delivery to Customers of Memoranda of Transactions by Brokers," and explains that it is the universal custom for brokers to time-stamp the transmission of orders to and from the Exchange as well as the receipt of reports of their execution. This data he says is always at the disposal of the customer. "More than this is impracticable; watches differ. The physical impossibility of brokers stopping to look at clocks and consult watches, while in the act of executing large orders in an active market, must be apparent.

The "shading of prices" which the rule aims to stop, cannot exist under the safeguards now placed around business transacted on the Stock Exchange. The Stock Exchange rules enable the prompt and easy verification of every transaction. The execution of an order at one price and the report to the customer at another, is characterized by the Stock Exchange as fraud; and the penalty for it is expulsion."

"Finally," he concludes, "the suggestion that such a minute regulation is necessary to prevent brokers from cheating their customers is an unwarranted reflection upon a body of men, who are, as a class, second to none in commercial integrity."

The hearing at Albany will be on all the bills affecting the Stock Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Senator Stillwell, who introduced in the upper house the Governor's Stock Exchange bills, introduced to-night the Well bill increasing the tax on the transfers of stock from $2 to $4 on each 100 shares. The bill was referred to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. No date for a hearing has been fixed.

OPPOSING LOUISIANA ISSUE.

Foreign Bondholders' Corporation Protests to Stock Exchange.

The Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, through its New York counsel, Edward L. Andrews, protested yesterday to the Stock Exchange against the possible listing of a new issue of Louisiana bonds, amounting to about $11,000,000, which is about to be brought out.

The corporation, which is made up of representatives of English banks and Chambers of Commerce, exerts itself to obtain, on behalf of English bondholders, the payment or settlement of defaulted debts in various parts of the world. Among these are the bond issues repudiated by several of the Southern States both before and after the civil war. It is part of the corporation's campaign to obstruct as far as possible the flotation of new issues by these States.

In his letter to the Listing Committee yesterday Mr. Andrews says the Legislature of the State adopted a resolution submitting a proposed Constitutional amendment in reference to the State finances to popular vote. This legislation provided for a new issue of 4 per cent. bonds to be utilized to take up the Consols maturing on January 1, 1914. It also provided for the adjudication by State tribunals of the rights of holders of other obligations of the State then in default and known as baby bonds. This proposed legislation concerning the baby bonds was defeated by a popular majority at the election last November.

"This event effected a radical change in the attitude of the State concerning its credit," says Mr. Andrews. "It left the maturing Consols dependent on a former enactment passed in 1910, which proposed the negotiation of a new issue of 4 per cent. bonds to be applied to the Consols. But this statute makes no provision whatsoever for the defaulted debt. This failure of last year's legislation and reversion to the law of 1910 substitutes a Government disregarding its obligations for a Government disposed to meet its unpaid liabilities."

"Moreover," he points out, "the action of the authorities of the State of New York has been unfavorable to the standing of Louisiana as a borrower. The Attorney General of this State has rendered an opinion to the Superintendent of Banks adverse to purchases of the consolidated bonds by savings institutions. This judgment is based on the ground that the State is in default on the baby bonds—being the same bonds which the Legislature was willing to submit to adjudication, a proposition rejected by the voters."

It is understood that a similar protest will be made to the London Stock Exchange.

Gov. Hall of Louisiana took occasion a few days ago to correct statements that the new bond issue would nearly double the debt of the State, whereas it is a refunding operation and will not increase the debt. Gov. Hall favored the proposal to take up the baby bonds.

"There is only one course to pursue," he said, "in view of the defeat of the refunding amendment to the Constitution, and that is to fall back on the legislation of 1910. By that we are directed to advertise a new bond issue of $11,000,000. With the proceeds we are to take up the old issue. None of the baby bonds can be paid out of this fund. The disputed bonds are still unearned for."

STILL PICTURES THAT MOVE.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan Points Out Paradox in Labor Conditions.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League of the City of New York, and Dr. Graham Rogers of the State Department of Labor addressed the legislative conference of the Child Welfare League in the Frances Building, 685 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

"This is the age of moving pictures," Mrs. Nathan said, "but the scenes shown by the cinematograph are not the only pictures that move. When we look at a photograph depicting a group of small children working by lamplight, in a small crowded tenement room, at tasks which would rasp the nerves and strain the muscles of grown-ups, we find that picture a moving one too, and we are moved to ask ourselves why child labor is tolerated and what we are doing to help abolish it.

"The welfare associations have been the means of obtaining some advanced industrial legislation. The Consumers' League has helped to establish the 54-hour law for women in the factories of our State. Unfortunately the canners obtained exemption from the law. The Factory Investigating Commission has a bill before the Legislature limiting the hours of work for women and children in canneries.

"To better industrial conditions for employes means invariably better conditions for employers as well, for unless workers work under conditions which make for health and happiness they cannot reach that degree of efficiency which will enable them to render their best service."

FIND MISSING GIRL IN ATLANTIC CITY

James P. Kohler Believes His Daughter Was Sent Away to Defeat Case.

YOUNG MEN IN DANGER

Complaint Against W. K. Doyle Said to be Forerunner of Indictment of Young Men in Brooklyn.

The District Attorney's office of Brooklyn has begun an investigation into the activities of a group of wealthy young men which, it was said last night on high authority, probably would lead to indictments in which names prominent in Brooklyn social and official life would appear. The investigation was started on last Saturday, when Martha B. Kohler, the seventeen-year-old daughter of James P. Kohler, Secretary of the Tax Commission, disappeared from her home, 390 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush.

Miss Kohler was to have appeared this morning in the Flatbush Court against Walter K. Doyle, a young real estate operator, who lives at 27 Gates Avenue. The charge against Doyle was of a character so serious that Mr. Kohler says he was approached by J. Edward Swanstrom, son of a former Borough President of Brooklyn, on last Saturday, with the request that he withdraw the charge. Swanstrom, Mr. Kohler says, represented that the trial of the case against Doyle would result in widespread scandal, and when Mr. Kohler refused to withdraw the charge Swanstrom left his office, saying angrily that there were other ways "to beat this case."

The disappearance of his daughter on the same day persuaded Mr. Kohler that she had been kidnapped, if nothing worse had happened to her, to prevent her testifying against Doyle. The father exhausted every resource to get trace of her, and late last night he learned from a girl friend of his daughter that Miss Kohler probably was at the Hotel Chalfonte in Atlantic City. The information tallied with a message which Mr. Kohler had had earlier in the day over the long distance telephone from a woman friend, who called up to say that she had seen newspaper accounts of Miss Kohler's absence and wanted to inform her father that she had seen the girl on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City on Sunday.

At the request of Mr. Kohler the police here notified the police of Atlantic City to search for the girl got there and early this morning he received word his daughter was in the Chalfonte. It is unlikely that Miss Kohler can reach here in time to appear in court. Mr. Kohler was determined that this should not be allowed to cause the case to fall through. Assistant District Attorney Goldstein will be in court and an adjournment will be asked for until Miss Kohler can reach the city.

Concerned in the events leading to the charge against young Doyle are said to be several other young men of well-known Brooklyn families, and Mr. Goldstein will weigh the evidence from the viewpoint of its value as Grand Jury material.

It was last Summer, according to Mr. Kohler, that his daughter met Doyle on the bathing beach at Brighton Beach. Doyle belonged to a coterie of young men possessed of motor cars and much leisure and money, and according to the father his daughter soon became friendly with all of them.

On an evening in last July there was some sort of party given, which, according to the affidavit of Miss Sadie Hermalin, a teacher in Public School 100, and an old friends of Miss Kohler, ended at the Hotel St. George, where one of the young men of the party had rooms. Miss Hermalin, in her affidavit, corroborated many of the facts on which Miss Kohler's charge against Doyle was based, and on last Tuesday Philip J. Kohler, confidential secretary to Mayor Gaynor and a brother of Miss Kohler, went before Magistrate McGuire in the Flatbush Court and lodged a complaint against Doyle, which resulted in his being held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day.

On last Saturday Miss Kohler and Miss Hermalin visited Mr. Kohler's office, presumably to discuss the pending case, although Mr. Kohler would not admit this, and early in the afternoon they left the office together. It was the last time Mr. Kohler saw his daughter.

Mr. Kohler knew that his daughter and Miss Cox had been schoolmates at Erasmus Hall High School, and he immediately tried to get into communication with Mrs. Ray. He learned that Miss Cox had left the hotel on Saturday and that Mrs. Ray had departed yesterday morning and had not returned when he telephoned.

Meantime Detective States of the Grand Avenue Station, who had been especially assigned to the quest for Miss Kohler, insisted that Miss Hermalin be questioned again. Mr. Kohler telephoned to her at her home, 102 Powell Street, East New York, yesterday evening, and the girl told him that if he would telephone again in half an hour she would tell him all she knew of his daughter's whereabouts. When Mr. Kohler telephoned later he was told that Miss Hermalin was not at home, and, made doubly anxious by this, following her promise to give him some information, he and Detective States took an automobile to the girl's home.

It was nearly midnight when they reached there, and Miss Hermalin had retired. She sent down a note in response to Mr. Kohler's urgent pleading for news of his daughter saying that she believed the girl was at the Chalfonte, and then Mr. Kohler had the police notified.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 24.—The missing Miss Kohler is registered at the Hotel Chalfonte as Miss Bessie Kohler. With her is a girl who registered as Miss Grace Cox. Both retired last night at 10 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock this morning the clerks refused to disturb them. They have been at the hotel since Sunday and had reserved rooms for a week.

Both spent the greater part of their time about the Boardwalk, and the attaches of the place say they have seen nothing strange in their actions, declaring the pair have made no effort to hide themselves since they arrived at the hotel.

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CHASE STILL FOR CENSOR.

Urges Aldermen to Pass Film Ordinance Like Mayor Vetoed.

The Aldermanic Committee on Laws and Legislation held another hearing yesterday on the proposed moving-picture ordinances. The ordinance proposed by Alderman Morrison furnished most of the argument. Canon Chase of Brooklyn, who has opposed the Folks ordinance from the beginning, was present and said that as thirty-eight Aldermen had been in favor of passing the Folks ordinance, with a censorship amendment attached, over the Mayor's veto, he thought that it was possible to obtain the passage and approval of an ordinance containing a censorship clause as well as the proper kind of structural requirements.

"Do you still insist," asked Alderman Folks, "upon coupling censorship with the matter of structural requirements and maintain that the two must be combined before passing the board?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Chase. "If you take the structural part of the ordinance and separate it from the concessions given to the trust, then I'll favor the passage of a structural ordinance.

GIRL OF 15 MISSING.

Scolded by Her Mother, She Left Home on Thursday.

Mrs. Marie Hallberg of 436 East 138th Street reported to the police of the Alexander Avenue Station yesterday the disappearance on Thursday of her daughter Irene, 15 years old. The girl will be easily recognized because, according to the mother's description, she is 5 feet 7 inches tall. She has light hair and a fair complexion.

Mrs. Hallberg told the police that her daughter went to the Hippodrome on last Thursday night with a girl friend and returned home at about 10:45 o'clock. The girl was scolded by her mother, and left the house. Since that time nothing has been seen of her.

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LABOR UNIONS SUED UNDER TRUST LAW

Government Says Electrical Men Restrain Trade in Obstructing Telegraph Messages.

SEQUEL TO CHICAGO STRIKE

It Is Charged That in Damaging the Postal Wires the Unions Impede Business and Government.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Two local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were sued by the Federal Government here to-day under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, for alleged interference with messages of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company in inter-State commerce, in the course of a strike against the company. Local Unions Nos. 9 and 134 are named as defendants.

As part of the labor war against the telegraph company, the Government charges officers and employes of the unions with combining and conspiring, through acts of violence and depredation, to injure the Postal Telegraph wires and to interfere with the transmission of Government and commercial messages in inter-State commerce.

The Government's bill of complaint generally charges that the defendants' alleged unlawful acts have violated the rights granted under the Constitution and laws of the United States to the telegraph company and the senders of messages. The Government asks that the defendants be enjoined from obstructing inter-State and Government messages over the Postal system, from cutting, burning, or otherwise injuring its telegraph lines, and from interfering, by threats, intimidation, persuasion or force, with employes or prospective employes of the company. Pending final hearing, the petition pleads for a temporary injunction against the alleged unlawful acts.

The following are named as defendants: The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Unions Nos. 9 and 134, Martin J. Healy, Michael J. Boyle, William J. Sloan, W. N. Harris, E. M. Lamie, J. J. Elliott, W. Conrad, E. D. Shanks, M. Florian, W. Saunders, H. Warner, W. Sinclair, S. O. Minor, A. V. Beckner, F. S. Allen, H. Coghill, M. O'Day, J. C. Carroll, Jr., J. Gaul, Bert Coghill, and Frank H. Carroll, all of Chicago.

Pointing particularly to the packing house industry centring in Chicago, and the operations of the Chicago Board of Trade, the bill asserts that without prompt and uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Chicago and points in other States and foreign countries, the sale and shipment of products and merchandise in inter-State commerce would be seriously interfered with, and that the efficiency of the different departments of the Government of the United States would be greatly impaired.

Labor trouble between the Postal Company and the electrical unions arose in September last, when, it is alleged, union officials insisted that the telegraph company should establish the "closed shop" policy. The company refused, it is added, because it would have necessitated the discharge of old and faithful employes who were not members of the union. Some of the defendants are alleged to have informed the Postal Company that if they refused to agree they would call a strike. At this stage, when a strike was imminent, the Government says, the telegraph company, on Oct. 15, discharged employes who were members of the unions and supplied their places with non-members.

Threats against officers and employes of the telegraph company then followed, it is charged, and acts of violence began to be committed daily in Chicago against the company's property, whereby telegraph lines were cut, injured or destroyed by the use of acids or other means, interfering with and crippling the company's service. These alleged acts of depredation, said to have been repeated almost daily during the entire period since the discharge of the former employes, were performed or directed or connived at, it is charged, by the defendants, Healy and Boyle and others.

The telegraph company, the Government brief continues, has been powerless to prevent frequently recurring acts of violence, committed usually at night on its thirty-five miles of cables hung along the elevated railroad lines in Chicago or placed in underground conduits. These cables, used for the transmission of inter-State messages, it is pointed out, are particularly open to attack and difficult to guard.

Unless relief is afforded by the court, the petition maintains that these alleged acts of violence will continue, to the irreparable injury of the telegraph company and users of its lines.

The Government's bill, signed by Attorney General Wickersham, and his assistant, James Fowler, was filed by United States Attorney Wilkerson of Chicago.

The suit is of peculiar interest because an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill, adopted by the House, provides that no part of the anti-trust appropriation is to be used to prosecute workingmen's organizations. Several futile attempts have been made in Congress in the past few years to exempt labor unions from the Sherman law.

District Attorney Wilkerson, after filing the suit, said he would ask the United States District Court to issue the injunction within a few days.

DR. KUNITZER RESIGNS.

County Medical Society Accepts—Discuss Dispensary Abuse.

The County Medical Society accepted Dr. Robert Kunitzer's resignation from membership at a meeting held last night in the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Kunitzers case had been before the society for more than two years. At a meeting on Jan. 27, when his case came up for a final vote, 413 members voted for his expulsion, 158 against it and 113 voted blank. Three-quarters were necessary to expel him, and he consequently remained a member of the society. A previous vote which sustained his expulsion taken on Dec. 27, 1910, was set aside by the State Medical Society because all members present had not been counted.

The Comitia Minora of the Society reported this resolution for adoption:

Whereas, Dr. Robert Kunitzer, having been found guilty of certain charges by the Comitia Minora, the report of which was accepted at the meeting of Dec. 27, 1910, but for which the penalty demanded was not approved by the society, and

Whereas, Said Dr. Robert Kunitzer, having submitted his resignation to the Medical Society of the County of New York, and

Whereas, Said Dr. Robert Kunitzer has been for the period of two years continuously deprived of the benefits of the society, pending the determination of the sentence, be it

Resolved, That in view of the deprivation of benefits aforesaid, no further penalty be inflicted for the offense of which he was convicted, and that the resignation of said Dr. Robert Kunitzer be and hereby is accepted forthwith in accordance with Article 6, Chapter I., of the by-laws.

The Society adopted this resolution by a viva voce vote, and there was no response when the "noes" were called for, though one physician had made a brief attempt to speak against the motion when he was cut off with a call for the question.

Dr. Kunitzer was the medical head of the Sydenham Hospital. The complaint against him charged that he had connived with Dr. Louis Anton Ewald to falsify the records of the hospital to show that Dr. Ewald had performed a rare and dangerous operation a great many times.

Dr. William S. Thomas presented to the Society the report of the committee on Dispensary Abuse. After a vigorous discussion the Society modified one of the committee's recommendations, on motion of Dr. C. F. A. Lott. The recommendation as amended put the Society on record as favoring a regulation to require all applicants for the treatment at dispensaries to take oath as to their names, ages, number in family, personal and family incomes, amount of rent paid, etc. The original regulation as drafted by the committee favored the requirement of the information as a condition precedent to treatment in all but emergency cases, but did not include the oath.

The Fame of the Name

STEINWAY

The name "Steinway" on a piano means to the world of music lovers and masters what other famous names mean on masterpieces in literature and art.

If you were filling your shelves with books, would you select *bindings* only or would you buy *authors?*

Shouldn't the same wisdom of choice also determine a piano purchase?

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No Dust
No Dirt
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Just Pure Sugar
Always in Our Germ-Proof Carton
No hand touches it

In 2, 3½ and 6 Pound Sealed Cartons
Your grocer can get it for you

CRYSTAL Domino Granulated SUGAR

ARRESTS SMOKERS IN AUTO GARAGES

Commissioner Johnson Starts a Movement to Stop Costly Fires in These Buildings.

HEAVY FINES ARE IMPOSED

Squad of Firemen Out of Uniform Sent Out to Detect Violators of the Department's Rule.

To put a stop to the many fires in auto garages, Fire Commissioner Johnson has taken active steps to enforce the rule against smoking in these buildings. It became known yesterday that, within the last two weeks, firemen out of uniform have been sent to the garages to report violations of the rule. As a result of this investigation, twelve chauffeurs were arrested and held by Magistrates for trial in Special Sessions, and one was fined $20 in a police court.

The squad of detectives was organized because, since the first of this month, several large fires occurred in garages which were started by careless smokers.

Some time ago an order was issued from Fire Headquarters forbidding any one to smoke a cigar, cigarette, or pipe in garages. The order affected all garages, both private and public. Violation of the order, Commissioner Johnson asserted, came under Section 1,530 of the Penal Law, which related to public nuisances.

Inspector Hart of the Bureau of Combustibles was put in charge of the fire sleuths. His men began work on Feb. 10. When garage employes were seen violating the rule, the agents of the Fire Department ascertained their names and brought them to the police courts.

At Fire Headquarters this list of fires in garages, all of which started since the first of this month, was given out yesterday:

Feb. 2.—At 6:09 P. M., in garages at 115 West Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan. Fire originated on the sixth floor, occupied by the Victor Auto Storage Company. It is still under investigation by the Fire Marshals.

Feb. 11.—At 8:34 P. M., fire in garage at 136 West 105th Street, Manhattan. Damage to building and contents, $15,000. Occupant, Louis Burchardt. Twenty-seven automobiles were destroyed in this fire.

Feb. 12.—Fire at 6:57 P. M. in garage at 236 West 108th Street, Manhattan. Building occupied by the Manchester Garage Company. Fire originated on the first floor in a clothes locker.

Feb. 13.—At 2:23 P. M., fire in garage at 205 West End Avenue, Manhattan. Fire is still under investigation by the Fire Marshals.

Feb. 16.—At 2:43 P. M., fire in garage at 249 West Sixty-fourth Street, Manhattan. Occupied by the Renault Taxi Service Company.

Hart and his men have about finished the inspection of the garages in Manhattan, and within a few days will begin work in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Richmond.

Commissioner Johnson has another squad of investigators at work to stop smoking in factories. This squad is in charge of Mrs. Sarah W. H. Christopher, an inspector of the Fire Prevention Bureau. Mrs. Christopher's squad has already obtained the conviction of more than 200 factory proprietors and employes for violations of the smoking order.

AMUNDSEN TO LECTURE HERE

Bookings Extended to Keep Him in America Until July 1.

THE TIMES was in error in reporting in yesterday's issue that Capt. Amundsen had finished his lecture tour in the United States. On the contrary, his manager, Lee Keedick, reports that he has lecture bookings in America which will keep him in this country until July 1, and that before departing for Norway he will deliver at least two and possibly more lectures in New York. This week Capt. Amundsen will lecture in Eastern Canada and then proceed to the West and the Pacific Coast, where he will deliver approximately one hundred lectures.

The proceeds of the lecture tour will be used in fitting out the expedition which will start next year in an attempt to drift in the Fram across the North Polar Basin. Provisions for seven years will be provided and a trip to the geographical north pole will be one of the incidents of the trip, although not the primary object of the expedition, which will be entirely scientific in nature.

JOHN G. BROWN'S WILL.

Widow Gets Estate's Income—Principal Goes to Children.

The will of John G. Brown, who died on Feb. 13, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court for probate. The value of the estate is estimated at more than $10,000 personalty.

The income from the estate is left to Emma A. Brown, his wife, of Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, until her death or remarriage. The principal is then divided into seven shares, of which four daughters, Charlotte Parker, Isabelle Cummings, Mabel A. Johnston, and Florence M. Dodd receive one share each. Sarah Jessie Plumb, a sister-in-law, receives a life interest in one share, which after her death passes to Florence M. Dodd. George Arthur Brown and Oscar I. Brown get the income from the two remaining shares, the principal after their death going to Grace H. and Jessie H. Brown, granddaughters.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Announce the Arrival of

New Imported Models

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Infants' and Children's Wear

Including Dresses, Coats, Sacques, Bonnets and Hats

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Blouses and Wash Dresses

In Exclusive Advance Styles for Summer

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ANNOUNCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A

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WHICH IS PREPARED TO TAKE ORDERS FOR LINEN OUTFITS TO BE MADE AND MONOGRAMED IN OUR OWN EUROPEAN WORKROOMS AND DELIVERED TO AMERICAN PATRONS

AT EUROPEAN PRICES

ESTIMATES AND COMPLETE INFORMATION MAY BE HAD BY APPLYING TO OUR IMPORT DEPT.

308 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 32d STREET

FOUNDED 1827 — FOUNDED 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Dry Goods—Carpets—Upholstery

Oriental Rugs

Carpets, Hall and Stair Strips

At a Reduction of ⅓ to ½ Off

All Selected from Our Regular Stock and Comprising Many Rich Antique Pieces.

Antique Ferraghans—Sizes averaging 5-4x10-0; soft rich colorings and small Persian designs—Formerly $100.00 to $200.00	60.00	to	125.00
Antique Bokharas—Rich red and ivory tones; sizes averaging 6-6x10-6—Formerly $175.00 to $400.00	110.00	to	250.00
100 Carpets—Sizes from 6x9 to 21x22—Formerly $110.00 to $900.00	65.00	to	450.00
200 Fine Cabistan and Daghestan Rugs Exceptional qualities and colorings; sizes averaging 4x6—Formerly $45.00 to $75.00	30.00	to	50.00
Choice Silk Rugs (Some Prayer Designs)—In soft ivory, tan and red shades, sizes averaging 4x6—Formerly $100.00 to $175.00	64.00	to	87.00
300 Caucasian and Khurdish Weaves Soft silky texture; sizes averaging 3-8x6-4—Formerly $20.00 to $50.00	15.00	to	35.00
Silky Carabah Rugs Sizes averaging 3-0x3-3	6.50	to	9.00

Broadway & 19th Street

ASTOR GOING TO PANAMA.

Getting Yacht Noma Ready to Sail with Party of College Friends.

Vincent Astor will sail on Wednesday or Thursday on his yacht Noma for a trip of five weeks to Panama. He will be accompanied by a few of his classmates at college, but the personnel of the party was not completed yesterday. According to the present plans Mr. Astor and his friends will make a sightseeing tour of the canal.

At the offices of the Astor estate at 23 West Twenty-sixth Street it was said yesterday that Mr. Astor was going away for a short sea trip because he felt the need of a rest. For many weeks, it was said, he had been devoting his time to the affairs of the estate and had been at the offices almost constantly.

Mr. Astor decided to make the trip only a few days ago, and for that reason all of the details were not yet arranged. The yacht Noma is now lying off the pier of the Italian Steamship Line at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, and is being provisioned and equipped for the cruise. Mr. Astor has shown great interest in the progress of the work on the canal, and selected Panama as an objective point because he wanted to see the canal before the water was let into it.

The yacht Noma was built by Mr. Astor's father, the late Col. John Jacob Astor, about two years ago, and is richly equipped. It is 236 feet long and of 519 tons, about the size of Col. Astor's other yacht, the Nourmahal, which he sold. It was on the Noma that Col. Astor entertained Miss Force and her family during the engagement. On a short cruise the Noma sighted the yacht Zingara, wrecked off Horton's Point on the Connecticut Coast. Col. Astor and Miss Force watched the work of rescue from the bridge.

Dr. Hertz's Farewell Address.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz of the Orach Chaim Synagogue, newly elected Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, will address a mass meeting to be held at the Norfolk Street Synagogue under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of Israel on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Dr. Hertz's address will be in the nature of a farewell to the Jewish community of New York.

NOW ON VIEW

The Grosvenor Thomas Collection of

Ancient Stained Glass

Windows and Panels Dating from the XIII Century

AT THE

CHARLES Gallery

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 56th St.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.
A Certain Relief for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroys Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address, LeRoy, N.Y.
Trade Mark.

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

For Coughs

An excellent remedy. Free from opiates. In use over 50 years. 25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Gowns for Afternoon and Evening,

modeled in the new Spring fabrics and expressing the latest ideas in fashions, are now being shown at

$75.00, $100.00, $125.00 to $165.00

The SILK DEPARTMENT is showing an interesting assortment of

Imported Washable Silks

which have just been received. These are woven of pure silk, in designs reserved exclusively for B. Altman & Co., and are guaranteed to retain their colors.

B. Altman & Co.

The Men's Furnishing Department

invites a careful inspection of the new and exclusive Spring Styles now being shown in Men's Negligee Shirts, Neckwear, Pajamas and Bath Robes.

Men's English Overcoats in medium-weight materials; Raincoats, Caps, Belts, Goggles, etc.; Motor Robes and Steamer Rugs; Imported Golf Coats of various materials.

Special attention is directed to a large assortment of Men's English Collars, in desirable styles, shown in the regular stock at the moderate price of . . per dozen $3.50

The Custom Shirt Department

is displaying an attractive selection of newly imported Silks, Silk Mixtures, Batiste, Madras, Cheviots and Flannels for the making to order of Shirts and Pajamas.

The Men's Furnishing Department is easily accessible from the Main Entrance to the store.

Special Sales will be held this day (Tuesday) of Women's Summer Dresses, House Gowns, Negligees and Corsets; also of Leather Goods.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Every Other Person Needs Glasses

This distress of eyestrain is nothing, however, to the distress of being improperly treated and fitted.

The methods of our Optical Department are thoroughly modern.

In the privacy of an examination room, registered Optometrists determine the condition of the eyes by the most elaborate processes.

If you suffer from temporary eyestrain glasses will be prescribed to bring them to normal condition.

If your eyes are diseased, as is rarely the case, you will be advised to consult a medical specialist.

If your eyes are normal, and you do not require glasses, we gladly tell you so.

When we say our prices are lowest-in-the-City we are striking a comparison with other reliable optical shops which give service equal to ours and which also can be depended on to turn out glasses absolutely true to prescription.

On normal lenses your saving by buying at Macy's is 12% to 20%.

Imagine then, what you save on a complicated prescription, which is often used as justification for an exorbitant price.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE, B'WAY and 34th STREET, NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms
(Incorporated)
333-341 Fourth Avenue,
S. E. Cor. 25th Street.
Henry A. Hartman, Auctioneer.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
A large collection of
Antique Mahogany FURNITURE
principally of the Colonial period and consisting of
Highboys, Lowboys, Chests of Drawers, Card and Work Tables, Dining Chairs, Extension Tables, Sideboards, China Closets, Bookcases, &c.
Mahogany and gilt Mirrors, Royal Worcester, Sevres and Crown Derby Porcelains, Bronzes, several collections of
Oil Paintings
by American and foreign artists and many other objects of household adornment and utility.
To be sold on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 26, 27 and 28, at 2 o'clock each day.

(RUBINAT)
LLORACH
NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER FROM SPAIN
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.
Perfect health depends on Good Digestion, proper assimilation and regular elimination of waste products.
Llorach Assists
It is nature's own remedy for Constipation.
Small quantity suffices. Wineglassful only.
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Sold by All Druggists.
LUTTIES BROTHERS, N. Y.
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

COL. CRAFT IS ANGRY; SNUB FOR GEN. JONES

Talks of Rushing About Country at Six-Day-Bicycle-Race Speed and Says She Doesn't Like It.

MEASLES CALLS HIKER HOME

Gen. Jones Says That March Is Not a Social Affair and Outlines Plans for Last Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—So angry that she would not speak to General Rosalie Jones Colonel Ida Craft, second in command, led the detachment of suffragist hikers that spent the night at Overlea into Baltimora late this afternoon. General Jones was not in the lobby of the Hotel Stafford when Colonel Craft came tramping in. Later she came down and welcomed the detachment. Colonel Craft is very angry. Late to-night she spoke with much feeling of the events of the past day. As she was speaking General Jones came up and, putting one hand upon Colonel Craft's shoulder, asked her how she was feeling. Colonel Craft ignored the question and went on talking. This may be taken as an indication of the state of nerves of some of the pilgrims who have tramped on an average 19½ miles each day since they left Newark, N. J. Colonel Craft is much offended because General Jones led the main body of the marchers to Baltimore direct. It had been planned that the whole army should remain overnight at Overlea, which is five miles from Baltimore. The hamlet had made great preparation for the entertainment of the hikers. The army of the Hudson is to-night separated into two camps, but the outlook is that General Jones by diplomacy will succeed in finishing the march to Washington as it was planned.

The detachment left Overlea about 10 o'clock. All the villagers came out to see them depart. The pilgrims were preceded by four-year-old Albert Ayeman and six-year-old Julia Rasp, both wearing "votes for women" streamers of yellow cloth. Though Col. Craft's feet were sore and Dr. Ernest Stevens of Philadelphia had a lame ankle, the pilgrims were able to make good time. They passed the Four-Mile House at 10:15 o'clock, and shortly after paused to respond to good wishes at Raspeburg, where they left the Belair Road to go over White Avenue to Govans. Mrs. J. Charles Kellar of the Just Government League of this city met the marchers there and escorted them to Cedar Lawn, the home of Mrs. Donald Hooker, the President of the league. There they were entertained at luncheon. Mrs. Hooker had planned to entertain the entire army. She did not appear yesterday to welcome Gen. Jones's detachment. She extended a welcome to the suffragists to-day, and it was Col. Craft who was the guest of honor. Col. Craft found a small pearl in an oyster. A number of well-known Baltimore women helped Mrs. Hooker in entertaining the guests. After luncheon the Govans Suffragette Club was formed. At the suggestion of Dr. Stevens a committee was formed, made up of Mrs. Frank J. Nicholson, Mrs. Hooker and Miss Jessie Huth, which will give a gold medal to Col. Craft. It will be presented to her in Washington on March 3, and will be inscribed "Presented by the Suffragettes of Overlea to Miss Ida Craft for Her Courage and Devotion to Our Cause." The hikers were escorted into this city by an adequate police escort. The police had some difficulty in finding the marchers, but in the end the pilgrims appeared and the escort led the way. The marchers were joined by a delegation of girls from Goucher College.

The suffragists who spent the day in Baltimore went out in the afternoon and made speeches and sold their postal cards and their paper. Gen. Jones did not go out. In the lobby of the hotel she made the plans of campaign, and sent out the workers.

In the afternoon a telegram was received addressed to Mrs. Georgia Williams of Lebanon, Penn., who joined the hike at Philadelphia. Mrs. Williams at the time was out, assisting at a soap box meeting near the Post Office. When she came in later and received the telegram she appeared much wrought up, and at once sought Gen. Jones. The telegram, from her husband, W. T. Williams, said that one of the Williams twins had the measles, and the other was in danger of catching the disease. Mr. Williams said that it would be best for his wife to return home. He showed, however, that he approved of his wife's hiking, for he told her that she could return later and continue to Washington.

When she entered the hotel lobby this evening, Col. Craft was in a state of mind.

"What is the trouble?" she was asked.

"I don't think Gen. Jones did right," she said. "I don't believe in this rushing about the country. We are now engaged in going at a six-day bicycle race speed, and I am frank to say that I don't like it. There must be consideration shown to both the pilgrims and to those who offer us their hospitality. I will obey the reasonable commands of Gen. Jones, but when Gen. Jones wants to cut out all social functions, which I think are necessary to the cause, it is going too far. We cannot slight Southern hospitality. I am going on to Washington, and if Gen. Jones cares to push on in this six-day bicycle manner I will not. I started to Washington, and I intend to get there.

Col. Craft later entered the hotel dining room alone. Shortly after Miss Freeman appeared with Gen. Jones. There followed an earnest conference. Miss Freeman desired to make peace. Col. Craft frankly said that this hike compared with that to Albany, had been a disappointment. Col. Craft met Gen. Jones at the hotel desk later, and again refused to make peace.

WHY "MRS." FOR A MISS?

Suffragists See No Advantage in the Suggestion of "Mrs." Belle Squire.

"Miss" Belle Squire of Chicago has become "Mrs." with less trouble than most women, no minister, no wedding, and no trousseau. She merely changed from Miss to Mrs. on her visiting cards, and as there seemed to be no law against it, she asks why all women shouldn't have the privilege of doing the same thing if they like?

Would they like? Most of the women in New York met by chance in different suffrage headquarters groaned when asked the question.

"Do I think anything about it?' said Mrs. Arthur M. Townsend at the Woman's Political Union. "Yes, I think that when there is so much real trouble in the world, why, oh, why should anyone go hunting around for more?"

Mrs. Henry Butterworth, at the Union, also wondered why any one should bother.

"What is the use fussing about a matter like that when we have the big question of suffrage on hand," said Mrs. Butterworth. 'Miss' is just as good as 'Mrs.' anyway. If I have any thought concerning the title it is that when a woman marries she loses her identity so entirely that her old friends who knew her before she was married lose sight of her.

"I was Miss Du Bois for a long time. I studied art in Paris under that name, and now that I am married my old friends, of whom I have seen little since, don't remember me by my married name. They don't recognize the name if it is mentioned, and it seems too bad to me that there is not some way of a woman's keeping her identity."

"I began to write 'Mrs.' so young," said Mrs. Roxana Burroughs at the State Suffrage Headquarters, "that I have never thought of the matter. If a woman wants to call herself 'Mrs.' I don't see why she shouldn't, but I don't know why she should care about it. 'Miss' is just as respectable."

FLASH WIRELESS 2,000 MILES.

Arlington Station Exchanges Messages with the Cruiser Salem.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Wireless communication between the Arlington station, near here, and the cruiser Salem was carried on last night when the vessel was more than 2,000 miles across the Atlantic.

Signals from the Salem indicated her distance, and she reported that she was receiving the signals from here. To-day there was no communication owing to daylight.

RECORD RAIN IN LOS ANGELES

Four and One-Half Inches in 18 Hours Demoralizes Street-Car Traffic.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24.—Nearly four and a half inches of rain in eighteen hours—the heaviest precipitation recorded in Los Angeles since the Weather Bureau was established—made rivers of the streets to-day.

Street car traffic was demoralized, telegraph communication interrupted, and the entire city was seriously inconvenienced.

JAIL MRS. PANKHURST FOR BOMB EXPLOSION

Arrested Owing to Her Declarations of Responsibility for Outrage at Lloyd-George House.

JOHN BURNS DECLARES WAR

Says He Will Do His Best to Break Down "Tyranny of Organized Blackguardism" of Suffragettes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested at her flat this afternoon in connection with the recent bomb outrage at Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George's country house. She will be brought before the Epsom Police Court to-morrow on the charge of having "unlawfully and maliciously counseled and procured certain persons, whose names are unknown, to feloniously and maliciously place in a certain building, to wit, a building situated at Walton Heath, in the County of Surrey, certain gunpowder and other explosive substances with the intent thereby to damage the said building contrary to Malicious Injuries to Property Act of 1861."

If Mrs. Pankhurst is convicted under this act, she is liable, at the discretion of the court, to penal servitude for any term not exceeding fourteen and not less than three years, or imprisonment for not exceeding two years, with or without hard labor, and with or without solitary confinement.

The arrest is a sequel to Mrs. Pankhurst's utterances at Cardiff and elsewhere accepting responsibility for the bomb outrage. Speaking in London last Friday, she said:

"I have accepted the responsibility several times. Why have the police not taken me? I suppose they think it would be more difficult to manage things with me in Holloway than with me outside. I do not deceive myself into thinking that it is out any consideration for me. It would be very wrong that these other women should be sent to prison while I, who incite them, should be at liberty."

Mrs. Pankhurst attempted to keep the address of her flat secret, but it was known to the Scotland Yard authorities, who have had the premises under surveillance for the last fortnight.

Lively scenes attended a suffragette meeting to-day at the Pavilion Music Hall, where Miss Annie Kenney, who was with Mrs. Pankhurst when the latter was arrested, was one of the speakers. When she attempted to speak she met a storm of interruption. Her announcement that Mrs. Pankhurst had been arrested and her assertion that the absence of their leader would not deter the suffragettes in the pursuance of their militant policy was greeted with mingled cheers and "boos." Women stewards made several attempts to eject male disturbers, but were easily repulsed.

The speeches were for the most part delivered in dumb show, but Mrs. Flora Drummond was heard to say that the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst was the best blow the Government could have struck for the women's cause.

A hostile crowd assembled outside the branch offices of the militant suffragettes in Croydon to-night and threw eggs and tomatoes at the speakers and others who entered to attend a meeting of protest against Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest.

A friend who saw Mrs. Pankhurst after her arrest asserts that if the authorities let her do so she will certainly starve herself to death.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, who has just begun a speechmaking campaign on behalf of the Progressive candidates for the London City Council, has declared war against the militant suffragettes.

"In the course of the next ten days," he announced to-night, addressing a meeting from which several suffragette disturbers had been summarily ejected, "I am going to do my best to break down this tyranny or organized blackguardism. It is in the interest of the people and of democracy that this despotism that has desecrated the cause of women and put back their movement many years be terminated at once."

Lillian Lenton, who was detained for trial last Thursday on a charge of setting fire to the refreshment pavilion in Kew Gardens, was released to-day on the ground of ill-health. She started a hunger strike on entering the House of Detention and had not eaten anything since that day.

So strong is public feeling against the surrender on the part of the authorities every time a suffragette goes on a hunger strike that unless the Government announces in the King's speech its determination to introduce legislation to cope with the subject the Opposition will officially move an amendment to the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, which will undoubtedly receive considerable Radical support.

McGibbon & Co.
Last Week of Furniture Sale
During the remaining four days of February very UNUSUAL values are being offered in
Brass and Mahogany Bedsteads
Bedroom Furniture
English Upholstered Furniture
Odd Pieces of Art Furniture
Oriental and American Rugs
Selections made now will be set aside for later delivery if desired.
3 West 37th St.
Just off Fifth Avenue

THE EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The 53rd Annual Report of the Society, embodying its Financial Statement, and full details regarding its progress during the year 1912, will be sent to any address on application.

This Statement shows:

ADMITTED ASSETS, December, 31, 1912 ..... $ 513,319,201.29
Increase over 1911, $9,452,104.12

POLICY FUND (or Reserve) $421,266 987.00
Other Liabilities ..... $ 8,155,510.24
..... $ 429,422,497.24

ADMITTED SURPLUS—Including Deferred Divided Fund ..... $ 83,896,704.05
NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR during 1912 ..... $ 149,724,506.00
(Total with Additions, Revivals and Increases ..... $153,576,879.00)
Increase over 1911, $26,943,377; nearly double the increase in 1911
OUTSTANDING INSURANCE, December 31, 1912 ..... $1,429,211,848.00
Increase of $53,770,388; nearly double the Increase in 1911

INVESTMENTS MADE DURING 1912

Real Estate Mortgage Loans (all first liens) made in 33 States, Canada and France; to yield 5.28% $8,244,366.17
State, County and Municipal Bonds (Domestic), located in the United States, and Canada; to yield 4.61% $3,176,649.00
Domestic Railroad Bonds; to yield 4.78% $9,971,060.00
Foreign Railroad, Government and Municipal Bonds; to yield 4.59% $3,721,079.00
Miscellaneous Investments; to yield 5.05% $1,235,949.00

TOTAL AMOUNT INVESTED FOR POLICYHOLDERS during 1912; to yield 4.90% (not including policy loans which were all made at 5%) $26,349,103.17
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS in 1912 ..... $55,846,277.81
Increase over 1911, $924,976.91

Of 5,153 Domestic Death claims paid during the year, 5,044, or nearly 98%, were paid within 24 hours after receipt of due proofs of death.

During the year the Society continued and extended its educational campaign for the conservation of Life, Health and Insurance. Policyholders are asked to co-operate in this important work.

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SUBWAY INJUNCTION ARGUED IN COURT

Hodge Makes His Move to Hold Up $170,000,000 Mortgage —Decision To-morrow.

RESTS WITH JUDGE LACOMBE

Chairman McCall to Cast His Vote, It Is Expected, for Contracts Within Another Day.

Judge Lacombe, before whom was argued yesterday the application for an injunction restraining the Interborough from the execution of the $170,000,000 mortgage for the proposed subways, said that he hoped to be able to hand down his decision to-morrow. That is the day which Chairman McCall has always fixed as the earliest on which he would be ready to cast his vote on the adoption or rejection of the contracts with the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Though Mr. McCall has not yet said in which direction his mind is inclined, it was learned that those whom he had consulted had come to the conclusion that he was likely to give the deciding vote in the commission for the contracts, but that he might ask for some minor changes. James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough, was in consultation with the Chairman yesterday afternoon.

Asked whether his action would be affected by the decision of the Federal Courts in the injunction proceedings, the Chairman replied:

"My action will not be affected unless the court orders us to refrain from doing anything."

"But suppose the courts enjoined the Interborough from signing the contracts, would you go ahead?"

"We shall not do anything inane. If one of the parties should be prevented from signing the contracts we should confer with counsel, and if it should appear that our action in the premises would be inane, of course, we should not act."

Too Late for Referendum.

The suggestion that the Subway contracts should be submitted to a referendum before they were executed was generally considered yesterday by the officials specially concerned to be too late. Chanrman McCall said that he was in sympathy with Gov. Sulzer in the idea of submitting important matters to the people, and went on:

"I do not, however, believe in an eleventh-hour referendum on these contracts. Why wasn't it proposed some time ago when President McAneny and Controller Prendergast were openly courting it? Coming at this time it simply means delay. With the people of the city clamoring for relief I am strongly opposed to delay. Furthermore, I want the people to understand that this commission is composed of men and not of children, and we propose to handle this proposition as men."

Commissioner Williams expressed himself as more opposed to the referendum than even to the Mitchel-Maltbie plan, but Commissioner Cram was quite certain that an appeal to the people would result in a vote for a municipally-operated as well as municipally-owned railroad. Commissioner Maltbie considered that if a referendum were held the question should be framed in a straightforward, simple fashion. He did not consider that a popular vote could be taken with advantage on the thousand and one details involved in the contracts.

J. Aspinwall Hodge argued yesterday morning in the Federal District Court his application in behalf of the Continental Securities Company, Clarence H. Venner, Frederick Ayer, and John C. Wilson, Interborough shareholders, for an injunction restraining the Interborough from issuing its $170,000,000 mortgage, pending the termination of the Continental Securities Company's suit for the dissolution of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company.

"The whole subway situation in New York," said he, "is held up by the contract entered into on March 6, 1906, by the Interborough-Metropolitan and the Windsor Trust Company. If we can break this, we shall give the public a chance to make a decent contract with a decent company."

Basis of the Preferential.

The contract also, Mr. Hodge argued, had made it practically necessary for the Interborough to continue to pay 9 per cent. dividends on its stock, whatever might be its needs for putting aside a surplus or reducing dividends. The result had been that the city had been compelled to demand the preferential of $6,335,000 in fat and lean years alike, and, moreover, it had found it impossible to issue any stock to raise any portion of the money it needed to carry out the subway bargain.

The Interborough-Metropolitan, Mr. Hodge contended, was a monopoly in restraint of trade, and he declared that two of the Federal Judges, Judge Holt and Judge Ray, had agreed with him.

Richard Reid Rogers appeared for the Interborough and argued that nothing should be done to hold up the great public improvements contemplated in the subway contracts. He considered the monopolistic character of the Interborough-Metropolitan, and called the court's attention to the attitude of the Court of Appeals toward "beneficial" monopolies. Thus, there had been no interference with the Edison Company, and this had led Justice Goff of the State Supreme Court to decide in favor of the Consolidated Gas Company and assert that in certain cases the State law permitted certain monopolies to exist.

Mr. Rogers then made an attack on the source of the present litigation.

"The Continental Securities Company," said he, "is only one of the Protean forms taken by Clarence H. Venner, who has been decorated with the badge of fraud by more jurists than any other professional litigant in the history of these courts."

Mr. Hodge had already warned the court that some such attack would be made, on account of the libel suit between Mr. Venner and August Belmont, and JudgeLacombe told Mr. Rogers to get back to his main argument.

In case of a dissolution Mr. Hodge believed that a holder of an Interborough-Metropolitan $1,000 bond would receive, if he presented it with $500 of Interborough-Metropolitan common stock, about $500 common stock of the Interborough, while the preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan would be exchanged for the stock of the New York Railways Company, practically all of which is held by the Interborough-Metropolitan Company.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Gov. Sulzer was asked to-day whether he would be in favor of a bill providing for a referendum on the subway project in New York City.

"If such a bill comes to me I will sign it," said he. "I am for home rule, and the referendum, to my mind, makes for home rule in the last ana'ysis."

DINNER TO S. R. WEED.

Nassau Directors Celebrate Banker's 76th Birthday.

The Board of Directors of the National Nassau Bank gave a dinner at the St. Regis last night to celebrate the seventy-sixth birthday of their fellow-Director, Samuel Richards Weed, journalist, insurance man, and banker. In addition to the guest of honor the following Directors were present: President Edward Earl, Vice President Newton D. Alling, Arthur W. Gilbert, Arthur C. Harris, J. Christy Bell, Arthur Coppell, F. Munroe Dyer, Laurence H. Hendricks, Augustine J. Smith, and Henry Miller.

Mr. Weed, whose photograph and autograph decorated the menu, was forced to sit and listen while his associates affectionately eulogized him, in particular to his biography, which was read by Vice President Alling.

"From the time in early 1851 when in company with his mother and sisters he was set down at Battery Street landing in San Francisco after a long voyage by way of Panama, he appears, to put it in the vernacular, to have been on the job," Mr. Alling said. "Only a few hours after landing he had applied for and obtained a place checking off packages received from a Boston clipper ship. By November of 1852, after a short engagement with a local paper, upon the gaining of the election of the Whigs, he was elected Sergeant at Arms of the Board of Aldermen.

"A little later, in the 50's, we find him employed on one of the San Francisco papers, and then, in 1859, he came overland by the southern route to St. Louis, where he became correspondent for several papers on the Coast. The war news was eagerly sought by Californians, and copy and news items had to be sent by the famous Pony Express Mail. This was accomplished by relays of horseback riders and was started twice a week from St. Joseph, Mo., and ran across the Continent and over the great divide into Sacramento. Weight was an important factor, and as this mail cost $2 or $3 an ounce, it was necessary for correspondents to resort to all sorts of devices to lighten their mail, such as cutting out all extra paper not actually printed on and using onion paper for letters. While in St. Louis Mr. Weed was war correspondent for many New York papers, and was intimate with Knox, Richardson, Colburn, and others.

"It was in 1865 that he first began writing insurance in St. Louis under the firm name of Weed & Chichester, and later as Weed & Blossom. He made frequent trips to New York, and finally, in 1875, located here permanently. It was at about this time that he organized the firm of S. R. Weed & Co., having associated with him E. R. Kennedy. A little later the firm name was changed to Weed & Kennedy. He is a member of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange and the Board of Fire Underwriters, and was Vice President of the Liberty Insurance Company. He was elected a Director of the Nassau Bank at the annual election held Nov. 15, 1899, together with J. P. Huggins, and was associated with Messrs. Bates, Bell, Richardson, and Rogers, and has served continuously since."

The Government Coal Mines.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—A resolution favoring government ownership and operation of coal mines, introduced by Representative Morrill, Socialist, of Haverhill, was adopted in the Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 133 to 78. The resolution will be sent to the Massachusetts delegation at Washington.

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MAKE CAT A FIGURE IN ECKERT WILL FIGHT

Servant Relates How General's Pet Came to Table and Ate with Family.

DIAGRAM OF HOUSE NEEDED

Court Allows Delay In Introducing Influence Testimony So It Can Be an Illustrated Narrative.

Twelve witnesses who were called yesterday in the suit brought to break the will of Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, which is being tried before Justice Greenbaum and a jury in the Supreme Court, told of the General's home life, and gave details of the management of his household by which the plaintiff hopes to prove his allegation of undue influence on the part of Thomas T. Eckert, Jr.

When the hearings were resumed yesterday morning Clendenin Eckert, son of the plaintiff, who was cut off from his father's will, was recalled to the witness stand. He was followed by his brother, Whitney Eckert, who corroborated the testimony previously heard bearing upon the General's feeble health. Similar circumstances were cited by William Kingsland, a Long Branch policeman, and other witnesses.

Joseph Finn, a carpenter, gave a description of the catnip bed which, he asserted, the General had caused to be built at his Elberon home for "Honeybubbles," his cat. According to the carpenter, it was a miniature greenhouse. When the family was in New York, he said, it was customary to have catnip shipped there daily.

Bessie Tracey, a servant, was asked about the cat.

"The cat came to the table for every meal," she said. "He had a chair like the rest of the family, and the same food that the family ate was served to him. During meals he would walk all over the table and eat the flowers."

"Would he eat food from other plates than his own?" Justice Greenbaum inquired.

"No. Only from his own plate."

When asked by Lawyer Palmer to describe what happened on Aug. 30, 1910, the day on which Gen. Eckert drew his will, Miss Tracey said:

"Mr. Page and Gen. Eckert and a stranger were there. I learned later that the stranger was a lawyer. I was eating my lunch in the servants' dining room. Tom Eckert was out on the porch walking up and down."

Lawyer Palmer then called for a diagram showing the arrangement of the house, and when it was found that there was none in court Justice Greenbaum gave him leave to postpone this part of the testimony until to-day, when the plaintiff's attorneys will try to show that undue influence was directly exerted by Tom upon his father as he was signing the will.

William Stanley Eckert, the General's nephew, said:

"In 1909 my wife and myself had a daughter born to us. I told the General about it the next day. Several times after that my uncle asked how my boy was and I told him that it was a girl, but he cointinued to inquire about 'my boy.'"

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Eight elaborate full-page color reproductions of Paul Helleu's portraits of the eight most typical American women, chosen and drawn by him during his three months' stay, just concluded, in this country.

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A WORD OF WARNING TO THOSE NOT YET EVERYDAY READERS OF THE TIMES

The New York Times is always sold out. The Newsdealers adjust their orders to the demand, for The New York Times does not redeem unsold copies. So in order to be sure of getting these features, you should order The New York Times delivered to you regularly.

NEW AIREDALE STAR LOOMS UP IN DOGDOM

Gold Heels, a Flatbush Terrier, Makes Clean Sweep in Specialty Show.

All the Airedale terriers which monopolized blue ribbons at the Westminster Show last week found their ranking in the best Airedale society seriously questioned at the specialty show of the Airedale Terrier Club of Long Island at the Murray Hill Lyceum yesterday. Gold Heels, a year-and-a-half-old terrier, belonging to John McGough of Flatbush, which was not benched at the Palace show, entered the show yesterday and swept everything before him.

Gold Heels's victory was a big surprise, for among the high-class Airedales he defeated were King Oorang, Ch. Tintern Royalist, Emperor Vickery Soubrette, and several others. King Oorang defeated Gold Heels in the last show at Philadelphia and this dog, belonging to Andrew Albright, Jr., of Newark, was looked upon as the favorite by the fanciers.

Gold Heels won first place in the show of the Airedale Club of America last November, but was not looked upon favorably yesterday because of the high-class talent pitted against him. The judge was Michael Jennings and around the ring were many fanciers with sombre faces, which showed that their opinions differed from those of his judgeship.

Although the Vickery Kennels, owned by Crawford & Perrin of Barrington, Ill., captured the large share of the honors in the various classes, their terriers failed to oust Gold Heels from his high place. The winner is by Soudan Swiveller-Lady Mary and is a well-molded animal. His coat about the head and legs is of rich tan, with the orthodox dark, grizzly saddle.

Gold Heels had the dark eyes, "V" shaped ears, and black nose the expert expects to see in this type. Some of the fanciers did not believe that Gold Heels's coat was as hard and wiry as it should be, but the judge ruled that his coat was as straight and close as the Westminster winner's.

The first surprise in the judging came in the open class, with Gold Heels, Champion Tintern Royalist, King Oorang, and ten other Airedales contesting for the honors. The judge looked the several contestants over long and carefully and finally gave the blue ribbon to Gold Heels, with King Oorang second and the Westminster winner, Tintern Royalist, third. In the winners' class, Oorang got the reserve to Gold Heels's first.

Slim Lass, belonging to Russell H. Johnson of Philadelphia, won first prize among the puppy bitches and also won the Vickery Cup for being the best novice in the show. There was another surprise in the class for limit bitches, where the Empost Kennels's Empost Nattie failed to win any honors. The Vickery Kennels's Miss Moonlight, won. Empost Nattie was looked upon favorably because she was judged the best of her kind at the Newark show a few weeks ago.

Vickery Soubrette won the class for open bitches, defeating Howard Ehrich's Landcroft's Dawn, which was a champion when ten months old. The Vickery Kennels took everything in the brace class, the first place going to Tintern Royalist and Vickery Soubrette, and second place to Emperor and Lodestar.

The two sweepstakes classes attracted much attention. The open class for best dog or bitch had nine entries, with only one prize offered. Some of the Airedales behaved badly in the ring during the judging of this class and the handlers were kept busy subduing the canines. Here Gold Heels sustained his winning streak and was declared a winner. In the open sweepstakes for the best American bred dog or bitch there were only two entries, all the others withdrawing after Gold Heels had taken everything in sight. Vickery Soubrette, the Westminster winner, was pitted against Gold Heels in the final contest of the show and Judge Jennings again awarded the prize to the new Airedale star.

The Vickery Kennels' winnings were the largest of the show. Vickery Emperor took first in the limit dogs, Vickery Windstorm won second among the puppy dogs, Vickery Soubrette won first among the American bred open and winners bitches classes, while Vickery Miss Moonlight won among the limit bitches. The Vickery brace won the challenge cup offered by the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, with Tintern Royalist and Vickery Soubrette, and also won the team class.

Gold Heels won in every class in which he contested. His victories were in the classes for American bred dogs, open dogs, winners dogs, and the two open sweepstakes classes. The awards follow:

Airedale Terriers, Puppy Dogs.—Won by Howard Ehrich's Landcroft Gladiator; Vickery Kennels' Vickery Windstorm, second.

Airedale Terriers, Novice Dogs.—Won by W. A. Burtenshaw's Skibo Aviator; Tanglewood Kennels' Tanglewood Turmoil, second.

Airedale Terriers, American Bred, Dogs.—Won by John McGough's Gold Heels; Vickery Kennels' Vickery Lodestar, second.

Airedale Terriers, Limit, Dogs.—Won by Vickery Kennels' Vickery Emperor; Henry Rogge's Steve Swerelles, second.

Airedale Terriers, Open, Dogs.—Won by John McGough's Gold Heels; Andrew Albright, Jr.'s, King Oorang, second.

Airedale Terriers, Winners, Dogs.—Won by John McGough's Gold Heels; Andrew Albright, Jr.'s, King Oorang, reserve.

Airedale Terriers, Puppy, Bitches.—Won by Russell H. Johnson's Slim Lass; Vickery Kenneis' Vickery Rainbow, second.

Airedale Terriers, Novice, Bitches.—Won by Russell H. Johnson's Slim Lass; C. Pflueger's Fanny Genee, second.

Airedale Terriers, American Bred, Bitches.—Won by Vickery Kennels' Vickery Soubrette; Tanglewood Kennels' Tanglewood Titania, second.

Airedale Terriers, Limit, Bitches.—Won by Vickery Kennels' Vickery Miss Moonlight; C. Pflueger's Fanny Genee, second.

Airedale Terriers, Open, Bitches.—Won by Vickery Kennels' Vickery Soubrette; Howard Ehrich's Landcroft Dawn, second.

Airedale Terriers, Winners, Bitches.—Won by Vickery Kennels' Vickery Soubrette; Russell H. Johnson's Slim Lass, reserve.

Brace Class, Airedale Terriers.—Won by Vickery Kennels' brace, Tintern Royalist and Vickery Soubrette; Vickery Kennels' brace, Vickery Emperor and Vickery Lodestar, second.

Team Class, Airedale Terriers.—Won by Vickery Kennels' team; John McGough's team second.

Airedale Terriers, Open Sweepstakes, (for best dog or bitch.)—Won by John McGough's Gold Heels.

Airedale Terriers, Ope.. Sweepstakes, (best American-bred dog or bitch.)—Won by John McGough's Gold Heels.

Airedale Terriers, best novice dog or bitch.)—Won by Russell H. Johnson's Slim Lass.

BIPLANE FOR WING SHOTS.

Novel Use for Air Machine to be Demonstrated at Sportsmen's Show.

Shooting clay pigeons from an aeroplane will be one of the features of the Sportsmen's Show, which opens Thursday afternoon at Madison Square Garden. The machine to be used for this purpose is a biplane little known in the United States, owing to the fact that it has been used for demonstrating purposes in South America and the West Indian Islands. The inventor was killed during a flight at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad. One of these machines, completely designed and constructed for field work, and a model providing for the carrying of a pilot and one passenger will be on exhibition during the show.

The practicability of shooting from a flying-machine and breaking clay pigeons by persons firing from the aeroplane will be demonstrated. The machine is constructed in such a way as to enable wing shots to shoot without obstruction. The machine has but one control, having two movements, raising and depressing, and side-to-side steer.

Pawling Defeats Kent at Hockey.

Pawling School hockey team defeated the Kent School seven of Kent, Conn., yesterday at Pawling, N. Y., by the score of 6 goals to 3. The first half of the contest was close and interesting but in the second half the Pawling youngsters ran away from their opponents, scoring repeatedly. Upson and Clarkson appeared to advantage for the winning team, while Taube did the best work for Kent. The line-up:

Pawling	Position.	Kent.
Gould	Goal	Berkeley
Speers	Point	Abl
Parker	Cove point	Savage
Upson	Rover	Taube
Clarkson	Centre	Pratt
Van Schaack	Left wing	Cork
Jermyn	Right wing	Robinson

Goals—First period—Parker, 7 minutes; Taube, 10 minutes; Upson, 11½ minutes. Second period—Upson, 30 seconds; Upson, 2½ minutes; Clarkson, 3½ minutes; Taube, 6½ minutes; Upson, 12 minutes; Clark, 12½ minutes; Upson, 10½ minutes. Referee—Mr. Lamont. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

NO TURF PLANS YET.

Jockey Club and Mr. Belmont Expect to Hold Important Meeting.

No official action was taken yesterday looking to a resumption of horse racing in New York State, following the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that oral betting is within the law and that Directors cannot be held liable for acts of their patrons unless they have a guilty knowledge of the acts.

Chairman August Belmont of The Jockey Club returned from Boston, but he would have nothing to say of probable plans until he had conferred with his fellow stewards of the governing body. A meeting of the Stewards will be called within a few days, when these plans will be discussed, but up to this time the call for that meeting has not been sent out.

Track managers and the Directors of the various associations will have nothing to say on the probability of an early resumption of the sport until such time as a course of action is outlined by the Stewards. It is known that several of them have their tracks in a condition where the gates could be thrown open at any time and it is also known that several of them are ready and eager to resume.

Along Broadway, where followers of the sport still abound, there is a general feeling of optimism over the prospects for a good season of racing, and the same idea prevails at the Long Island tracks, where there are a number of horses in Winter quarters. Fully three hundred thoroughbreds are quartered at Sheepshead Bay, Gravesend and Belmont Park, the home of the Westchester Racing Association. Most of these have been galloping along all through the remarkably mild Winter weather and a great majority of them could be sent to the post on short notice. They have been undergoing a preparation for meetings outside of New York, but now with the prospect of the big tracks being open trainers are already contemplating staying in New York for whatever might be offered.

From Charleston and Juarez, the two tracks that have conducted racing through the cold months has come word that the owners are waiting for the word and it would be possible to have horses enough for any opening that should be planned.

It has been intimated that even should the Stewards of The Jockey Club be advised by council that they can operate race tracks without any fear of legal persecution, under the decisions, there will be no attempt made to frame a season to take in all the courses that formerly conducted racing. The courses that have been most frequently mentioned as those over which the rejuvenated racing will be conducted are Belmont Park, Aqueduct, Yonkers, the course of the Empire City Racing Association, and Saratoga.

The question of a new Racing Commission for the State was discussed in turf quarters yesterday, and many eligibles were suggested, but that was a matter that was looked upon as secondary to the prospect for a return of the sport. Mr. Belmont, who has been named as a possible member of the new commission, said that he had not heard of any intention on the part of Governor Sulzer to name him on the commission and said that until he was asked to so serve he naturally would have nothing to say on the matter.

DULL HOCKEY CONTEST.

Irish-Americans and Hockey Club Play Tie Game at One Goal Each.

Sixty minutes of actual play in the championship hockey game between the sevens of the Hockey Club and the Irish-American A. C. last night in the St. Nicholas Rink was productive of two scores, one by each to a tie, as the result of the regular halves of twenty minutes each and an extra period of twenty minutes. The contest was the poorest exhibition of the game seen in the rink in many a day, and there wasn't a spectator who wasn't pleased when the final bell sounded announcing the cessation of the shinny, which was the style of most of the match.

As an attraction it proved a poor one in point of attendance, and, although the cohorts of each team made plenty of noise, they were lacking in the numbers which marked the followings at the beginning of the season.

There were spots when the play was spirited and the team work good, but on the whole it was a weird exhibition. Castleman and Britton did the most of the work for the Hockey Club, while Harmon played "a three man's game" in an endeavor to bring victory to his side.

During the progress of the extra period there was plenty of stick slashing, and two members of the Winged Fist team were laid out temporarily. Smith was hit in the mid-section during a scrimmage, and later Rogers was struck in the abdomen and had to be assisted from the ice. There were several penalties for tripping in the later periods.

The first count, which went to the credit of the Irish-Americans, was tallied by Harmon on a pass from Garon, the shoot being a short one and a rather easily scored goal, the time being 5:22 in the first half. There was nothing doing in the scoring department until within half a minute of the end of the second period, when at least six of the Hockey Club men assisted in the tallying of the tieing point, with Castleman getting the credit of poking the rubber through. Try as each would in the extra twenty minutes, neither team could score, and the game remained a tie, being the second one this season for the Hockey Club. The line-up and summary:

Hockey Club.	Position.	I.-A. A. C.
Lewis	Goal	Mitchell
White	Point	Rogers
Britton	Cover point	Garon
Castleman	Rover	Harmon
Mackenzie	Centre	Dacdonnell
Young	Left wing	Stickney
Fredericks	Right wing	Smith

Goals—First period—Harmon, Irish-American A. C., 5:22. Second period—Castleman, Hockey Club, 19:30. Referee—E. DuFresne, Crescent A. C. Assistant referee—H. Stanley, St. Nicholas S. C. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time—Twenty-minute periods.

Clinton Hockeyists Win Title.

By defeating Stuyvesant High School yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas Rink, with a score of 2 goals to 1, the seven players of De Witt Clinton virtually won the hockey championship of the public high schools of New York City. Although the Public Schools Athletic League did not supervise scholastic hockey playing this year, owing to the fact that the local rink was unavailable at any other time than from 7 to 9 A. M. every morning, the schoolboys arranged contests for themselves. The line-up:

Clinton.	Positions.	Stuyvesant.
Scott	Goal	P. Hause
More	Point	Baker
Bird	Cover Point	Schwend
Heinsohn	Rover	Fisher
Goodman	Centre	Thessing
Haggerty	Right Wing	Harder
Cleary	Left Wing	Nichols

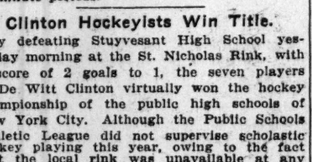
Goals—First made by Fisher, in 5 minutes; second, by Heinsohn, in 8 minutes; third by Heinsohn, in 18 minutes. Referee—Mr. Patou, Hockey Club of New York. Umpire, Mr. Tillitson, Mercerburg Academy. Time of halves—15 minutes.

Cornell Freshman Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Cornell Athletic Council has announced the appointment of Stewart L. Robb and Donald Champaign as coaches of the Cornell freshman football team for next year. Robb, who graduated in 1911, has been a successful coach of the freshmen for two years. Champaign played for three years on the 'Varsity and graduates this Spring. The staff was increased to two men to carry out the ideas of Head Coach Sharpe to make freshman football at Cornell a more important branch of sport than it has been.

Bargains in used motor cars in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times.
NEXT TO LAST PAGE.



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YOUNG GIANTS IN ACTION AT MARLIN

McGraw Rushes Them Through a Five-Inning Game—Veterans Going Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 24.—Practice in bunting and a five-inning game in the afternoon engaged the Giants to-day. Nor was that all, for there was fielding and batting practice in addition, and handball and tennis for Mathewson, Wiltse, and Tesreau of the pitching division. Matty and Wiltse haven't done much else except play handball and tennis so far. It is the young players who just now are taking up McGraw's time and attention.

The sun was out all day and a warm afternoon followed a cold and windy morning. The morning drill was devoted principally to instruction in bunting. McGraw gave close attention to this work and had a helpful suggestion for everybody. There was plenty of need of the suggestions, for several of the youngsters were pretty green in the art of laying the ball down.

There was assiduous practice, too, on the half hit, that is a cross between a bunt and a genuine punch, the object being to drive the ball just beyond the pitcher and yet force the infielder to run in. All of the young pitchers were called on to furnish the twirling for this bunting practice, and they had a lesson in fielding their position while the course was on. Dave Robertson, whom McGraw would like very much to develop into a southpaw batsman, did his first pitching in a year. Wilbert Robinson took him in hand. The arm which was injured in football worked fairly well after a year's rest, though Robertson said he felt a hitch in the shoulder where he was hurt. He thinks he may be able to work this out in due time.

Doyle's and McCormick's teams grappled in the afternoon in another five-inning game, and again the McCormicks won. The score by innings:

						R.	H.	E.
McCormicks	0	0	0	3	1	4	6	4
Doyles	0	0	1	1	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Goulait, Smith, and Hartley; Bader, Schupp, and Robinson.

Otherwise the teams were the same as last Saturday, except that Wilson, a Dallas player, was in left field for the Doyles. It will be seen that McGraw called on young pitchers entirely for this fray. Smith showed some speed, but the only one delved into curves much was Schupp, the slender southpaw. Goulait earned sharp rebukes from the manager, one for failing to be wide-awake on a fielding play and the other for winding up with a base runner on first.

Schupp appeared to be nervous and overanxious, and his side lost the game off his pitching in the fourth inning. His control was wayward, and two bases on balls, together with hits by Robertson, Cooper, and Groh netted three runs. In the next inning Burns hit to deep centre for a home run, his second on this trip. Larry Doyle played fine ball for his team, hammering out two hits and shining in the field. Star catches twice filched a hit away from "Moose" McCormick. Doyle made one of them and Jacobson the other.

Tom Thorpe was there with his slap stick. He lined a single to centre, and the next time whanged a three-bagger to right. He made it a triple by his speed. The further Thorpe runs the faster he is going. In the fifth the Sac and Fox Indian was at bat with two on bases and two out, but this time he could not come across with a hit, though he grounded viciously to Evers. Another recruit, Jacobson, helped himself to a hit by his speed in getting to first base, beating out a poke to Evers.

The new traveling uniforms of the Giants arrived to-day, gray with violet trimmings. Sartorially the Giants are sure to lead the league this year. An exhibition game has been arranged for next Monday in Corsicana, where the Giants will battle with the Houston team.

FORDHAM BASEBALL STARTS.

Sixty Candidates Report for First Practice in Gymnasium.

Sixty candidates for the Fordham University baseball team reported to Capt. Kehoe yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium for the first practice of the season. Following the system of graduate coaching, the management has engaged a former Maroon captain, Jack Coffey, '10, who was with the Boston Nationals and has played shortstop for the last two seasons with the champion Denver team of the Western League.

For the greater part of the afternoon there was a shower of balls within the baseball cage, everyone trying hard to work the kinks out of his throwing arm. Coach Coffey finished the practice by leading the squad for a short spin around the track.

Joe Sharkey at second base, Luke Healy at third, and Brady at shortstop are the only members of last year's nine not attending college now, so Fordham's prospects of a successful season are very bright. Harry Kane, leader of the University orchestra and former baseball star at Niagara University, made a favorable impression on the coach and seems to be a certainty for the third base position. Zeller, a Morris High School crack, and Viviano, Fordham Prep's most versatile athlete in recent years, will surely make the veterans hustle to retain their positions.

Candidates for the infield positions are: Flanigan, Kane, Viviano, Kiernan, Ellmore, McGowan, O'Toole, Smith, Conway, Dineen, Prentice, Lynch, Schlosstein, McCauley, Kearn, Moynihan, Kealy, Riordan, Kelly, J. Smith, McGahren, Graham, Gilleran, Coyle, Hayes, McCarthy, and V. Kane.

Candidates for the outfield positions are: Capt. Kehoe, Harry Kane, Reilly, Traub, McLaughlin, Meagher, Black, O'Connell, Schaffmeister, Glacken, Taylor, Mahoney, Tifft, Stephenson, Kahl, Casey, McKernan, and Murphy.

Columbus in Two Leagues.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—At a meeting of the club owners of the Inter-State Baseball League here to-day the franchise recently granted to Johnstown, Penn., was transferred to Columbus by the consent of the local American Association club. The change will mean continuous baseball for this city. All requirements of the American Association were compiled with and a schedule will be adopted so that there will be no conflicts of playing dates between the two leagues. The acquisition of Columbus places the Inter-State in Class B. The league now consists of Erie, Penn.; Youngstown, Ohio; Akron, Ohio; Canton, Ohio; Wheeling, West Va.; Steubenville, Ohio; Zanesville, Ohio, and Columbus, Ohio. Charles Dawson of Zanesville is President of the League.

YANKEE PLAYERS LAND.

Manager Chance Cables Arrival of Squad at Bermuda Training Camp.

President Frank Farrell of the Yankees received a cablegram from Frank Chance, manager of the team, yesterday saying that the players who left New York early Saturday morning had arrived safely at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the steamship Arcadian. The players experienced a rough trip and several suffered from seasickness. The men were met by Manager Chance and Roy Hartzell.

Manager Chance and Hartzell are in good condition from the week's work they have had. Training will begin tomorrow, Chance says. Some of the players want a couple of days' rest after the trip, owing to seasickness. Those arriving were Pitchers Ford, Warhop, Fisher, Keating, and Davis; Catchers Sweeney and Sterrett, Outfielder Lelivelt, and Hal Chase. The last named was in charge of the squad.

The remaining players will leave early Saturday morning, going aboard Friday night, and one week from to-day the team will be complete. Upon the arrival of the last squad Manager Chance will begin practice in earnest.

YANKEES AT FLAG RAISING.

They Will Help Red Sox to Unfurl World's Pennant on June 25.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Waivers have been asked upon Clyde Engle, utility infielder of the Red Sox, one of whose flies in the last world's series resulted in Snodgrass's memorable muff and was a big factor in giving Boston the world's championship. The pennant emblematic of the world's championship, it was learned to-night, will be raised at Fenway Park June 25, with the New York Americans as opponents. The American League championship flag will be flown first on June 3, in the presence of the Chicago White Sox.

Fenway Park will stage National League baseball on April 19 and May 30, when the Boston Braves will play their holiday games there. Announcement to this effect was made to-night by both local clubs.

COLLEGE STAR FOR REDS.

Cincinnati Signs Third Baseman Davis of Georgetown Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Frank "Inky" Davis, star third baseman of the Georgetown University baseball team is the latest acquisition to the Cincinnati National League team. Davis signed a contract to play with the Reds the latter part of last week, but the news did not leak out until to-day.

Davis will report to the Cincinnati Club at the expiration of the present school term in June. During his college career he has been one of the stars of the Georgetown nine and his work attracted the attention of various major league club owners, but Davis turned down all offers until the Washington representative of the Cincinnati club made him an offer that he could not reject.

TIGERS WORK IN CAGE.

Bill Clark Has Full Baseball Squad Practicing at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Forty candidates answered the first general call for baseball at Princeton to-day, and reported in the cage to Coach Clark and Capt. Worthington for the opening practice of the season. Coach Clark, who was formerly a Giant catcher, has been training the battery candidates for several weeks, but to-day is the first day for the whole squad in practice.

In spite of the fact that the first game is only three weeks off, several of last year's 'Varsity men have not yet reported, but are expected to be on hand early this week. A larger number of men have applied for outfield positions than any other department.

Athletics Start for Texas.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The Philadelphia American League baseball team left here to-day for its Southern training camp at San Antonio, Texas. There were twenty-six in the party. Several players will be picked up in the West. Third Baseman Baker will join the team on March 6.

Red Sox Youngsters Coming East.

FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 24.—Grover Brand and "Dutch" Leonard of Fresno, signed as pitchers for the Boston American League baseball team, left to-day for the training camp at Hot Springs, Ark., to begin work March 1.

KID GHETTO VICTOR.

East Sider Works Hard to Outpoint Tommy Houck.

Kid Ghetto of the east side defeated Tommy Houck of Philadelphia in an exciting ten-round encounter, which featured last night's show at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem. A straight left jab which found its mark often as Houck rushed in, was the most important factor in the east sider's victory. As an infighter Houck clearly excelled the New Yorker, but Ghetto did enough clean hitting at long range to more than offset Houck's work in the clinches. Houck weighed 129½ pounds ringside, and Ghetto scaled at 134 pounds.

Ghetto held the lead in nine of the rounds, but he had no easy time gaining the honors in any one of them. In the seventh Houck made a rally that threatened to carry Ghetto off his feet, but the latter came back again in the next round and continued to hold the lead until the end. In the opening round Ghetto sent Houck to the floor with a straight left to the jaw, and in the second round he almost repeated with a similar punch. Again in the sixth Ghetto landed on Houck's jaw with sufficient force to rock him off his feet, but Tommy went against the ropes, and he was saved from falling down.

Ghetto had Houck's right eye badly swollen as early as the third round, but he did not have the member closed when the bout ended. Both boys bled slightly from the mouth.

In the semi-final, scheduled to go six rounds, Silent Martin stopped Fighting Curley in the first round.

Cross and Mandot Matched.

Leach Cross and Joe Mandot were matched yesterday to box ten rounds at New Orleans March 10. It is probable that Cross will box Lore at the Empire A. C. March 4, and leave for the South the following day. Cross will begin training at once, and feels safe in boxing Lore six days before his bout with Mandot.

Matt Wells Defeats Mehegan.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Matt Wells, the English lightweight, defeated Hughie Mehegan, the Australian champion, to-night in a twenty-round fight at the National Sporting Club. Wells won on points.

Stock Exchange Trap Shooting.

The third annual clay target tournament of the members of the New York Stock Exchange will take place Saturday, March 1, beginning at 2 P. M., at the Country Club of Westchester County, Westchester, N. Y.

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STRAUSS AND PITT WIN WITH SWORDS

Junior Dueling Sword and Sabre Championships Decided at Fencers' Club.

Two junior championships of the Amatuer Fencing League of America were decided last night at the Fencers' Club, Forty-fifth Street west of Fifth Avenue, when A. Strauss of the New York Turn Verein won the junior dueling sword championship from twelve contestants, and Studdiford Pitt of the Fencers' Club annexed the junior sabre title from five expert foilsmen. Strauss won his title after ten years struggle, having been runner up in one previous competition for championship honors. Pitt captured his championship after a keen struggle with Strauss. The result up to this bout was in doubt, but Pitt's victory was followed by a second defeat for Strauss, which put the Turn Verein man out of the running for first place.

Of the thirteen fencers in the junior dueling swords event, eight were eliminated in the preliminary round, including two representatives of the Boston Athletic Association. The five to qualify were: Dr. C. V. Adams, New York A. C.; G. Reimherr, Jr., New York Turn Verein; Studdiford Pitt, New York Fencers' Club; A. Strauss, New York Turn Verein, and A. S. Lyons, New York Fencers' Club. The final round was well contested, several of the bouts continuing for some considerable time. At the end of the round A. Strauss and Studdiford Pitt were tied, with three points each. The fence-off for the tie brought out many of the finer points of dueling. Neither contestant was able to score the deciding point for nearly ten minutes, when Strauss scored the winning touch.

With six contestants in the fight for the junior sabre championship, a round robin was arranged, and the bouts waged furious. The strenuous work of the foilsmen called for repeated warnings from the referee. G. M. Reimherr, Jr., of the New York Turn Verein, was particularly vicious in his attacks. His slashes drove his opponents from one end of the strip of rubber to the other, and he was told not to display his skill in too rough a manner. "Wood chopping is barred," remarked one of the judges, and the other officials agreed with him.

The defeat of A. Strauss was somewhat of a surprise as he was expected to come through the contest successfully. He rather lacked defensive work, and depended too much on aggressive tactics. Reimherr was responsible for Strauss's defeat, winning a hard-fought contest by 7 points to 5. O. D. McLoughlin of Boston accomplished the downfall of Reimherr, winning the bout 7 to 4, while two rounds later A. S. Lyon succeeded in securing the verdict from the Turn Verein man 7—5. The bout between Pitt and Strauss was an interesting one, and was according to the form displayed by both men in previous contests during the season. Strauss seemed to lose his form in his final bout with Reimherr, his defeat by Pitt affecting his work. The summaries:

Preliminary Round, Duelling Sword.—Studdiford Pitt, New York Fencers' Club, defeated H. A. Hirsch, V. P. Conti, O. D. McLoughlin, and J. B. B. Parker; H. A. Hirsch, New York Fencers' Club, defeated V. P. Conti, O. D. McLoughlin, and J. B. B. Parker; A. Strauss, New York Turn Verein, defeated Studdiford Pitt, H. A. Hirsch, V. P. Conti, and J. B. B. Parker; V. P. Conti, New York Athletic Club, defeated O. D. McLoughlin; J. B. B. Parker, New York Athletic Club, defeated O. D. McLoughlin; O. D. McLoughlin, Boston Athletic Association, failed to score.

Points.—Studdiford Pitt won 4, lost 1; A. Strauss, won 3, lost 1; H. A. Hirsch, won 2, lost 2; V. P. Conti, won 1, lost 4; J. B. B. Parker, won 1, lost 4; O. D. McLoughlin, won 0, lost 5.

Preliminary Round, Second Strip.—Dr. Adams, New York Fencers Club, defeated A. Bermudez, Jr.; G. Reimherr, Jr.; A. S. Lyon, Bryan Smith, and P. A. Allison; G. Reimherr, New York Turn Verein, defeated A. Bermudez, A. S. Lyon, Bryan Smith, and P. A. Allison; A. S. Lyon, New York Fencers Club, defeated A. Bermudez, Bryan Smith, P. A. Allison, and Neal A. Truslow; Bryan Smith, Boston Athletic Association, defeated A. Bermudez, Jr., and Neal A. Truslow; P. A. Allison defeated Neal A. Truslow; Neal A. Truslow, New York Athletic Club, did not win a bout; A. Bermudez, Jr., New York Fencers Club, defeated Neal A. Truslow.

Points.—Dr. Adams won 5, lost 1; G. Reimherr, Jr., won 4, lost 2; A. S. Lyon won 4, lost 2; Bryan Smith won 2, lost 4; A. Bermudez, Jr., won 1, lost 5; Neal A. Truslow won 0, lost 6.

Final Round.—Studdiford Pitt, New York Fencers' Club, defeated Dr. C. V. Adams, A. Strauss, and A. S. Lyons; A. Strauss, New York Turn Verein, defeated Dr. C. V. Adams, G. Reimherr, Jr., and A. S. Lyons; G. Reimherr, Jr., New York Turn Verein, defeated A. Strauss and A. S. Lyons; Dr. C. V. Adams, New York Athletic Club, defeated G. Reimherr, Jr.; A. S. Lyon, New York Fencers' Club, defeated Dr. C. V. Adams.

Points.—A. Strauss won 3, lost 1; Studdiford Pitt, won 3, lost 1; G. Reimherr, Jr., won 2, lost 2; Dr. C. V. Adams, won 1, lost 3; A. S. Lyon, won 1, lost 3.

Tie Bout—A. Strauss defeated Studdiford Pitt.

Junior Sabre Championship.—Studdiford Pitt defeated O. D. McLoughlin, 7—1; A. Strauss defeated Neal A. Truslow, 7—4; O. D. McLoughlin defeated G. M. Reimherr, Jr., 7—4; A. Strauss deefeated A. S. Lyon, 7—5; G. M. Reimherr, Jr., defeated Neal A. Truslow, 7—4; Studdiford Pitt defeated A. S. Lyon, 7—3; A. Strauss defeated O. D. McLoughlin, 7—3; A. S. Lyon defeated Neal A. Truslow, 7—3; G. M. Reimherr defeated Studdiford Pitt, 7—5; O. D. McLaughlin defeated Neal A. Truslow, 7—5; A. S. Lyon defeated G. M. Reimherr, Jr., 7—5; Studdiford Pitt defeated A. Strauss, 7—5; A. S. Lyon defeated O. D. McLoughlin, 7—0; Studdiford Pitt defeated Neal A. Truslow, 7—4; G. M. Reimherr, Jr., defeated A. Strauss, 7—3.

Points.—Pitt, won 4, lost 1; Strauss, won 3, lost 2; Lyon, won 3, lost 2; Reimherr, won 3, lost 3; McLoughlin, won 2, lost 3; Truslow, won 0; lost 5.

Capablanca and Marshall Tied.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—In the seventh round of the chess tournament to-day Marshall won from Janowski, Capablanca beat Kupchik, Jaffe defeated Blanco, and Chajes won from Corzo.

Capablanca and Marshall are tied for first place so far in the series with five games won to two lost.

Janowski stands third with three and one-half games won.

MULFORD BEATS DISBROW

Famous Auto Drivers in Pushmobile Race in Brooklyn Show.

Ralph Mulford, driving a 13 pony-power Pipe-Torpedo, defeated Louis Disbrow, at the wheel of a 23 colt-power Fierce-Barrow, in an emotional pushmobile race at the Brooklyn Auto Show last night. Mulford's pusher was Eddie Carter, Jr., and Charley Tate pushed Disbrow. Carter showed some pushing power that would make a subway guard feel proud.

The race was around the floor of the Twenty-third Regiment Armory and the course was guarded by soldiers and Pinkertons. Disbrow finished a poor second, not being even close enough to the winner to borrow money. There were no serious accidents. On the first turn, Mulford coming up from behind almost tipped over, Disbrow had to dodge out of the way and his back tire developed a corn and the shoe had to be removed.

There was much commotion on the back stretch, where one of the women spectators laughed herself into a distressing condition. Mulford showed some nervy driving, turning Blind Man's Curve, coming into the stretch, where the course was covered with rubber.

The spectators, thousands of them, crowded onto the course. The shrill "Car coming" didn't move the multitude and a fatality seemed imminent. Mulford glanced ahead and saw that he could not get through the crowd, so he quickly pulled a shoe horn from his pocket and slipped through nicely.

The race was at catch weights, best two out of three falls. Mulford was presented with two cups for winning and gave his opponent one, making the whole thing look like a frame-up. The police are investigating.

CLARKE BEATS MULDAUER.

Class B Billiard Champion Wins First Game in Title Series.

George P. B. Clarke, the title holder, won the opening match in the Class B billiard championship series which began last night in the Riverside Billiard Academy, at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, by defeating Mark Muldauer 300 to 219. The winner played excellent billiards and averaged 6 18-47 with high runs of 47, 31 and 28, which was declared by all who saw the contest to have been the result of very good balkline. Muldauer just escaped making an average of 5 and had as a best run 31.

The loser was in the lead for the greater part of the game and Clarke had to be content with second place until he gathered 28 in his thirty-seventh inning which he supplemented with a break of 31 in his third inning from the last which quite put him out of harm's way. In his thirteen final innings he rolled up 148 points, nearly half the game's total. The score:

Muldauer—3 31 17 6 9 10 12 0 0 1 6 1 0 7 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 4 0 1 3 7 3 10 10 1 11 0 20 4 13 0 4 1 0 6 0 12 0 0 2 1. Total—219.

Clarke—2 0 7 1 3 3 5 10 1 0 1 8 2 1 2 9 2 1 47 0 2 1 2 1 4 5 12 2 0 5 4 0 11 0 11 11 28 2 8 6 18 0 12 8 31 1 11. Total—300.

Averages—Clarke, 6 18-47; Muldauer, 4 35-46. High runs—Clarke, 47, 31, 28; Muldauer, 31, 20, 13.

In to-night's game G. G. Baxter plays H. A. Coleman, a young Western expert.

Mayer Loses to White.

Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia failed in his attempt to overcome a forty-point handicap from Charles E. White last night in continuation of the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Keeney's Billiard Academy in Brooklyn, and was defeated by the score of 260 to 235 in twenty-six innings. Mayer, who is the only contestant in the tournament playing at the scratch mark, was required to play for 300 points, while White had only to make 260 to win. The latter displayed unusual form and led from the start.

Otis Again a Billiard Loser.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—James Shea of Chicago defeated Charles Otis of Brooklyn 50 to 49 in the first game of the Brooklyn series here to-night in the three-cushion tournament of the National Billiard League. The game went ninety-one innings. High runs: Shea, 5; Otis, 4.

Golf in Next Olympic Games.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Golf will appear for the first time in the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1916. In the schedule of events just drawn up by the German Managerial Committee Stakes Committee it was decided to include golf after rejecting cricket.

Football Practice at Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Candidates for line positions of the University of Pennsylvania football team started practice to-day under the direction of Gus Ziegler, the former all-American guard, who has been appointed assistant to Coach Brooke. Ziegler, who will have charge of the candidates for centre, guards, and tackles, intends teaching the men the rudiments of their positions during the Spring months in preparation for next fall's work. Brooke will coach the back-field candidates, and the ends will be trained by a former player in that position, to be selected later by Coach Brooke.

Twelve Checker Games Drawn.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—After L. S. Head of New York and Alfred Jordan of Cedar Point, Ohio, had played twelve games without decision in any one of them, the tournament for the Melvin H. Brown special purse, held in connection with the

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1913.

MR. WILSON'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

The relations of an outgoing to an incoming Administration are usually those of formal politeness, sometimes of cordial personal esteem. It is traditional that the President who leaves the White House shall impose upon his successor no admonitions that might in any way embarrass him or impair his entire freedom of action and policy. It is the aim and in general the achievement of an outgoing President to leave to his successor "a clean desk." Not since the Fourth of March, 1865, we think, has the country witnessed a transfer of the chief administrative office at a moment when pending questions were of such gravity as not only to demand the instant and serious attention of the new President, but also to be a cause of anxiety to the country; and on that Inauguration Day Mr. LINCOLN was his own successor.

Now Mr. WILSON succeeds Mr. TAFT, and becomes heir to all the responsibilities involved in our imperiled relations with Mexico. It is most fervently to be hoped that the peril will pass, that no action other than the precautionary measures already taken will become necessary. But it is a matter visibly beyond our control. We must be, we must continue to be, in a state of readiness to act, and to act promptly. It is not to be supposed that a change of Administration will involve any change of policy toward Mexico. The wisdom Mr. TAFT has shown, the wisdom of restraint as well as the wisdom of preparation, will undoubtedly be exhibited by Mr. WILSON. But we must be as well prepared after as before the Fourth of March.

Knowledge goes before action, and in order that the right action be taken, if any must be taken, it is imperative that the new Administration should be fully informed. It is understood that Mr. WILSON is to be advised of the measures already taken and of the actual situation in Mexico and on our borders. But Mr. WILSON will have need of advisers and coadjutors as well informed as himself. In ordinary circumstances it could not be denied that Mr. WILSON was within his privilege in keeping his own counsel concerning his choice of members of the new Cabinet. But it might without impropriety be pointed out to him that a public exigency seems to demand that the gentlemen who are to take the offices of Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy should not longer defer the beginning of their intimate and necessary acquaintance with the Mexican situation. It would probably be impossible to communicate to them the knowledge they should have as speedily as possible without a disclosure of their names. If no considerations more serious than those of mere sentiment stand in the way, we think Mr. WILSON will find it advisable to take the public into his confidence in respect to his Cabinet, at least to the extent we have indicated. It is with no wish to intrude in the slightest degree upon his proper privacy, or to urge upon him without good reason a departure from the policy he appears to have adopted, that we make this suggestion. It is only because he stands already in the shadow of a great responsibility, of which the substance will presently invest him, that we venture to point out public reasons for the course we have indicated.

THE COMPENSATION DISPUTE.

It is reported from Albany that an attempt will be made this week to get a conference of those interested in the Industrial Compensation bills and to frame some compromise that will secure legislation at this session. It is much to be desired, but, we fear, not very feasible. The difference between the two bills is radical. The Foley bill aims at fair treatment of both employed and employers, at a simple machinery which will work without friction, and at enlisting the enlightened interest of both classes. Its great virtue, we think, is the incitement it offers for the prevention of accidents by intelligent devices. It is, moreover, much more comprehensive than the McDonough bill. The latter seems inspired by the prevalent itch for State intervention and interference, and its narrow scope suggests that its authors are interested mainly in particular unions or groups of unions.

If any agreement is reached it is likely to be on a measure providing for compulsory compensation, which would be valid if the amendment to the Constitution be adopted this Fall, and otherwise would fall to the ground. There is, so far as can now be seen, very little risk in such legislation. The temper of the public appears to be generally favorable to the amendment. But in whatever bill may be passed the principle of optional insurance, that is to say mutual insurance, insurance through payment to the State, or insurance regulated by the State, with private corporations, should be provided for. Absolute security must be given that compensation will promptly be paid. Otherwise the whole scheme will be a cruel deception. But that security being given, employers should have the right to the greatest freedom. There is no field of legislation in which vexatious and minute interference by officials would be more mischievous.

THE CASTRO-ZELAYA SCARE.

The yarn about a proposed joint invasion of Central America by those two eminent mischief-makers, Messrs. CASTRO and ZELAYA, may have been devised to relieve the Mexican de facto Government from a too close scrutiny by the United States. Of course we cannot permit the overthrow of existing Central American Governments by expeditions fitted out on American soil. But the tale is too well put together. The reappearance in the news of our old friend Gen. LEE CHRISTMAS, this time as a defender of the right, warrants suspicion.

Having received the friendly "tip," however, the State Department will surely see that a close watch is kept at all our southernmost ports to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition. We believe that reasonable alertness has been observed in this matter for some time past. If the story could be accepted as it is told, with all its details, it would only be necessary to dispatch a cruiser to Honduras and nip the great revolution in the bud. But we fear that all the sailors and marines would find there, of a notably warlike character, would be Gen. LEE CHRISTMAS, armed to the teeth, and ready, as always, for action.

EXECUTIVE LEGISLATION.

We are indebted to Gov. SULZER for the texts of the twelve bills which "he prepared to carry into effect" the recommendations which he made in his message to the Legislature on Jan. 27 on the subject of "remedial legislation regarding Stock Exchanges." At that time we commended the conservatism of his treatment, and of his advice that the Legislature should "go slow and not act hastily." Less than a month has passed, and now the Governor himself proposes bills at the average of three a week, almost one every other day. It is not unknown that Governors should prepare bills, but it is somewhat unusual that a Governor should take precedence from the Legislature on a subject which he has just committed to it and before there has been opportunity to take action of any sort.

The Governor's bills cover topics as old in essentials as the making of bargains, and they remain contentious to this day. It is no dispar. sement of the Governor to doubt that his bills would settle the subject if enacted verbatim. And the Legislature would fall short of fulfilling its functions and of self-respect if it should fail to examine the Governor's proposals as closely as those of any one else. If the Governor does not like the Legislature's proposals he can easily enforce that deliberation of action which he advised in the first place.

The majority of the Governor's bills cover points which already are covered by written or unwritten law, or perhaps by both, and which in some cases can be covered by contract by those desiring such protection. It is surplusage to make it illegal to make illegal use of securities. If brokers make unlawful use of customers' securities the remedy is not another law but resort to existing law. If customers wish that their securities should be used or not used in any particular way it is feasible for them to make any arrangement they like with the broker of their own selection. If a broker does not make such reports of bargains as customers desire it is because customers fail to make their wishes known or respected. So far as the Governor's bills propose to regulate bargains for everybody they will be disappointing. Not all wish the same business arrangements, and it may be doubted that the Governor's rules will all be practiced even if enacted. And even if all are enacted they are not such a good protection of the customer as his attention to his own affairs, beginning with the selection of the sort of broker with whom he wishes to do business. If the selection is judicious the customer will get more than can be put into any statute. If the selection is injudicious the customer will suffer despite any statute. The Governor will admit that he could not guarantee satisfaction in a horse trade, and yet he seems to attempt something more difficult.

The Exchanges which are incorporated are not more virtuous or less disappointing than those which the Governor seeks to compel to incorporate. The doubling of taxation on security transfers will discourage speculation, but will burden the investor, and thereby threatens more harm to the city as the Nation's chief market than it promises to the State in the increase of tax receipts. The attempt to name a maximum interest rate on security loans is an attempt to repeal a statute which was enacted because of the previous failure to do the same thing. Usury laws have failed through all the ages. The reason they have failed is that the price of freedom from extortion by money lenders is ruin. The man in extremity for a loan is the best judge of what interest he should pay for it. To limit the interest he shall pay at the cost of bankruptcy for want of the accommodation is cruelty to borrowers rather than to lenders. The best protection for borrowers is such prudence in business that they are under no compulsion to borrow from extortioners. We would greatly like to see the Governor accomplish what he proposes, but we are unable to advise him, or any who rely upon him, that success awaits these efforts.

MISTAKEN BRITISH VIEWS OF OUR DUTY IN MEXICO.

The opinion so freely expressed by some of the London newspapers that it is the duty of the United States Government to invade Mexico, avenge the murder of MADERO, and restore order, may also be the opinion of some large proportion of the readers of those newspapers. In that case our English friends would do well to study the case with a little more deliberation. It may be that their minds are so greatly occupied with their own troubles, including the widespread discontent in the British Isles, the turmoil caused by the shrieking sisterhood, and the complicated European situation, that their opinion in regard to the duty of the United States Government has been too hastily formed.

So far as we have learned, neither Great Britain nor any other European country has yet made known to Washington any ill-treatment of its citizens in Mexico that would justify intervention. Our State Department, as is well known, has been kept well informed of all losses of life and property among American residents of Mexico. That the condition of Mexico is viewed in Washington with grave apprehension is well understood, but false statements have been printed regarding the relations of the State Department with the Provisional Government of Gen. HUERTA, and it is quite possible that the English newspapers fail to comprehend the situation.

While a part of our army is now ready for an emergency call, there is no present likelihood of intervention by the United States. The latest advices indicate that the country is more quiet, and that there is a general willingness to help in the restoration of order in all the Mexican States except Chihuahua, Sonora, and Yucatan, where revolution, in a small way, seems chronic. Perhaps with the persistent tendency to make mischief observable in so many of our own newspapers we ought not to marvel at the inclination of London journals to fan the flame of discord, but we have been led to expect wisdom and moderation from The Daily News and The Daily Chronicle, and to expect English judgment to be founded on a thorough knowledge of facts, and to be tempered by sobriety and prudence.

IS TURKEY YIELDING?

Behind the veil of concealment secured by the banishment of press correspondents from the field of military operations in the Balkans very conflicting reports are heard. They are for the most part unfavorable to the Turks, as was to have been expected. The fortress of Adrianople has not been and can not be reinforced or revictualed. Its actual capture would be a bloody and perilous undertaking, but a rigid siege, in the opinion of the military experts, makes its surrender only a question of time. In other parts of the area of war a waiting game is carried on, to the obvious disadvantage of the Turks, whose treasury is empty, whose armies seem to have been taxed to the verge of exhaustion, and whose Government is wrestling with bitter and savage internal dissension. In view of these facts, the general expectation in the European capitals of an early end of the Balkan war seems reasonable.

This expectation is accompanied by a growing feeling of security as to the peaceful relations of the Powers among themselves. It is now pretty safe to assume that the advances toward an understanding made by the venerable Emperor of Austria to the Czar of Russia were decisively successful. The contrary reports sent out from St. Petersburg and from Berlin have been explicitly denied. The good faith of Austria has been distinctly recognized by the Government of Russia, and the response is declared to have been entirely reassuring. One of the earliest and most promising consequences of this rapprochement has been the undertaking by Russia—now pretty well authenticated—to mediate between Rumania and Bulgaria in the dispute over the claims of the former. That dispute has for weeks been regarded as the point at which Russia and Austria were likely to come into conflict.

Equally reassuring are the latest reports as to the possibility of an adjustment of the long-standing rivalry in naval armament between Great Britain and Germany. The first reports of the expressions of the German Naval Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs are more than confirmed. These expressions were more specific and more encouraging than they were made to appear. That the German Government should take pains to let the public know this fact is in itself significant.

Once more EMMELINE PANKHURST, the most vociferous leader of the British window-smashing brigade, has been arrested. There is a chance now for the suppression of what is courteously called militancy. Mrs. PANKHURST will be tried again and sentenced again. If she is kept in prison for the term of her sentence, and the jail officers are not permitted to lose their wits when she pretends to prefer self-imposed starvation to obeying the law, the hatchets, bombs, (if the suffragettes have used any bombs, which we doubt,) and missiles will soon be discarded.

Mexico is full of men who are willing to die, if necessary, for the platform which was the commission of FRANCISCO I. MADERO as the leader of the revolution that deposed DIAZ.—New York Sun.

If so, where are they? What have they been doing since 1910? Wrecking railroad trains, shooting unarmed men from ambush, assaulting women, stealing cattle? The people who believe in honest courts, equitable taxation, the purchase and redistribution of large tracts of neglected lands, the reform of corrupt State Governments, have been strangely silent and inert.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Can't Reform Too Much or Too Soon.

As indicating that realization of sin which is the recognized basis of repentance and the beginning of a better life, the announced purposes of the new Gasoline Engineers' Protective Association are highly commendable.

"Gasoline engineer," it seems, is what the professional driver of motor cars calls himself and prefers to be called. The name is not particularly good, but almost any would be better than "chauffeur," which is stupid even when a Frenchman pronounces it correctly and the cause of hopeless and humiliating struggles for most speakers of English. Engineers the drivers of cars are, however, since running an engine is a part of their task, and while the addition of "gasoline" as part of the title is a bit dangerous, with the price of that vivacious fluid advancing as rapidly as it has of late, for the present it does differentiate them from other engineers.

The proclaimed object of the association is to do away with joy riding and drunkenness among the members of the craft and to put it on a higher plane, and character is to count for much among the requisites for admission. That is fine, but with something of disquietude one notices, included in the programme, a determination to do away with "uncalled-for violation of city ordinances"—with no explanation of what and why other violations are not to be attacked—and that in the opinion of the reformers they are the victims of unjust criticism from the newspapers and of evil laws from various makers thereof.

This taking the attitude of men with grievances was a mistake. They have deserved at least as much criticism as they have received, and though not all the laws for their control have been wisely drawn or clearly expressed, it is not the "gasoline engineers," but the general public, that have suffered most from legislative incompetency.

As for the claim, gravely put forth by the organized or organizing professionals, that they should have a voice in formulating the regulation of their own activities, it would be heard with more patience if they, as a class, had ever shown tender consideration for any interests and conveniences except their own. They will have to be good, and very good, for some time before they will be asked even for advice as to how automobiles and automobilists should be controlled. And then the need for control will be so small that it won't make much difference what the regulations are.

Inviting Cruel Comments.

Irritability and weariness, as everybody knows by personal experience, go together. Hence it is not at all remarkable that for several days the dispatches about the suffragist march on Washington have indicated with constantly growing clearness that tempers as well as feet are suffering from the attrition of travel over miserable roads.

Not only do the pilgrims have occasional differences of opinion as to what should be done and when, but instead of arguing the differences out into harmony of action, obstinacy is developing, discipline is weakening, and now there come sad reports of actual mutiny in the ranks. If the General doesn't do this or that, the minor officers—there seem to be no privates in this army—will revolt. According to one account—ours, and, therefore, presumably correct—a lamentable rivalry to get into big towns first, with consequent monopolization of excitements and honors, has divided the marchers into hostile factions.

Natural and comprehensible as all this is, and many as are the masculine precedents that could be found for the phenomenon, it cannot be good for "the cause," for it is sure to provoke derisive comment from all its opponents. Tired as the women are, they should have made a special effort to be pleasant to each other and so prove themselves superior to the fretfulness which men so often show in like or analogous circumstances. If they quarrel on this literal road, how can they expect us to believe them capable of a united advance along the metaphorical road, so much more difficult even than those of Maryland, to the Promised Land of equal suffrage?

Why they are taking this terrible walk at all, or what relevancy it has to their purposes and desires—these have been questions more than slightly puzzling to others than anti-suffragists. Dissensions will deepen the mystery, for they will deprive the "demonstration" of such little significance as it might otherwise have had. It is, however, the privilege of whoever chooses to walk to Washington or anywhere else. At worst or least, the pilgrimage is an innocent and harmless vagary, giving no appreciable shake to the pillars of society and threatening fatal injury to nothing more sacred than stockings. Doubtless the pilgrims will "make up" after they get rested. Much of the fault is Maryland's, anyhow. She ought to have better roads.

Here's a Too Quick Despairer.

According to one of our correspondents, the days of many jobs and good pay for civil engineers are drawing to a close and young men confronting the ever-difficult problem of choosing a profession would do well to avoid this one.

The reasons given for the warning were plausible. Several great engineering works, including the Panama Canal and those in this State, are either approaching completion or their staffs of engineers are already organized, and no other like projects are planned.

Perhaps the professional outlook is not quite what it was, but it is hardly as gloomy as this prophet declares. In a vastly greater number of activities than formerly the methods and ideas of scientific engineering are now in demand, and competent men with the versatility required for meeting the new needs will probably find or make places for themselves as before.

The world and all its businesses are in process of transformation, and engineers are directing most of the changes. Every important achievement in engineering opens the way to half a dozen others, just as every "labor-saving" machine makes work for ten times as many as it throws out of employment.

THE INDIAN MONUMENT.

Greek Architecture and Sioux Headdress Called Inappropriate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ground is broken for the worthy project of the Indian monument, and THE TIMES publishes a picture entitled "Design for the Indian Memorial." If this is the completed and final design, I beg, as a citizen of New York, respectfully to enter an emphatic protest against its execution. First, I object to the architectural part because of its inapplicability to this particular purpose. Instead of Greek the architecture should assuredly be Maya, Aztec, Puebloan, or some other native style, at least in its chief characteristics. To build an elaborate memorial to a race and totally ignore its best in architecture seems to me an extraordinary and incomprehensible proceeding.

In the second place, the promoters of this excellent idea appear to be unaware that there existed on this continent Indians other than those theatrical specimens who never appear except in a Sioux war bonnet. Since Buffalo Bill's popular and entrancing "Wild West Show" the Sioux war bonnet has come to be regarded by the general public as the sole emblem of our American aborigines, and any native appearing in art or literature without it is not considered genuine. Yet there were and are thousands of Indians quite the equals of the Sioux who never saw a headdress of this pattern. I may mention one important tribe, the Iroquois, who could not truthfully be pictured with this headgear, and who, nevertheless, were probably the finest Indians who ever lived within the limits of what are now the United States.

If, therefore, this monument is to commemorate the Indians as a whole it needs radically different treatment. These words will probably not be heeded, the monument will be built on Greek and Sioux pattern, and posterity will ask why; but I wish to be publicly recorded as one who, having seen something of the Indian, is entirely opposed to the design as published.

FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH.
New York, Feb. 23, 1913.

A PLEASANT COMPANION.

Sunday Times Makes Idle Visitors Unwelcome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seemingly unsatisfied with its gracious monopoly of the Sunday lives of its readers, THE TIMES conveys the genial threat of making the four next consecutive issues of that day of super-attractive character. The writer confesses to church attendance being now estranged largely through the instructive and moral tone of THE TIMES, for which his taste has omnivorous indulgence. Breakfast, head lines, say; two hours' walk, dinner, an hour's nap, and then THE TIMES, pretty much till bedtime, unless—

Often the "times are out of joint," when otherwise well-disposed friends, knowing of one's stay-at-home habit on the afternoons and evenings of the day, intrude themselves on me to relieve my supposed loneliness. Then wrath kindles at the thought of their assumption of belief that they can be as entertaining as a corps of writers trained and employed for extraordinary capacities for the office. The diligent reader of a well-conducted newspaper, if he is, and most of us are, unaddicted to disciplined and well-connected thought, is aware that knowledge and opinions of current events, as also that of friends, are derived from its pages. Comments on the reviews of such from visitors are united in a stale and garbled presentation.

Others become so ensnarled or murky in original views or offerings as to be hopeless of disentanglement or illumination, and audible darkness reigns. Those who indulge in personal narrative employ too lavishly a personal pronoun in events that have never transpired. To wear an air of polite interest in hearing such is to imply credulity. To controvert, incurs their displeasure. These classes are robbers of one's peace, and THE TIMES piles up unread, for "procrastination is the thief of time." The superior man, one who would be gladly welcomed, seems to care little for society, other than his own cogitations, or that organized for a defined purpose, and rarely visits or invites visitors.

It is time for repentance and reform. Let every man abstain from visiting on Sundays, remain at home, read THE TIMES, and be glad. SECLUSION.

New York, Feb. 24, 1913.

NEW YORK'S EASTERN TRADE

May Be Diverted Southward by the Panama Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The near opening of the Panama Canal brings up the question as to how it will affect traffic via New York. A few years ago the Suez steamers from the Far East came only to New York, but recently most of them come here via Boston or Philadelphia. Port charges at these cities are less, and there are also to be considered differential rates via these ports. Much of our traffic from Europe has been diverted to South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and while, by reason of the longer ocean haul, the water cost is greater, there is still economy in port charges and lower rates inland.

When we consider these well-known facts, and also the very evident fact that vessels from Asia across the Pacific Ocean and via the Panama Canal must take a much longer voyage to reach New York than any Gulf or South Atlantic port, we are up against the bald fact that it will cost more money to get here, and also more money to handle traffic at New York on arrival. Will this help New York to hold on to our present Asiatic traffic? Our port charges are not decreasing, and from the various terminal propositions offered none seems likely to do this. New York should consider, and seriously, too, the question of expense in these matters, or else our present traffic to and from the Far East may seek cheaper quarters when the Panama Canal opens, at Gulf or Southern ports. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

H. B. HEYDON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1913.

AMERICAN FASHION DESIGNS.

Southern Women Have Learned to Draw Inspiration from Nature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American woman, I wish to tell you of my pride and delight in the results and success of your efforts to establish a prestige for American fashions for American women. I was especially interested in the work of the two Southern women—I am myself a Southerner. I think it is easy to understand how these Georgia women went to Nature for inspiration. Our grandmothers and mothers, who had to save whatever money they had, during and after the war, for bread, obtained ornamentation for their costumes from plants—their dyes, the decorations for their hats, and even their jewels.

I have seen a most charming necklace made of the quaintly carved seeds of the balsam—where Nature had worked like a Chinese artist. These women often used the color schemes of weeds for their gowns, one of the most lovely I ever saw being based upon the flower of the common silkweed. But they were "homemade," and therefore to be disparaged? Most heartily I congratulate you, and hope that American fashions have come to stay.

SUSAN DIXON.
New York, Feb. 24, 1913.

FAULTY CHARITY BUILDINGS.

President Stuart Tells Why State Board Disapproved Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The friction which has evidently arisen between the Commissioner of Public Charities of this city and the State Board of Charities is based upon the refusal of the board to approve certain plans for buildings submitted by the Commissioner for the board's approval, in accordance with the provisions of law. The board has promptly and gladly approved other plans submitted by the Commissioner, which had evidently been prepared by architects of experience. The plans which were disapproved had been prepared by architects not known to have had experience in the kind of work covered by the plans. They were evidently selected by the Commissioner for other reasons—presumably to give them work.

The plans disapproved covered two proposed buildings. One of these was for a dining room building for the Metropolitan Infirmary on Blackwell's Island, where tuberculosis patients in advanced stages of the disease are cared for in large numbers. There have been more than a thousand deaths at this institution in a year.

It is of the first importance in the care of tuberculosis patients that they should not be required to climb stairs. Notwithstanding this fact and the other fact that there was ample room for a one-story building, the plans submitted by Commissioner Drummond for the approval of the State Board of Charities provided for a two-story dining room building, which required over three hundred patients to climb a flight and a quarter of steps three times a day. Naturally, the State Board of Charities could not approve such plans. The authority, which Commissioner Drummond now seeks to have taken away through the enactment of the McElligott bill, was given to the board in order to prevent such things from being done.

The other plan, which was disapproved by the State Board of Charities, was for a two-story dining room for aged and infirm men at the Staten Island Farm Colony or almshouse. This plan not only required several hundred old men to climb a flight and a quarter of steps three times a day for their meals, but also, without any good reason, removed the building from the central location originally planned for it to a more distant site on the grounds. The result would have been that the old and infirm men, many of them suffering from chronic diseases which would have been aggravated by exposure to the weather, would have been obliged to walk an additional distance, equal to several city blocks, to and from their meals. As these unfortunate people are not supplied with rubbers, mackintoshes, or umbrellas, nor even with changes of clothing, this unnecessary additional exposure to the weather would have been exceedingly injurious to them. There is ample room for a one-story dining room building in a more central location at the Farm Colony, and the board could not approve any such plans for the Commissioner, even had they been desirable in other respects, which was not the case.

In order to enable him to erect an undesirable building of this character, not at his own expense, but at the expense of the City of New York, he caused the introduction of the McElligott bill, which is intended to give him a freer hand to treat the poor of the City of New York and to expend the money of the taxpayers as he pleases.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,
President New York State Board of Charities.
New York, Feb. 24, 1913.

THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND.

New Freight Yards Need Not Encroach on Riverside Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the letter from Arthur Curran, relating to what has been called the Riverside Park "grab," I may say that the unfortunate implications of this title was never in the mind of the Parks and Playgrounds Association in its opposition to the proposed project for the development of the New York Central Railroad on the west side above Seventy-second Street, at and particularly in Riverside Park. The stand the association has taken has been arrived at after a serious study of all aspects of the question. And there never has been any inclination whatever to minimize the necessity for all railroads to have needed terminal facilities, nor to question the spirit and efforts of city officials in helping solve the problem for the best interests of the city. The association has come to the conclusion that other means must and surely can be found to give the New York Central such facilities as are needed for the distribution of its freight service without material increase of cost to merchants, without further encroachments on Riverside Park. The pre-emption of two most important sections of the water front above Riverside Park by two freight yards would entirely change the character of that section, and would mean the consequent abandonment of present and future possibilities. The association is not looking only at the present, but at the future. This portion of the river front is the only one left for the benefit of all its citizens, and especially for that enormous portion of its population which is unable to go away in the Summer. For them it is the most vital spot of the city, as on that water front only can for all time be satisfied the crying need for recreation and playgrounds, a need which is bound to increase with each year. It is not only that the city owes every obligation to the people but that what is good for them, satisfies and elevates them, is for the best interests of the city. Considerations of civilization and humanity are of compelling importance and make for good business. The few who live on the border and adjacent to this water front are only a percentage of the population of the city, but in the immediate, as in the distant, future it is the whole city which will suffer an irreparable loss by such a settlement of this railroad problem as is now contemplated.

AUGUST F. JACCACI,
Chairman of the Riverside Park Committee.
New York, Feb. 24, 1913.

Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The grim ghost of the French Revolution is stalking the streets of the war-plagued City of Mexico. The assassination of ex-President Madero and his Vice President proves that Mexico is endeavoring to emulate the example of the French methods of revolution. This is no longer a revolution; it has become merely a war of extermination.

Mexican barbarism must stop, and the only nation on earth that can and must stop it is the United States.

The whole world looks to us to keep peace on the American Continent. They are confident in our ability to do so, and it is up to us to see that they are not disappointed.

HAROLD FOGEL.
New York, Feb. 24, 1913.

Consumptive Workingman's Need.

The weekly pay of a workingman who has a wife and seven children to support has never been more than enough to meet his family's everyday needs, so that now, when he is ill with tuberculosis and unable to work, they are sorely in need of help. The care of the children, to whom she is devoted, takes all their mother's time, and the oldest child is only 13 years old. The man must be away from home for six months yet before he will be strong again. Money for rent, food, fuel—$11 a week—must be provided during this time. The Charity Organization Society asks for $290 to pay these expenses, which will allow the children to remain with their mother in their own home.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: Mrs. R. S., $3; Mrs E O Bogert, $2; Mrs Sarah C Foote, $5; R E Young, $2; Albert Bohm, $5; M. S., $1; Mrs. Jacob Laberman, $1; C. T. G., $1; A. Chester Beatty, $10; J. W. T., $1; W. F. Corliss, $5; Anonymous, $144; H. R. M., $10; Mrs. R. D. Pruyn, $5.

THE FREEING OF THAW.

Attempts by Rich Relatives Hurt Society, Dr. Williams Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"It is said that the officers of the Matteawan State Hospital would be glad to say good-bye" to Thaw, the TIMES reports, because his notoriety and outside influence demoralizes the institution. If you cared to go one step further you could state truthfully that the officers of all public insane institutions would be glad to say "good-bye" to *every* case of mental aberration with similar outside influence. For this influence makes such cases quite as "undesirable citizens" in the insane community as they are in normal communities. It demands such ceaseless and unprofitable expenditure of counteracting energy on the part of the officers that it handicaps them in exerting their best efforts to carry out the scientific work of their institutions. If the chief officer could conscientiously discharge every one of these troublesome patients he and his staff could sleep better at night and work better by day.

Why doesn't he do it?

The answer has been given in your columns many times, and should be obvious to any thinking person. And yet the great mass of people seem to comprehend only vaguely that it is for their protection, not to gratify any one's whim, that dangerous lunatics are locked up; that the chief function of the officers of the hospital is to relieve the community of irresponsible persons who have proved their desire to kill.

Any one familiar with the facts knows that the efforts to free Thaw have been a direct drain on the purse of every taxpayer in the State of New York. Most persons do not realize, however, that the indirect drain of such activities is far greater than the mere court costs. For these activities divert the best energies of an able corps of medical men. Were these men permitted to exert all their energies in the useful study of the problems of mental diseases, as they would like to, the treatment of these conditions might have reached a degree of efficiency comparable to that of certain infectious diseases. As it is, the hospital alienists, harassed and thwarted by every skulking device that money can inspire, find it difficult to make corresponding progress in their department of medicine. Thus far they have found no cure for insanity in its worst forms. Yet such a cure would enhance enormously our personal safety and our purses.

The flagrant injustice imposed upon the other inmates of insane hospitals by the misguided activities of the wealthy relatives of one of their number needs consideration. Every inmate is legally entitled to exactly the same care as every other—there must be no favoritism shown, either in the matter of granting privileges or in the individual care of each case. This implies that the medical officers are to devote just as much mental and physical energy to the case of John Doe, thief, from the Bowery, as to Reginald X., gentleman, from Fifth Avenue. Moreover, if permitted to follow their inclinations, the medical officers would do so. For science finds just as great interest in the case of John as in that of Reginald. But when Reginald's wealthy friends compel the officers to focus most of their time and energy on the fruitless problem of keeping Reginald where he belongs (much as they wish to be rid of him) they prevent them from expending an equal amount of energy on the other patients.

Not that John Doe is neglected. Far from it. He is served the same kind of food, given the same kind of bed, and receives the same care from the physicians as every other patient in the hospital, Reginald included. But meanwhile the activities of Reginald's friends command the doctor's best mental efforts. Instead of seeking the answer to such vital questions as What is insanity? How can I best treat insanity? such distracting questions as these obtrude themselves to sap his energy: What will be the new lawyer's new move in Reginald's next habeas corpus procedure? How can I best refute the next pack of "yellow journal" lies about this case? What sort of game will the next disguised emissary who calls have up his sleeve? Are my records of Reginald's case (absolutely complete from a medical standpoint) such that they will convince some lay jury should his case chance to get before one? And even if he can answer these to his entire satisfaction he will find others equally unprofitable awaiting answers. There are other patients besides Reginald who have influential friends outside. Reginald's case acts as a stimulus to these patients. They complain to their friends that Reginald has favors shown him; that they are neglected on his account; and, worst of all, they, too, are eager to start habeas corpus proceedings.

For, of all the germs of insane hospital discontent, the habeas corpus microbe is the most infectious and disconcerting. I know of four successful habeas corpus procedures emanating from the same institution in four consecutive weeks. Four insane patients were liberated against the advice of a wise and just Superintendent. The fourth and last one did what the doctor predicted. He promptly attempted to kill all the members of his family, but only succeeded in crippling four. And the person directly responsible for all this habeas corpus activity and its sequel was one keen-witted Reginald, whose example stimulated his associates, and diverted the best efforts of an able body of medical officers.

Equally disagreeable experiences in one form or another fall to the lot of every medical officer in an insane hospital afflicted with a Reginald. Should any one doubt it, let him ask any one of a hundred medical officers who have passed through the ordeal of an "official investigation" at some time or other. Almost without exception such officers have emerged from this ordeal unscathed. But no amount of exoneration can restore the months lost in refuting slanders that would otherwise have been expended in the useful field of medicine.

Bearing these facts in mind, therefore, one need hardly ask whether or not the officers at Matteawan would like to be rid of their most conspicuous charge, or why. But unfortunately a great number of people still seem to be in a state of mental mediaevalism as regards the treatment of the insane in our institutions. They fear that sane persons are being imprisoned. Thus they are still fighting the ghosts of our bad ancestors. Some of those ancestors did imprison sane persons on the pretense that they were lunatics; and the shadow of this ancestral perfidy has fallen undeservedly upon the officials of our modern insane hospitals.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Montclair, N. J., Feb. 23, 1913.

THE TRAFFIC MAN.

There's a big tall man a-standing in the
middle of the street,
His name is Uncle Sammie and the continent's his beat;
He'll stand there for a thousand years
and then he will repeat.

He holds a little whistle which from time
to time he'll blow,
The drivers know that whistle and they
hurry or go slow;
And if they're driving right, all right—
then on their way they go.

But now and then a runaway will dash
off on a tear,
And then the big tall man in blue will
show why he is there—
You man that's driving Mexico, you'd
better have a care!

O. C. A. CHILD.

MAY IRWIN SHINES IN 'WIDOW BY PROXY'

Result Is Almost Continuous Laughter at the Cohan Theatre.

FINE ART IN FARCE

Comedienne's Skillful Playing Brings Out All the Humor in Catherine Chisholm Cushing's Funny Play.

WIDOW BY PROXY, farcical comedy, in three acts, by Catherine Chisholm Cushing. George M. Cohan's Theatre.

Gloria Grey.....May Irwin
Dolores Pennington.....Clara Blandick
Gilligan .....Allee Johnson
Sapphronia Pennington.....Frances Gaunt
Angelica Pennington.....Helen Weathersby
Captain Pennington, U. S. N....Orlando Daly
Jonathan Pennington.....Lynn Pratt
Alex Galloway.....Joseph Woodbury
Robbins .....Arthur Bowyer

May Irwin has come back. Which is just another way of saying that this gray old world is considerably brighter than it was during the period in which this particularly radiant sunshiny comedienne refused to shine. And shine she does for the better part of two hours, in spite of the fact that she describes herself as "in eclipse."

That phrase, however, refers to the widow's weeds which Gloria Gray, otherwise May Irwin, dons at the proper moment in order to secure the legacy for a supposedly heart and pocketbook broken young woman, who has a bad cold on the chest and is otherwise in need of assistance. This for the time being places Gloria in the rôle of widow, and enables Miss Irwin to exert all those fascinating arts of fun for which she has been famous.

It is no exaggeration to say that May Irwin has never been any funnier than she is in this very amusing farce by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, with its three acts of almost unrelieved laughter. And again, as so often before, she demonstrates what a past mistress she is of the art of giving points to lines and getting them over the footlights.

Miss Cushing has written very well, has contrived some very clever situations, and has provided for May Irwin just the sort of a rôle in which she can be seen to the best advantage. And the comedienne, on her part, has given value to every vestige of fun that the piece contains.

The farce builds up very well to the finish with an unexpected climax in the second act to prolong the interest that is needed for the third. When the bogus widows who has finally consented to marry the brother of her supposed husband learns that the latter is not dead the fun reaches its height. And Miss Irwin, with ont deft touch after the other of rapid-fire run and lachrymose suggestion brings her audience to the hysterical point.

So much depends upon surprize in a play of this kind that a detailed description of story and incident would be a deterrent on appreciation. It is enough to mention that no one with a sense of humor will fail to be amused by Gloria's altercations with her modiste, her scenes with the proud aunts whom she hoodwinks most beautifully, and her various attempts at concealment of the real facts of her identity.

Also, May Irwin sings—and every one who has ever heard her will know that means a sort of baker's dozen service of amusement.

As always she is the comedy and the comedy is hers. But Clara Blandick deserves a word of praise for some excellent contributory work, and Orlando Daly, Frances Gaunt, Helen Weathersbee, in fact, all of the others, make the most of lesser opportunities.

FLOATING CLOUD ENTERTAINS

Maiden Says It's Bad Omen for Chippewa to Look at His Mother-in-Law.

An Indian maiden of the Chippewa tribe by the name of Pe-Ahm-E-Squeet, which means Floating Cloud, made her début on Fifth Avenue yesterday at the entertainment given at Delmonico's for the benefit of Auxiliary No. 5 of the Stony Wold Sanatorium, and was well received by the audiences at both the afternoon and last night's performances.

She was attractively costumed after the manner of the Chippewa maidens, but wore no feathers in her bonnet, for, as she explained to the assembly, it was considered immodest for an Indian maiden to wear feathers. First she danced the maiden dance, singing and clapping her hands; then the green corn soup dance, which is purely a game; then the drum dance, which is always held in celebration of a war victory, followed by the ceremonies of the rainmaker and of planting corn, and concluding with the war dance.

At the close Miss Floating Cloud in a charming way told something of the customs of her tribe. She said, for one thing, that it is considered a bad omen for a Chippewa man to look upon the face of his mother-in-law, and if perchance he should happen to pass her in the village street he will cover his eyes with his hands and seek cover, and then pray fast for fear that even a passing glimpse will bring him all sorts of bad luck.

Edwin W. Deming, the painter of Indian subjects, gave an illustrated talk on the Sioux Indians.

Mrs. William B. Humphrey gave a talk on Indian basketry, telling of the lives and hearts of the Indian women through their baskets, and Mrs. Humphrey sang some of the very old Indian songs.

Miss Endel to Wed Dr. A. P. Block.

The engagement of Miss Helene Endel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Endel, and Dr. Alvin P. Block is announced. Miss Endel and Dr. Block will be at home on Sunday afternoon, March 2, at 435 Fort Washington Avenue.

Miss King to Wed E. H. Stearns.

The engagement of Miss Lillian King of Irvington-on-Hudson, daughter of the late Thomas M. King, who was Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, to Eckley Hungerford Stearns of this city has been announced. The wedding will take place early in the Spring.

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SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine will give a dinner at their home, 5 East Sixty-seventh Street, on Thursday.

Mrs. Lyman Rhoades, Jr., and family are at the Hotel Gotham for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bate of Ottawa, Canada, are the guests of Mrs. Bate's parents, Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick, at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Prof. Rudolf Eucken of Yena University, in Germany, gave a talk on "Religion and Philosophy" yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John H. Flagler, 15 Park Avenue. On Thursday night Mrs. Flagler has asked some people in for 9 o'clock to hear Albert Sterner talk on drawing.

The Musical Dramatic Club will present an operetta, entitled "Marching Through Georgia," this evening at the Plaza for the benefit of the International Animal Protection Congress, which is to be held in Washington next December. Many society girls will appear in the operetta, which begins at 8:15, and there will be dancing after the performance.

A bridge party will be given this afternoon at the residence of John D. Crimmins, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, in aid of St. John's Day Nursery.

Alexander W. Peck, who is to marry Miss Edith L. Terhune on Thursday, will give his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at the Yale Club.

A recital is to be given by Ysaye this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the American Seamen's Friend Society's Institute under prominent patronage.

Mrs. Reginald Ronalds is at the Ritz-Carlton for an extended visit. Lady Hadfield is also at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace O. Kilbourne are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Sunday at their Englewood country home. Mrs. Kilbourne was Miss Helen Van Dusen.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins have spent most of the Winter at Cairo, and Maurice Roche has also been there a considerable time.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum and the latter's daughter, Miss Justine Ingersoll, are spending a couple of months at Pasadena, Cal.

The entertainment in aid of the City History Club will take place this afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Sanford, (Miss Mildred Gillett,) who were married a few days ago, have returned to town and have taken an apartment at 128 West Thirteenth Street.

Miss Harriette Cady gave yesterday the first of two piano recitals at the residence of Mrs. John J. Mason.

TRY THE GOOSE WADDLE.

Dancers Move to Ragtime in Straight Lines Up and Down Plaza Ballroom.

The first night of Mi-Carême week was ushered in with several interesting dances, and the remainder of this week will be marked with many gayeties. There was a brilliant attendance at the opera, after which Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt gave a small dance at her residence, 660 Fifth Avenue. The bal masque at the Plaza, given under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the South Side Hospital of Long Island, also attracted society last night.

Many women who have country estates on Long Island were interested in the success of the bal masque, and it was largely attended. The guests came masked, and there was a picturesque array of costumes. At midnight the ballroom resembled a carnival affair at Nice.

Shortly after midnight a supper was served in the palm garden, after which the dancing and merrymaking was continued. Toward morning a breakfast was served, consisting of scrambled eggs, sausage, and flapjacks.

The dip and one-step proved to be the popular dances, although there were some who tried a new dance known as the Goose Waddle. In this dance the dancers keep their heads high up, at a graceful tilt, and dance to rag-time in straight lines up and down the ballroom Viewed at a distance the dancers seem to waddle like geese going to water.

The South Side Club of Long Island was among the boxholders, and others who had boxes were Samuel T. Peters, Mrs. Robert C. Watson, Mrs. Harry K. Knapp, Mrs. Frederick S. Stuyvesant, Mrs. William B. Savage, Charles Knoblauch, and Mrs. Adams.

Several large dinners were given before the ball. Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer gave a dinner, and her guests included Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Y. Dalziel, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Durant, Sherman Day, Eris Winston, Andrew Roberson, G. Lewis Boissevain, and Harold Richard.

Mrs. Robert C. Watson's dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Benkard, Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, Miss Gladys Waterbury, McKim Hollins, and George Stuart and Harry Pepper of Philadelphia.

There were costumes of every description, and many of the men wore their hunting coats of scarlet, which added to the color of the spectacle. Mrs. Van Rensselaer wore a white Pierrot costume with a purple cap. Mrs. Harold H. Weeks appeared in a Kate Greenaway costume with poke bonnet. Mr. Weeks was a Greek priest. Mrs. Grosvenor Nicholas wore a Persian costume consisting of blue satin trousers, mauve tunic, and a mauve and gold bolero Mr. Nicholas wore a Pierrot costume of white and cerise.

Mrs. Robert C. Watson appeared as a gypsy in a costume of brown with a red sash and gilt coins. Miss Mai Watson and Miss Carol Kobbé each wore a costume of "Mrs. Castle," consisting of white accordian-pleated skirts, velvet jackets, and lace caps. Whitewright Watson was a sailor. Robert C. Watson was in a green and gold clown costume. Oswald Hering wore a hunting costume of scarlet and white with riding boots.

The Floor Committee consisted of August Belmont, Jr., Theodore Crane, Howard Dickinson, Aymar Johnson, Edgar Leonard, Grosvenor Nicholas, Dr. William B. Savage, Robert Watson, William Wood, and Mifflin Wharton.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. William G. Bates, Mrs. John Borland, Mrs. August Belmont, Jr.; Mrs. Henry W. Bull, Mrs. Amos Tuck French, Mrs. John H. French, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Gerald V. Hollins, Mrs. Harry K. Knapp, Mrs. David King, Mrs. William H. Lefferts, Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. William May, Mrs. James A. McCrea, Miss Alice Nicholas, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr.; Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mrs. Richard Wharton, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Samuel S. Sands, Mrs. Walter Breese Smith, Mrs. Archibald G. Thatcher, Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Richard Watson, Mrs. Raymond S. White, Mrs. Robert V. Watson, Mrs. H. Duncan Wood, and Mrs. R. C. Watson, Jr.

VIOLIN AND PIANO RECITAL.

Miss Fischer and Mrs. Bennett's Performance Lacking in Inspiration.

Miss Elsa Fischer, violinist, and Mrs. William Mason Bennett, pianist, gave a concert of violin and piano sonatas yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. The programme contained nothing approaching novelty. It began with Grieg's third work in this form, his sonata in C minor, which is played less frequently perhaps than his other two violin and piano sonatas; Beethoven's G major sonata, Op. 30, No. 3, which probably is played more often than any other of Beethoven's violin and piano works, and César Franck's sonata, which has been played here this season by Ysaye, to whom it is dedicated.

Miss Fischer and Mrs. Bennett seemed to have a correct understanding of the ensemble spirit, and there was nothing in their performance to offend the ear. On the other hand, there was not much inspiration in it.

"Le Donne Curiose" Sung Again.

"Le Donne Curiose" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. The cast included Miss Farrar, Mmes. Maubourg, Fornia, and Alten, and Messrs. Macnez, Scotti, Didur, Pini-Corsi, and De Segurola. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

MUSIC NOTES.

An entertainment and ball for the benefit of the German Chorus Association will be given at Brooklyn Saengerbund Hall next Sunday evening by the members of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House, assisted by Mme. Marie Mattfeld and Otto Goritz The programme will include Suppe's one act operetta, "Flotte Burschen" and a ballet danced by the Metropolitan Opera House corps de ballet.

Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" will be sung by a chorus of 200 voices from Amherst and Smith Colleges at Smith College on Wednesday evening, March 5, under the direction of Prof. W. P. Bigelow of Amherst. The soloists will be Florence Hinkle, May Sleeper Ruggles, Reed Miller, and Horatio Connell. Wilson T. Moog will play the organ and there will be an orchestra of forty.

PROSPEROUS POET TO LECTURE HERE

Alfred Noyes, Who Relies Only on His Poetry for Support, Arrives on the Carmania.

HE IS A FOE TO MILITARISM

And Favors President Taft's Policy—Hasn't Found It Hard to Earn a Living with His Pen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Carmania was Alfred Noyes, the English writer of lyric verse, who says that he is the only poet who has relied upon poetry alone for his support and has been successful. He has lived on the returns from his verses for the last eleven years, or since he graduated from Oxford University, where he pulled an oar in the college eight for three years. Mr. Noyes stoops somewhat, and wears glasses, but when he holds himself upright he is more than six feet tall and has the muscular build of an athlete. This he puts down to his training at Oxford. His wife, who was Miss Garnett Daniels, daughter of Col. Daniels, of Washington, D. C., a civil war veteran, accompanies him.

Mr. Noyes has come to this country to lecture. He will speak at Columbia University before the League for Political Education and the New York Peace Society, the Contemporary Club in Philadelphia, the Twentieth Century Club and the Book and Play Club in Chicago, and other institutions throughout the country.

Mr. Noyes said his first lecture at Columbia would be on militarism.

"You know," he said, "I am heartily in favor of the principle of international arbitration held by President Taft. I have written several poems on the subject, as well as on the cause of world peace. It seems to me that the only way to make people understand the horrors and fruitlessness of war is to appeal to them in a way to stir up public opinion against it. So whenever I get a chance I write a poem or lecture against war."

In speaking of his success in earning a living by his verse, Mr. Noyes said:

"I have not found it very difficult. My books have sold well, and my publishers in this country are now bringing out a collected edition. I hope to have my fairy play, 'Sherwood,' produced on the professional stage. It has already been produced by amateurs. I have also made a prose dramatization of my long poem, 'The Forest of Wild Thyme,' something after the manner of 'The Bluebird,' which Sir Herbert Tree is going to put on some day when he has time."

Mr. Noyes said that he did not expect to do any writing in America because his lecture engagements would take up his time. He said that he would probably give a lecture at Sherry's next Wednesday at a luncheon given by the Poets' Society before he delivered his lecture at Columbia University.

Alfred Noyes has been hailed by writers like Swinburne, Rudyard Kipling, and Edmund Goss as the greatest English poet since Tennyson. Among his best-known works are "Drake," an English epic in twelve books, dedicated to the noted rowing coach at Oxford, Rudolph Chambers Lehmann; "Forty Singing Seamen," "The Loom of Years," "The Flower of Old Japan," and "The Golden Hynde."

Alfred Noyes took great interest in the view of the harbor coming up the bay from Quarantine, and asked where the original Castle Garden, where Jenny Lind landed fifty years ago, was located. He said that it was his first visit to this side of the Atlantic, and that it was natural for him to like to visit this country, as his wife was an American woman. Asked if he intended to write a poem about the lofty towers of the downtown buildings that stood out clearly against the sky line in the bright sunshine, the English poet smiled and said he could not say what time he would have to spare, but that he might do something in that line when he returned to England.

THE DAWN OF PEACE.

A New Poem by Alfred Noyes, the English Poet, Who Arrived in New York Yesterday.

"Recent utterances of the President of the United States are a distinct advance for the cause of international arbitration."

"The hour of universal peace has struck."—M. Jaures, in the French Chamber.

Yes—"on our brows we feel the breath
Of dawn," though in the night we wait:
An arrow is in the heart of Death,
A God is at the doors of Fate!
The Spirit that moved upon the Deep
Is moving through the minds of men:
The nations feel it in their sleep
A change has touched their dreams again.

Voices, confused and faint, arise,
Troubling their hearts from East and West,
A doubtful light is in their skies,
A gleam that will not let them rest:
The dawn, the dawn is on the wing,
The stir of change on every side,
Unsignaled as the approach of Spring,
Invincible as the hawthorn-tide.

Have ye not heard it, far and nigh,
The voice of France across the dark,
And all the Atlantic with one cry
Beating the shores of Europe?—hark!
Then—if ye will—uplift your word
Of cynic wisdom! Once again
Tell us He came to bring a sword,
Tell us He lived and died in vain.

Say that we dream! Our dreams have woven
Truths that out-face the burning sun:
The lightnings, that we dreamed, have cloven
Time, space, and linked all lands in one!
Dreams! But their swift celestial fingers
Have knit the world with threads of steel,
Till no remotest island lingers
Outside the world's great Commonweal.

Tell us that custom, sloth, and fear
Are strong, then name them "common-sense"!
Tell us that greed rules everywhere,
Then dub the lie "experience":
Year after year, age after age,
Has handed down, thro' fool and child.
For earth's divinest heritage
The dreams whereon old wisdom smiled.

Dreams are they? But ye cannot stay them,
Or thrust the dawn back for one hour!
Truth, Love, and Justice, if ye slay them,
Return with more than earthly power:
Strive, if ye will, to seal the fountains
That send the Spring thro' leaf and spray:
Drive back the sun from the Eastern mountains,
Then—bid this mightier movement stay.

The hour of Peace is come! The nations
From East to West have heard a cry,—
"Though all earth's blood-red generations
By hate and slaughter climbed thus high,
Here—on this height—still to aspire,
One only path remains untrod,
One path of love and peace climbs higher!
Make straight the highway for our God."

ALFRED NOYES.

DR. BENJ. ELI SMITH DEAD.

Managing Editor of Century Dictionary Broke Down from Overwork.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Dr. Benjamin Eli Smith, M. A., Ph. D., died after a long illness at his residence in Rochelle Park to-day, aged 56 years. He was born at Beirut, Syria, where his parents, the Rev. Dr. Eli Smith and Hetty Butler of Connecticut, were missionaries. His father was the first translator of the Bible into the Arabic language, colaborating with Dr. van Dyke.

Dr. Smith was one time a tutor of mathematics in Yale University, Professor of Philosophy and Metaphysics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and later managing editor of the Century Dictionary, editor in chief of the Century Atlas and Encyclopedia of Names, and a member of the board engaged in the simplified spelling movement.

His illness dates from the completion of the Century Dictionary, when he suffered a breakdown due to overwork.

P. M. P. THUREAU-DANGIN DIES

Perpetual Secretary of French Academy Was a Noted Historian.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Paul Marie Pierre Thureau-Dangin, perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, died to-day at the age of 76. He was in his earlier years a prolific author, dealing more especially with political and religious history.

A treatise on Poland that he wrote more than thirty years ago marked M. Thureau-Dangin's first appearance as an author. This was followed at intervals by his publication of historical essays, among them being "Royalists and Republicans," "Liberal Party Under the Restoration," and "Church and State Under the July Monarchy." His "History of the July Monarchy," for which he twice received the Gobert Prize, won him his place in the Academy. Another of his works was "La Renaissance Catholique en Angleterre au XIX. Siecle."

Prof. Harry L. Wilson.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24.—Prof. Harry Langford Wilson, President of the Archaeological Institute of America and Professor of Roman Archaeology and Epigraphy in Johns Hopkins University, died in a hospital here last night of pneumonia.

Prof. Wilson was born Oct. 28, 1867, at Wilton, Ontario, Canada. He taught in colleges in Canada, and in 1895 was made a Fellow and instructor in Johns Hopkins University. He was the author of a volume entitled "The Metaphor in the Epic Poems of P. Papinius Statius," published in 1898.

"Bard of Clan MacDonald."

Andrew Munro, known to all the members of the Order of Scottish Clans, as the "Bard of Clan MacDonald," because of a number of patriotic poems he wrote under the title of "Scotiad," died on Sunday night at his home, 421 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-seventh year.

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Obituary Notes.

BENGAMIN TAPPAN ROGERS, a retired real estate broker, died after a week's illness from pneumonia at his home, 633 West 115th Street, on Sunday. He was 63 years old, and left three sons.

ALFRED H. SPENGER, for many years in the piano business in Brooklyn, is dead of pneumonia at his home, 721 Argyle Road, Flatbush, in his forty-eighth year.

GEORGE W. SERVICE died on Sunday at his home, 182 Etna Street, Brooklyn, from injuries he received when he fell from a street car several weeks ago. He was 71 years old, and is survived by five daughters and a son.

FRANCIS A. QUIN, formerly Tax Assessor and Tax Collector in Newark, N. J., where he had been a resident for sixty years, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. P. Kelley, Ballymore, County Kildare, Ireland, in his eighty-eighth year. He was the father of Mrs. Herbert E. Heinisch and Thomas M. Quin of Newark.

ELIAS M. GENUNG, for thirty-five years a lock and gunsmith of Morristown, N. J., is dead at his home in that place. He is survived by a wife and son.

JESSE BOIGENT, employed by the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, is dead of pneumonia at his home in that city, in his sixty-fourth year.

LEROY BATON, 25 years old, a prominent business man of Plainfield, Conn., died of scarlet fever at his home in that place on Sunday.

DAVID GRAHAM BOYLE, 66 years old, a retired merchant, died on Saturday at Trinity Hospital, Brooklyn, following an operation. He was a veteran of the civil war. Mr. Boyle lived at 640 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and two sons.

Mrs. SARAH FRANCES BOGGS, 57 years old, wife of Edward S. Boggs, 680 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly on Sunday night.

FRANK H. FIELDER, owner of a printing establishment at 631 Broadway, died suddenly of heart disease on Sunday night while leaving the apartments of his friend, Gustave H. Bernhauer, President of the American Candy Co., 575 Riverside Drive, where he had gone on a mission of condolence following the death of Mrs. Bernhauer.

Mrs. LEON SIMON, 84 Eldridge Street, died suddenly on Sunday while attending service in the synagogue of the Congregation Tipherth Jerusalem, 89 Eldridge Street. She was 80 years old.

SAMUEL J. AYRES, 78 years old, formerly a foreman of American Hose No. 19 in the old department that was discontinued in 1865, died on Friday at his home, 103 East 122d Street.

Mrs. CAROLINE M. T. SORCHAN, wife of M. A. Sorchan of this city, died in Paris on Saturday at the age of 90. She resided for some time at 10 Rue Lincoln.

Mrs. AMELIA MATILDA HANDFORTH, wife of George Handforth, died of pneumonia on Saturday at her home, 843 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. She was 49 years old.

BRYAN ROURKE, for nearly forty years a member of the Fire Department, and a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday morning of tuberculosis at his home, 1,147 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland 67 years ago. Mr. Rourke was Lieutenant of Fireboat No. 132, Staten Island, until his retirement in 1910.

Mrs. ISABELLA CHAMBERS SANDS, widow of David Sands, died of paralysis on Saturday at her home, 428 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, in her 73d year. She is survived by three sons.

HENRY HYER KNOWLES, 61 years old, formerly United States manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died on Sunday night of Bright's disease in a private sanitarium near Central Park West.

Dr. J. EDGAR AMBLER, 41 years old, a nose and throat specialist and a surgeon in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 125 East Twenty-fourth Street, from scarlet fever.

MANLY A. BURNHAM of Burnham & Phillips, tailors, at 119 Nassau Street, died yesterday at his home, 315 West Thirtieth Street. He was a native of this city, and was 55 years old.

RITA DUBOIS, 28 years old, daughter of George J. Dubois, a wine merchant of Park Hill, Yonkers, died last Tuesday in Hamilton, Bermuda.

BENJAMIN T. ROGERS, for twenty years interested in Washington Heights real estate, and well known in Prohibition circles, died on Sunday night in J. H. Wright's Hospital.

Major ALBERT B. TWITCHELL, 77 years old, formerly President of the Board of Trade of Newark and a veteran of the civil war, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 224 South Seventh Street, Newark. Major Twitchell was in the lumber business with the firm of Clarke & Co. for thirty years.

WILLIAM DAVID COOPER, who was one of the bodyguard for President Lincoln on the night of his assassination and a veteran of the civil war, is dead at his home, 294 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, in his ninety-second year. He was for years a member of the Third Artillery of New York, from which he was honorably discharged in 1843, and was later enlisted with the Eighth Regiment, Third Brigade, N. Y. S. M., better known as the Washington Grays.

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 22, averaged 11.29 cents per pound.—Adv.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WHITTLESEY.—Feb. 23, Pittsfield, Mass., to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Whittlesey, a son.

Engaged.

COHEN—FRIEDBERG.—Mr. J. X. Cohen of 464 East 172d St., Bronx, announces his engagement to Miss Alta Friedberg of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Married.

LAING—ROBERTSON.—On Feb. 24, 1913, Agnes Adams Robertson of Edinburgh, Scotland, to William Hunter Laing of North Tonawanda, N. Y., by the Rev. George S. Webster, at 310 East 67th St., N. Y. City. Scottish papers please copy.

FRIPP—WOOD.—Feb. 22, Fanny E. Wood to Charles D. Fripp.

SWARTZ—BRAND.—Feb. 23, Melanie Brand to Jacob Swartz.

Brooklyn.

TRAINER—CRAMPTON.—Feb. 21, Emma R. Crampton to Frank Trainer.

Died.

BAILLIERE.—Mary D., daughter of the late Hanford Smith and widow of the late H. E. Bailliere, in the 70th year of her age. on Feb. 23, at Derby, Conn. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M. Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

BARKER.—Suddenly, Feb. 24, 1913, Charles P. Barker, formerly of Keyport, N. J. Funeral from St. Mathew's P. E. Church, (Rev. Arthur H. Judge,) 84th St., near Central Park West, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 7 P. M. Keyport papers please copy.

BARRETT.—On Sunday, Feb. 23, at his late residence, 10 West 90th St., Thomas, beloved husband of Catherine Barrett. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 10 A. M.; thence to Church of Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends invited.

BOGGS.—Suddenly, on Feb. 23, 1913, Sarah F. Boggs, wife of Edward S. Boggs. Funeral private, at the residence of Miss Boggs, 178 Clinton St.

BURNHAM.—On Monday, Feb. 24, at his residence, 315 West 20th St., Manly A. Burnham. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAMPBELL.—On Monday, Feb. 24, 1913, at her residence, Miller Road, Morristown, N. J., Emma Louisa Field, widow of Alexander Campbell, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral services from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., Thursday, 2:45 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

CRABB.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 23, 1913, Helen Mackay, widow of William Crabb, in her 68th year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 295 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

CRAMP.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 23, at Morristown, N. J., Mary Pearl Evans, wife of Walter S. Cramp. Services private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

CURTIS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 24, at her residence, 25 West 68th St., Caroline Alice, daughter of the late George Tickner and Louise Adele Curtis. Funeral service at Christ Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 10 A. M. Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington papers please copy.

DALLEY.—Entered into rest on Monday, Feb. 24, 1913, at her home, 9 East 69th St., Evelyn Maynard, beloved wife of Henry Dalley, after a prolonged illness. Funeral services at her late residence at 10 o'clock Wednesday, Feb. 26. Interment at Mount Auburn. Boston papers please copy.

DANZIGER.—Anna, beloved daughter of Lewis and Rebecca Danziger. Funeral services at her late residence, 531 West 148d St., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M.

DORMAN.—At Orlando, Fla., on Feb. 22, 1913, Franklin W. Dorman, aged 68 years. Services at the Christian Union Congregational Church, Upper Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 4 P. M., on arrival of Greenwood Lake (Erie) train, leaving Jersey City 3 P. M.

Died.

DOYLE.—On Monday, Feb. 24, 1913, Thomas Doyle, beloved husband of the late Mary E. Doyle and father of the Rev. T. J. Doyle. Funeral from his late residence, 2,766 Bainbridge Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Interment St. Raymond's.

DUBOIS.—At Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 18, at 9 P. M., Rita, beloved daughter of George J. Dubois and Blanche Hague of Park Hill, Yonkers. Funeral services this Tuesday morning at 10:30 at St. Denis's Church, Lowerre, Yonkers. Train on Putnam Division at 155th St. terminal of 6th and 9th Av. Elevated R. R. at 10 A. M. to Lowerre.

EDDY.—On Sunday, Feb. 23, 1913, William P. Eddy, aged 77 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 272 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M.

GENUNG.—At Morristown, N. J., Feb. 23, 1913, Elias Mutchmore Genung, husband of Isabella Jordan Johnson, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 11 A. M.

GERALD.—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. M. Cady, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Feb. 24, 1913, Henry T. G. Gerald, in his 77th year. Notice of funeral later.

GOLDSTEIN.—On Sunday, Feb. 23, 1913, in his 63d year, Joseph Goldstein, beloved husband of Annie and father of Victor, Charles, Abraham, Annette, and Mrs. Henrietta Gossett. Relatives and friends and members of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 27, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1,223 Dittmas Av., Flatbush, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HALL.—Sarah S., widow of Rev. George A. Hall, Sunday, Feb. 23, at Clifton Springs, N. Y. Service at First Methodist Church, Montclair, N. J., 4 P. M., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

HARRIS.—Feb. 24, in Denver, Col., Mrs. Sofie Harris, beloved wife of Abe Harris, age 36. Notice of funeral, which will take place from her aunt's house, Mrs. H. Goldfarb, 25 Clairmont Av., will appear later.

KARMEL.—Feb. 24, Moses Karmel, aged 63. Funeral services at his late residence, 242 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, Feb. 25, 10 A. M. sharp.

KARSCH.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 24, 1913, John M., beloved husband of Hattie Karsch, nee Bell, in his 65th year. Service on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 8:30 P. M., at his late residence, No. 124 West 85th St. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

KNOWLES.—On Feb. 23, Henry Hyer Knowles, (formerly resident of the Waldorf-Astoria,) husband of Etta Watrous Knowles. Funeral services at parlors S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., Wednesday at 12 noon. Members Confederate Veteran camp are invited to attend. Pensacola, Fla., and Mobile, Ala., papers please copy.

LANCER.—On Feb. 23, 1913, Mary Lancer, beloved wife of Lieut. Thomas F. Lancer and mother of Dr. Thomas F. and Dr. John Lancer. Funeral from her late residence, 1,536 Washington Av. Solemn requiem mass St. Augustine's Church, 167th St.-Franklin Av., Wednesday, Feb. 26, 11 A. M. Interment Calvary.

LE DUC.—Feb. 24, Sarah L. Le Duc. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., Tuesday evening, 8:30 o'clock.

LA MONT.—Cranford, N. J., formerly of Brooklyn, at 317 West 93d St., New York, Feb. 24, Regina H. Warren, wife of the late Charles A. La Mont, in her 76th year.

LEUBRIE.—At Milwaukee, Louis Leubrie, in his 72d year. Chicago, Memphis, and St. Louis papers please copy.

LOW.—Charles Porter Low, at his home in Santa Barbara, Cal., on Saturday, Feb. 22, in the 80th year of his age.

LYNAM.—Feb. 24, Mary Elizabeth Lynam, (nee White,) widow of James Lynam. Funeral from 146 East 43d St., Wednesday morning. Requiem mass at St. Agnes' Church, 10 o'clock.

MAASCH.—Louisa E. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 25d St., (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 11 o'clock. Motor cortege.

McGRATH.—Sunday evening, Feb. 23, Michael J. McGrath, husband of Rachel G., in his 51st year. Funeral services by New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, 8 o'clock Tuesday evening at residence, 59 East 128th St. Requiem mass All Saints' Church, 129th St., Madison Av., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Members Board of Aldermen, New York Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, C. B. L., Harlem Council; Retail W. L. B. D. Association, 32d District Kanawah Club, General Committee of 30th Assembly District invited to attend. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

MEIKLEHAM.—On Saturday, Feb. 22, 1913, at her residence, 1,414 Hopkins St., Washington, D. C., Eleonora Jefferson, daughter of the late Dr. David Scott Meikleham and Septimia Cary Randolph. Boston papers please copy.

MICHEL.—On Feb. 23, 1913, Elizabeth D., beloved wife of John N. Michel. Funeral from her late residence, De Witt Av., Bronx Manor, Bronxville, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1913, at 1:30 P. M.

MORRIS.—Feb. 24, Tenbrook W. Morris, in his 76th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 142 Clerk St., Jersey City, Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Spotswood, N. J., Thursday morning.

NEILSON.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 24, 1913, after a brief illness, Cornelia Woodhull, daughter of the late Abram Schuyler and Catherine Neilson. Funeral private.

OTT.—On Monday, Feb. 24, at her residence, 206 West 119th Street, Margaretta B. Ott, widow of Joseph Ott, in the 74th year of her age. Services and interment at Trenton, N. J.

ROGERS.—Benjamin Tappan, beloved husband of the late Charlotte L. Kennedy, on Sunday, Feb. 23 after a brief illness, in his 63d year. Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, 141st St. and

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break Sharply, Then Recover Partially—Many Things Over Which Traders Hesitate.

In the second hour of trading yesterday the stock market became active, and in the wake of a heavy drop in American Can, prices of several other active stocks broke sharply. The weakness was checked by noon when the market again became dull. Fluctuations the balance of the day were irregular, but the close showed some substantial recoveries from the lowest of the session's prices. There was much in the character and circumstances of the day's dealings to suggest that most of the pressure upon stocks came from trading quarters though stop loss orders seem to have been uncovered in sufficient volume to add appreciably to the difficulty under which the market was laboring. Call money was easier yesterday following the favorable showing made by the banks for last week; the European advices were encouraging and the news of the day did not lack still other satisfactory features such, for instance, as the American Railway Association fortnightly report showing a decrease of 15,000, or 40 per cent. in the number of idle cars. The tragic news from Mexico and the further steps taken to put our forces in preparedness for possible emergencies, were a disturbing element, but the market talk of the day took little heed of external influences, good or bad.

It was thought that a decision in the Minnesota rate case might be handed down yesterday when the Supreme Court reconvened, but that was not a factor in the decline for the Street quite generally assumes a decision satisfactory from its point of view. Several important principles are involved in this case, but it seems possible that the case may be decided on some of the points at issue without the court taking a definite stand on all of them. The matter involved in the suit divides itself into two broad subdivisions, one the question of State interference with Federal regulation of rates, and the other the question of valuation, including the methods to be used in arriving at it and the return to which common carriers may be entitled. It would not seem to be a foregone conclusion that the decision in the case if satisfactory to the financial community on one of these matters would necessarily be so in respect to the other. Much importance has been attached to this case in which the Street has been looking for a decision for several months.

In the general decline in prices Southern Pacific sold a trifle under its low point of last week, but it yielded only a little and was among the stocks which showed a net gain for the day. United States Steel was another issue which was regarded as offering more resistance than was shown by most of the active stocks to the pressure exerted against the market. The firmness in these quarters served a part in steadying prices after the first rush of the decline. One of the influences which made many stocks yield so easily under selling pressure, even though much of it seemed to come from professional traders, was the view that the Stock Exchange has shortly to face a number of matters with sufficient element of uncertainty in them to act as a restraint upon confidence in the immediate future of the market or to increase diffidence regarding it. The outcome of the proposed legislation at Albany, which is to be the subject of a hearing before the Legislative committees to-morrow; the near advent of the change in National Administration and doubt regarding the composition of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, not to include the unhappy Mexican situation, to which little thought seemed to be given, are among the things which at the moment are holding Wall Street to the hesitation which it has felt for so long. Meanwhile there is some public buying as prices recede by those who feel that most of the fundamental factors in the situation are more favorable than they appear in Wall Street's estimation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3½ per cent. with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 3 per cent. Time money rates were 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5@5¼ per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $389,612,454; balances, $21,359,288; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,577,952.

The local banks have lost $1,752,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5 per cent. for short bills and 4⅞ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 4 per cent., and Berlin, 5¼ per cent. Money was 4½@4¾ per cent. in London and 4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 26 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 48 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8830; demand, $4.8750.
Paris—Cable, 5.16⅞ less 1-16; check, 5.17½ less 1-16.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅝ less 1-32; check, 95¼ less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅝ plus 1-32; check, 5.20 plus 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.24; check, 40.20.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20; check, 5.20⅝.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8315; ninety days, $4.8130.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.82⅞; ninety days, $4.81.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.21⅛ less 1-16; ninety days, 5.23⅛ less 1-16.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94¼; ninety days, 93⅞ less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium; St. Paul, 50c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ⅝d lower in London, at 28 1-16d, and ⅝c lower in New York, at 61c per ounce.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Feb. 21 and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Feb. 21.	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$1,651,532	$21,037,362	$216,320,017
Internal rev..	2,082,781	18,370,289	203,052,519
Corp. tax.....	76,095	389,139	5,054,310
Miscellaneous	434,094	3,321,718	35,448,554
Total recpts..	4,244,505	43,098,710	458,425,402
Expenditures .	3,517,962	40,337,797	450,249,853
Surplus	726,543	2,760,913	8,175,548

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $77,446,287; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $44,255,741; total of general fund, $147,607,855.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..May, 1957, inter.	104	104⅜	103⅜	104⅛
4½s..Nov., 1957; inter.	104	104⅜	103⅜	104⅛
4½s..May, 1917, inter.	101	102	101	102
4½s..Nov., 1917, inter.	101	102	101	102
4½s..Mar., 1930-60, int.	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4½s..Mar., 1962, inter.	98¼	99⅛	99	99⅛
4½s..Sept., 1960, inter.	98⅞	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s ..May, 1959, inter.	96	96⅜	96⅜	97¼
4s ..Nov., 1958, inter.	96	96⅜	96⅜	97¼
4s ..May, 1957, inter.	96	96⅜	96⅜	97¼
4s ..Nov., 1956, reg..	94	95½	93	96¼
4s ..Nov., 1955, reg..	94	95½	93	96¼
4s ..Nov., 1936, reg..	94	96	95	96¼
4s ..1918-1919, inter..	98¼	100	98¾	100
3½s..Nov., 1954-5, int..	84	84⅜	84	85
3½s..May, 1954, coup..	84	84⅜	84	85
3½s..1950-1954, reg....	84	84⅜	84	85

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

No Minnesota Decision.

There was less than the usual amount of interest in yesterday's meeting of the United States Supreme Court until word came that the Judges had taken a recess and would reconvene at 2:30. Many people immediately jumped to the conclusion that the Minnesota rate-case decision, which has been expected for a number of weeks, was ready, but would be held back until the close of the markets. As 3 o'clock passed with the court still sitting, this impression became a certainty in most minds. Soon afterward the news tickers announced that the session had ended without any word as to the 2-cent rate law, and the tired customers, who had been kept overtime by their anxiety to know the worst, started for the Subway.

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Market Still Sagging.

Nothing in the way of good news from the Balkans, Mexico, Albany, or other storm centres having materialized since Friday, nearly all issues suffered a further loss as a result of yesterday's trading. The market letters continue to talk about an over-extended short interest, which will result in a sudden upturn, but the sellers seem able to break a hole in the list at whatever point they hit upon. Yesterday attention was attracted to Southern Pacific because of its weakness on Friday, and the price was crowded down to a new low level, at 98⅝. Southern Pacific had not sold so low as that since September, 1908. At the close it rallied to 99⅝.

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American Can's Latest.

In all of last week's five days of sagging prices American Can common suffered a net loss of ¼ of a point. In a few minutes yesterday morning it lost 6 points. That is one of the attractive things about American Can as a speculative issue; there is a lot of action in it. The holder of 100 shares, who was sufficiently interested to get a quotation at the opening price yesterday, found his investment worth $4,000. Before lunch time he was worth $400 less. There is hardly a broker in the financial district who will carry a customer in Can on a 10-point margin unless he knows that further protection will be forthcoming within a few minutes if need arises. Yesterday's sudden drop was explained as due to a report that the Directors had changed their minds about paying off the back dividends on the preferred. The common stock closed last week at 40, opened yesterday at 39¾, and sank quickly to 33⅞, closing at 34⅝. The preferred opened at 123⅝ and relapsed to 118. From unofficial sources word was sent out that the Can Directors had made no change in their plans as regards accumulated dividends. The average holder of American Can would be glad to know what those plans are.

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Mexican Stock Steady.

The second preferred stock of the National Railways of Mexico has reflected in its course on the Stock Exchange very little apprehension on the part of holders of the shares as to the future of their property in the turbulent state of Mexican politics. At 23½ yesterday the quotation stood just where it was on Jan. 24, Jan. 29, and Feb. 21. Around the first of the year the top price was 27, but the recession to the neighborhood of 24, or a little less, occurred some time before the stage was set for President Madero's final struggle. It has been as low as 22 in the last ten days, but even at that figure the stock could not be called weak in comparison with its average price during February. The reason most apparent for the comparative stability of the shares is that there is only a small proportion of the $120,250,000 issue owned in this country, and what is here is so closely held that it would be difficult to promote a speculative movement in it. Most of the two issues of preferred stock of the National Railways of Mexico is widely scattered among European investors. They are listed on the Stock Exchanges of London, Paris, Amsterdam, Geneva, Zurich, and Basle.

***

Bargain Hunters Absent.

The bargain hunter, that proverbial herald of bedrock prices for stocks, is conspicuous in Wall Street because of his absence. As a matter of fact, he has been away so long that in some of the brokerage offices, where his fame was especially cherished in the days of the last panic, he has become little more than a tradition. Several explanations have been advanced for the bargain hunter's long retirement from the security market, all of them having to do with his legendary ability to come forth when stocks can be bought to the best advantage. A professional trader said yesterday that the buyer of bargains could not be expected for weeks, not until long after the intentions of the new Administration had become more clearly defined toward corporate matters. This trader was not a bull on stocks. An investment broker who has done much business in the past for interior banks—buying odd lots for depositors of the banks—said that many inquiries received in the last fortnight indicated that his clientele was holding back for prices only a little lower than those currently quoted for seasoned shares. A member of an "outside security" firm said that his opinion was that hundreds of investors who used to purchase the wares of the big Exchange had lately turned from stocks to the better class of bonds dealt in over the counter which yielded interest of 5 per cent. or better.

***

Funds Tied Up.

The Public Service Commission of Maryland and its doings are engaging the attention of many brokers in this city far more than is the local Public Service Board and its multifarious relations with the subways and railroads of the State. The reason is that the brokers purchased heavily of the rights to subscribe to the Baltimore & Ohio's issue of convertible bonds "when issued" and the delay in the road's completing the plan, caused by the Maryland commission's challenging the company's right to sell bonds without its consent, has tied up much needed funds for an indefinite period, which may reach several months.

***

Chicago After Business.

Illinois has no law compelling the payment of a transfer tax on securities, and the Chicago Exchange would have no objection at all to getting a good share of the business done on the Stock Exchange here. Wall Street was not surprised, therefore, to learn that representatives of the La Salle Street brokerage men had been the first to offer a haven of refuge to the securities which have grown weary of the political buffetings of New York. The Chicago Stock Exchange would like particularly well to see United States Steel listed there, but any other stocks will not receive a cold welcome.

B. F. Goodrich Surplus $806,235.

The B. F. Goodrich Company reported yesterday for the nine months ended on Dec. 31, 1912, net profits from operations of $3,719,334. Other income amounted to $571,844. The surplus after paying preferred and common dividends amounted to $806,235.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Shows Heavy Declines—United Cigar Stores Feature Again.

Transactions in Curb securities yesterday were marked by heavy declines to new low records. United Cigar Stores was the feature of the day's trading. Opening at 100¾, a decline of ¼, the stock advanced to 100⅝, but encountered very heavy selling and went off to 95½. The close showed a small rally to 96¼, with a loss of 4¼ points on total transactions of 15,000 shares. Only 100 preferred was traded in, and the price of 114 showed a loss of a point. Emerson-Brantingham common sold from 57 to 52, which was the final sale. The close showed a loss of 8 points upon trading in 1,080 shares. Standard Oil of New Jersey reached a new low record for the year, selling off from 381 to 379, where it closed. Only 150 shares were traded in at a 2 point loss from Friday's close.

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Transactions reported yesterday were.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500..	Brit.-Am. Tob..	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
1,080..	Emer.-Brant....	57	57	52	52
125..	Em.-Brant. pf..	92	92	91	91
100..	Kauf. Dep. Sts.	48½	48½	48¾	48½
3,700..	Man. Transit..	1 7-16	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16
600..	Puebla S. & R.2	1-16	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛
150..	S. Oil of N. J.	381	381	379	379
400..	Tob. Prod. pf..	91½	91½	90½	91
15,000..	Un. Cigar Stores Co of Am...	100¼	100¾	95½	96¼
100..	Un. Cigar Stores Co. of A. pf.	114	114	114	114
100..	Willys Ov'l'd.,	62	62	62	62

MINING STOCKS.

1,300..	Alaska Cop....	6	6	5½	5⅝
1,200..	Alaska Gold M.	13½	13½	12⅝	13⅞
1,000..	*Beaver Con...	40	40	40	40
120..	Bessie Gd. Drg.	10⅜	†10¾	10½	10½
2,300..	*Big Four....	90	90	89	90
2,000..	Braden Copper.	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8¼
2,400..	Brit. Col. Cop.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100..	‡Buf. Mines...	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16
800..	El Paso Con...	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
1,700..	Ely Con.....	10	11	10	11
200..	Florence.....	42	43	42	43
1,500..	Giroux Mining..	2½	2 9-16	2½	2 9-16
200..	Gr.-Cananea ...	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
300..	Halifax Tona...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700..	*Jumbo Ext....	33	33	32	32
400..	Kerr Lake.....	3 5-16	3 5-16	3¼	3¼
1,300..	La R. Con..	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 11-16	2 11-16
200..	Mason Valley...	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7¼
50..	McKin.-Dar..	†2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
1,000..	Nevada Hills...	1¾	1-3-16	1¾	1 15-16
500..	Ohio Copper...	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
1,700..	Pacific Smelt...	7-32	7-32	7-32	7-32
200..	S. U. M. & S....	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
1,500..	Stewart.....	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
100..	Tonopah Min...	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾
200..	Tonopah Ext...	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
7,600..	Tono. Merger...	82	86	82	86
600..	Tularosa.....	⅝	⅝	½	½
500..	West End Con..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500..	*Wett. Sil. M..	17	17	16	16

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

1,000..	Chesterfield Cop	6	6	6
300..	Light. C.-G. D.	3	3	3
1,100..	*N. J. M. Co...	18	19	17

BONDS.

$6,000..	B. R. T. 5 p. c. notes.....	96⅜	96½	96⅜ 96½
1,000..	Mason Val. 6s..	94	94	94 94
1,000..	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960....	99 3-16	99 3-16	99 3-16 99 3-16
24,000..	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962..	99	99	99 99

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

***

Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Feb. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 21. Bid.	Asked.
Allied Securities Co....	83	85	83	85
Am. Writing Paper ...	2	2½	2	2½
Bay State Gas.....	⅛	9-16	½	9-16
Borden's Cond. Milk ..	114½	115½	114½	115½
Borden's Con Milk pf.	106½	107½	106½	107½
Brown Shoe	50	52	50	54
Brown Shoe pf.....	92	94	92½	96
Cluett-Peabody	60	63	60	63
Cluett-Peabody pf....	98	100	100	101½
Con. Rubber Tire...	19	23	20	23
Con. Rubber Tire pf..	80	90	80	90
Continental Can	50	52	52	55
Continental Can pf...	92	96	97	100
Havana Tobacco.....	4	5	4	5
Havana Tobacco pf....	8	15	8	15
Houston Oil	19	20	19	20
Houston Oil pf.....	60	65	60	65
Inter Rubber t. ctfs..	8	9	8	9
Kaufman D. Stores pf.	96	98	97	98½
Lehigh V. C. Sales Co.	200	210	205	215
Marconi of Am., new..	5½	5⅝	5¼	5½
Mays Oil	18	20	19	21
National Sugar	100	101¼	100	101¼
N. Y. Transportation..	4	5	4	5
Otis Elevator	81	85	80	83
Otis Elevator pf.....	97	99	97	99
Pennsyl Textile.....	24	25	24	25
R. J. Reynolds	265	270	265	270
Standard Oil, old....	1,105	1,125	1,120	1,140
Tobacco Products	110	130	110	130
U. S. Hair.....	5	8	5	8
U. S. Hair pf.....	8	10	8	10
M. S. Light & Heat...	7½	9	7½	9
U. S. Light & Heat pf.	55	60	55	60
Willys Overland pf...	88	94	89	95

MINING STOCKS.

Bessie Gold Dredg. pf.	11	11¼	11	11½
C. O. D. Con.....	5	7	6	7
Con. Ariz. Smelting....	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Crown Reserve	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Davis-Daly Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Diam. Black Butte....	3	4	3	4
Diam. Field Daisy....	4	5	4	5
First National	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
*Greenwater	5	6	5	6
*Inez of America.....	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Nipissing Mines Co....	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
Tri-Bullion	7-16	9-16	½	⅝
Tuolumne Copper	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
United Copper	½	1	½	1
Yukon Gold Mines.....	3	3⅛	3	3⅛

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANY.

Mutual Mining & Leas.	65	68	65	70

BONDS.

Braden Copper 7s, new.	165	170	165	170
Canada Southern 5s....	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼
Chicago Elevated 5s....	97¾	98	97¾	98
N. Y., N. H. & H. 5% notes	100	100¾	100	100¼
Western Pacific 5s....	86	86½	86	86½

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil.....	17½	18½	17	18½
Atlantic Refining.....	660	675	675	685
Borne-Scrymser.....	300	325	280	320
Buckeye Pipe Line.....	162	168	164	168
Chesebrough Mfg.....	670	680	655	670
Colonial Oil.....	130	140	128	135
Continental Oil.....	1,850	1,950	1,875	1,950
Crescent Pipe Line....	61	65	63	66
Cumberland Pipe Line.	78	85	82	90
Eureka Pipe Line.....	375	385	378	385
Galena-Signal Oil....	293	300	293	300
Galena-Signal Oil pf...	136	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines....	135	140	137	141
National Transit.....	48	50	49	50
N. Y. Transit.....	325	335	328	335
Northern Pipe Line....	112	120	116	120
Ohio Oil	123	127	125	128
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	325	330	325	330
Solar Refining.....	665	685	670	700
Southern Pipe Line....	255	260	256	262
South Penn. Oil.....	960	980	970	982
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	165	170	165	170
Standard Oil (Cal.)....	183	186	183	185
Standard Oil (Ind.)....	323	328	325	330
Standard Oil (Kan.)....	555	570	570	600
Standard Oil (Ky.)....	400	430	420	435
Standard Oil (Neb.)....	295	305	295	300
Standard Oil (N. J.)..	378	382	380	382
Standard Oil (N. Y.)....	630	640	640	660
Standard Oil (Ohio)....	292	300	295	300
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	720	760	710	730
Swan & Finch.....	215	230	220	240
Union Tank Line....	70	74	71	76
Vacuum Oil	172	176	174	177
Washington Oil	32	38	32	36
Waters-Pierce Oil....	1,500	1,550	1,500	1,550

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Feb. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 21. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	23¼	23½	23½	23⅝
Conley Tinfoil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	175	200
J. S. Young	173	180	175	180
MacAndrews & Forbes.	195	200	195	200
P. R.-Am. Tobacco....	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. T. 6% scrip.	130	150	130	150
R. J. Reynolds.....	260	270	260	275
Tobacco Products	115	130	115	130
Tobacco Co. pf.....	91	92	92	93
United Cigar Stores...	96	96½	100½	100¼
United Cigar Stores pf.	115	117	115	117

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday slightly more activity was shown in tin, which developed weakness at a recession of ⅝c in the bid and ⅜c in the asking price. Five tons of spot sold at 48.00, ten at 47.90, 15 at 47.85, and 20 tons of February at 47.75. Copper was dull at a recession of ¼c for all deliveries up to May. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Copper—Bid.				
Spot	14.00	..	14.25	..
February	14.00	..	14.25	..
March	14.00	14.75	14.25	14.75
April	14.00	14.75	14.25	14.75
Lead	4.25	4.35	4.25	4.35
Spelter	6.25	6.35	6.25	6.35
Tin	47.85	47.95	48.50	48.62½

The following prices obtained on the London Metal Exchange yesterday for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These figures compare with Friday's closing quotations:

	Monday. £ s. d.	Friday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	64 15 0	64 7 6
Copper, futures	64 12 6	64 7 6
Pig tin, spot	215 15 0	218 10 0
Pig tin, futures	210 15 0	214 15 0

The market finished weak. Spanish pig lead, £16 12s 6d, unchanged. Spelter, £25, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 60s 6d, down 4½d.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30..	Bank of Baltimore...	180	180	180
280..	Balt. Electric pf.....	44	44	44
165..	Consol. Power com...	117½	116	116
70..	Consol. Power pf.....	118½	118¼	118¼
40..	Con. Coal	100¾	100¾	100¾
15..	Colonial Trust	29	29	29
355..	Fidelity and Deposit..	175	174	174⅞
1,180..	Hous. Oil com. tr. cfs.	19	18⅞	19
135..	Maryland Trust	119	119	119

BONDS.

$4,000..	A. C. L. of C. 5s cfs.	104	104	104
1,000..	Anacost. & Pot. 5s..	99	99	99
6,000..	Cotton Duck 5s.....	76	76	76
8,000..	Con. Coal. 6s, notes..	100	100	100
2,000..	Con. Coal. ref. 5s....	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000..	N. O. & Gt. N. 5s....	69	69	69
2,000..	Norf. & Ports. Tr. 5s.	91	91	91
2,000..	Norf. & At. term. 5s.	93½	93½	93½
2,000..	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼
3,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s..	78	78	78
20,000..	United Rys. inc.....	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜
1,000..	United Rys. 4s.....	84¼	84¾	84¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20..	Adventure	3½	3½	3½
5..	Ahmeek	280	279	280
20..	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼
60..	Allouez	34½	33½	34
1,670..	Amalgamated Copper	68¼	66¼	67
320..	American Zinc	29⅜	29	29
50..	Anaconda	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
485..	Arizona Com'l	3	3	3
1,289..	Butte & Superior....	32	31	31
285..	Calumet & A.....	60¼	59½	60¼
16..	Calumet & Hecla....	435	435	435
85..	Centennial	14	14	14
130..	Chino	38¼	37	37
643..	Copper Range	44¼	43¼	43½
75..	Daly West	4	3½	3½
638..	East Butte	11⅝	11¼	11½
50..	Franklin	6	6	6
630..	Giroux	2⅝	2½	2½
613..	Granby	59½	57¼	57¼
120..	Greene-Cananea	7¾	7 11-16	7¾
50..	Hancock	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
165..	Indiana	11	11	11
75..	Inspiration	16	15⅝	16
450..	Isle Royale	24½	24¼	24½
910..	Kerr Lake	3¼	3¼	3¼
15..	Keweenaw	3	3	3
690..	Lake	15	14	14⅝
250..	Mason Valley	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10..	Mass Con	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
250..	Mayflower	9	8⅞	8⅞
125..	Miami	22½	22¼	22⅜
10..	Michigan	1½	1½	1½
215..	Mohawk	47½	47	47
150..	Nevada	16⅜	16½	16½
20..	New Arcadian	2	2	2
55..	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾
305..	Northern Butte	25	24⅝	24⅝
85..	North Lake	1½	1¼	1¼
125..	Ojibway	2	2	2
65..	Old Colony Mining..	4⅜	4¾	4⅜
235..	Old Dominion	45½	44½	44½
35..	Osceola	89	87	88
370..	Pond Creek	22¾	22	22¼
85..	Quincy	66	65	65½
50..	Santa Fe	2	2	2
110..	Shannon	10½	10½	10½
100..	Shattuck	22½	22	22
200..	South Utah	35c.	35c.	35c.
10..	St. Mary's	39	39	39
1,716..	Superior & Boston..	3¼	3	3 1-16
90..	Superior	25¾	25½	25¼
100..	Trinity	4¼	4	4
20..	Tuolumne	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100..	Union Copper Land..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
155..	U. S. Smelter	38¾	38½	38⅝
362..	U. S. Smelter pf....	48¼	48	48
425..	Utah Apex	1⅜	1⅜	1

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STANDARD OIL

BUY		SELL
10 Atlantic Refining.		25 Cumberland Pipe L.
2 Chesebrough Mfg. Co.		30 Indiana Pipe Line.
1 Continental Oil.		15 Northern Pipe Line.
20 Galena Signal pfd.		15 Southern Pipe Line.
25 Galena Signal Com.		10 S. O. of Ohio.
20 S. O. of California.		15 Union Tank Line.
5 S. O. of Nebraska.		25 Washington Oil.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Feb. 24, 1913.

Total sales Feb. 24, 1913..... 473,427
From Jan. 1, 1913..... 13,514,352
Same period last year..... 17,045,287

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
140	150	10	Adams Express	143	143	143	143	...
66⅞	67	32,900	Amalgamated Copper	68¼	68¾	66¾	66⅞	−⅞
50¾	51½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	50½	50½	50½	50½	−1½
34¼	34½	600	Am. Beet Sugar	34¾	34¾	33⅞	33⅞	−⅜
34⅛	34¾	43,575	Am. Can	35¾	35¾	33⅞	34⅝	−⅝
118½	119	2,200	Am. Can pf	123⅞	123⅞	118	118½	−5¼
40⅛	50	700	Am. Car & Foundry	50	50	49	49	−¾
...	75¾	316	Am. Cities pf	75½	75¾	75½	75¾	− ⅛
48¾	49	700	Am. Cotton Oil	48½	49½	48	49⅛	+⅛
162	166	100	Am. Express	164	164	164	164	−2
24	26	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	−1½
22⅛	23	900	Am. Ice Securities	22½	22⅝	22	22⅛	−⅞
9¼	9½	100	Am. Linseed	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
27½	28	200	Am. Linseed pf	27¼	27¼	27	27	−⅝
35	35½	950	Am. Locomotive	35¾	35⅞	35¼	35¼	−¼
50½	52	300	Am. Malt pf	50⅛	50⅛	50	50	...
67¼	67½	8,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	68½	68½	66¼	67½	−¾
175	183	200	Am. Snuff	180	180	180	180	−3
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	+¼
131⅞	132¼	620	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	132	132	132	132	−¼
237	238	500	Am. Tobacco	235	239⅜	235	237½	−0½
29	31	100	Am. Writing Paper pf	29	29	29	29	+⅝
34⅜	35	2,200	Anaconda Copper Co	35⅜	35⅝	34¼	34⅞	−⅜
100⅝	101	4,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅜	101½	100⅜	100⅝	−¼
100	100½	510	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101	101⅛	100¼	100¼	−¾
125	125	100	Atlantic Coast Line	124	124	124	124	−3
47	47½	100	Baldwin Locomotive	47½	47½	47½	47½	−½
99⅞	100⅛	2,400	Baltimore & Ohio	100⅜	100⅜	99⅞	100⅛	+⅛
82¼	84½	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	84¼	84½	84¼	84¼	−¼
...	...	7,500	Balt. & Ohio rights	1-128	¼	1-256	1-256	−1-128
1⅛	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
35¼	36	400	Bethlehem Steel	36	36	35½	35½	−1
65	66	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	66	66	66	66	−1½
130	132	300	Brooklyn Union Gas	130	130	130	130	−2
87⅞	88⅛	3,950	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	88¾	88¾	87½	87⅞	−⅞
8	8⅞	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	8	8	8	8	...
47⅞	48	8,300	California Petroleum	49¾	50	47¼	48	−1⅝
79½	80	800	California Pet. pf	81¼	81¼	79⅞	79⅞	−⅝
231⅛	231½	6,000	Canadian Pacific	231⅞	231⅝	230	231¼	+2
221½	223	200	Can. P. Sub.cfs.1st pd	223	223	222	222	−2
26⅝	26¾	900	Central Leather Co	27	27	26¼	26⅜	−⅜
94	94½	25	Cent. Leather Co. pf	94	94	94	94	...
107	112½	20	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
71¾	72	2,250	Chesapeake & Ohio	72½	72½	71	72	−½
10	15	100	Chicago & Alton	10½	10½	10¼	10½	−½
14	14½	600	Chicago Gt. Western	15	15	13¾	14½	−½
29	30	1,700	Chi. Gt. Western pf	30	30	29	29	−2
10.	107½	2,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107½	107⅝	107	107¼	−⅝
133	133½	400	Chi. & Northwestern	134	134	133	133	−½
37¾	38	8,000	Chino Copper	38⅝	38⅞	37	38	+⅝
...	...	400	Clev., C., C. & St. L	53	53½	53	53½	+½
32¼	33	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	33	33	32½	32½	−1½
128	129	2,400	Consolidated Gas	131½	131½	129	129	−2¾
12⅞	13¼	2,100	Corn Products Ref	13¼	13¼	12⅞	13	−¼
72½	73¾	400	Corn Products Ref. pf	73⅞	73⅞	73⅜	73⅜	−¾
160½	163	200	Delaware & Hudson	160⅝	163	160⅝	163	+2⅝
19½	19¾	100	Denver & Rio Grande	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	−⅜
6	8	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	6	6	6	6	−2
26⅞	27	9,500	Erie	28½	28¼	26½	27	+1⅝
42½	43	1,700	Erie 1st pf	43½	43½	42¾	42¾	−1
12	14	100	Federal Min. & Smelt	14	14	14	14	...
36½	37	200	Federal M. & S.pf.x d	37	37	36¾	36¾	−⅝
165	190	3	General Chemical	183	183	183	183	...
136½	137½	1,100	General Electric	138	138	137½	137½	−½
29⅝	33	300	General Motors	30½	30¾	30	30	−½
74	76	100	General Motors pf	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	−⅛
2¼	2⅜	400	Goldfield Consol	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
39	40	3,625	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	41	41	38¾	39	−2½
94	96	100	Goodrich pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	−½
125½	126	2,800	Great Northern pf	126	126½	125	125⅞	...
34	35	900	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	35⅜	35⅜	34¼	34½	−1⅜
44⅜	45	1,200	Guggenheim Explor	46	46	44⅝	44⅞	−1⅛
115½	117½	100	Homestake Mining	116	116	116	116	−¼
15⅝	16	1,500	Inspiration Con. Cop	16	16	15¾	16	...
17⅜	17½	1,800	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	16¾	17	16⅝	17	...
57¾	58	2,600	Inter.-Met. pf	59	59	57¾	58	−1
107	108¼	2,100	Int. Harvester	107⅜	107⅜	106	106	−1½
10½	11	400	Int. Paper	10⅞	11	10½	11	−¼
45¼	43¾	400	Int. Paper pf	44	44	43½	43¾	−¼
55	57	25	Int. Steam Pump pf	57	57	57	57	...
24½	26¾	100	Kansas City South	24	24	24	24	−⅛
59¼	60	325	Kan. City South. pf	59⅜	60	59¾	60	+⅛
42½	43½	300	Lackawanna Steel	44	44	43	43	−1½
99⅜	100⅛	650	Laclede Gas	100½	100½	99½	99¼	−2
25	31½	200	Lake Erie & West. pf	28	28	28	28	...
154½	155	5,804	Lehigh Valley	155⅝	155⅝	153	154½	−1
218	225	315	Liggett & Myers	219	219	217½	217½	−1½
...	...	100	Liggett & Myers pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	−½
43	45	200	Long Island	43	43	43	43	...
32	33	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	33	33	32¼	32¼	−¾
183	187	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	186	186	185	185	−8¼
114	115½	100	Lorillard pf	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	...
130½	131½	1,500	Louis. & Nash	131⅝	131⅝	130½	131½	−⅝
67	68	20	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	−1
131	132½	400	Manhattan Elevated	131⅝	131⅝	131¼	131¼	+1
68	70	300	May Depart. Stores	68	68	68	68	−1½
68	68½	3,300	Mexican Petroleum	69¾	69⅝	66	68	−¼
22¼	22⅝	300	Miami Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	−4
141⅝	150	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	142	142	142	142	−⅛
25	25½	200	M., K. & T.	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
37	37¼	4,200	Missouri Pacific	37½	37½	36½	37⅛	−⅝
111⅞	113	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	113	113	112	112	...
15½	16	500	Nat. En. & Stamp Co	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
48½	49¼	500	National Lead Co	49¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	−¾
23¼	23⅞	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	−⅛
16¼	16⅞	1,700	Nev. Consol. Copper	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	−½
105	106	800	N. Y. Central	105½	105½	104⅞	105	−½
125⅝	126½	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	127	127	126	126	−1½
29¼	30	550	N. Y., O. & W	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	−⅛
42½	43½	200	Norfolk Southern	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	+¾
106⅛	107	800	Norfolk & Western	107¼	107¼	106	106	−⅞
115	115½	2,800	Northern Pacific	115¼	115½	114⅝	115½	+⅛
25	27	400	Pacific Mail	28	26	25	25	−1¾
36¼	38	600	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36½	36¼	36¼	36¼	−1¼
118	118⅝	5,264	Penn. Railroad	118½	118½	117⅝	118¼	...
109½	110½	1,000	People's Gas, Chicago	110	110	109	110	...
94	95	100	Pettibone-M. 1st pf	95	95	95	95	−1
19⅞	20½	400	Pittsburgh Coal	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	−⅝
84⅝	85	900	Pittsburgh Coal pf	85⅞	86⅛	85	85	−⅛
27⅝	28½	400	Pressed Steel Car	28	28	28	28	−⅞
116¼	117	120	Public Ser. Corp. N. J	116½	116½	116½	116½	−1½
157	159	200	Pullman Company	158	158	157⅜	157⅜	−1⅝
27	29	100	Railway Steel Spring	29	29	29	29	−½
17¼	17⅜	3,300	Ray Consol. Copper	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+⅛
154½	154⅝	76,800	Reading	158⅝	158⅝	153⅞	154⅞	−3⅛
90⅝	92	200	Reading 1st pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	−⅛
24⅞	24⅞	200	Rep. I. & S.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅞
83	85	200	Rep. I. & S. pf	85	85	85	85	+1
21⅝	21¾	2,200	Rock Island Co	22	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	−⅝
37½	38	950	Rock Island Co. pf	38	38	37½	37½	−1
68	70	1,500	Rumely (M.) Co	69	69	64	68	−1¼
24¼	24¾	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25	25	24¼	24¼	−1¼
32¼	33	300	St. L. Southwestern	33	33	32½	32½	...
44¼	44½	200	Seaboard Air Line pf	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	−⅝
101	103	1,800	Sears, Roebuck & Co	103	103	100	101	+3½
99⅛	99½	12,800	Southern Pacific	100	100	98¾	99⅝	+¼
...	...	8,700	So. Pacific rts	5-32	¼	⅛	5-32	...
25⅜	25⅝	2,000	So. Ry. extended	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	...
78¼	79	1,300	So. Ry. pf. extended	78½	78½	78	78¼	−⅝
28	29½	300	Studebaker Co	28	28	27	28	+⅝
35⅛	35½	800	Tennessee Copper	35½	35½	35⅛	35¼	−⅜
113½	115	700	Texas Co	114	114½	114	114½	+½
18	18⅛	800	Texas & Pacific	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	...
34⅜	35	900	Third Avenue	35¼	35½	34½	34⅝	−⅝
104½	105½	150	Twin City Rap. Tran	104½	104½	104½	104½	−½
93	95	400	Underwood Typew	92⅝	93½	92⅝	93¼	−⅝
5⅞	6	300	Union B. & P. Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
32⅜	33½	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf	32⅜	32⅜	32¾	32¾	−¼
154½	154⅝	36,400	Union Pacific	156	156	153	154⅝	−1½
...	...	1,800	Union Pacific Rights	⅛	⅛	3-32	3-32	...
87	87½	600	Union Pacific pf	87¼	87¼	87	87	−¼
45	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs	48	48	48	48	...
95	98	100	United Dry Goods	97	97	97	97	−½
24	25½	300	United Rys. Invest	25	25	24½	24½	−¾
48½	49⅞	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	50	50	49	49	−⅞
14	16	200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	−⅞
50	55	50	U. S. Express	50	50	50	50	...
69	69½	400	U. S. Realty & I. Co	70	70	70	70	−1¼
59½	59½	13,800	U. S. Rubber	61	61	57½	59½	−1½
104⅜	105¾	600	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	106	106	105¾	105¾	−¼
60⅝	60⅞	78,500	U. S. Steel	61⅝	61¼	60⅜	60⅝	−⅜
107¼	107⅝	4,100	U. S. Steel pf	108¼	108¼	107⅝	107½	−⅝
50½	50⅝	5,100	Utah Copper	52⅛	52⅛	50	50⅝	−¼
31	31¼	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31¼	−½
104	109	400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	−⅝
47	51	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	48	48	48	48	−1
2⅞	3	400	Wabash	3	3	3	3	...
9¼	9½	500	Wabash pf	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+½
41¾	43¾	250	Western Maryland	43	43	43	43	...
60	64½	100	Western Maryland pf	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	−⅜
67	67¼	600	Western Union Tel	67	67	66¼	66½	−1½
68⅝	69¼	1,100	Westinghouse E. & M	69	69½	68½	69½	+¼
48	50⅞	100	Wisconsin Central	50	50	50	50	+1
89½	90	4,000	Woolworth (F. W.) Co	92	92	88	89½	−3½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Feb. 24, 1913..... $2,096,000
From Jan. 1, 1913..... 92,454,000
Same period last year..... 158,191,000

Rep of Cuba 5s	1,000..... 101½	Chi Gt Westn 4s	conv 4s, Ser A
1,000..... 101½	10,000..... 100⅝	1,000..... 75½	9,000..... 79¼
N Y Canal 4s, 1962	10,000..... 100⅝	19,000..... 75	Series B
3,000..... 101¾	1,000..... 100⅝	Chi, Mil & St P	9,000..... 73
Va 6s, def, Brown	Atl Coast Line 4s	gen 3½s, Ser B	Galv H & H 1st 5s
Bros & Co ctfs	1,000..... 94½	4,000..... 83⅜	1,000..... 100
10,000..... 57½	3,000..... 94	4s, 1934	Gen Motors 6s
2,000..... 58½	Lou & N col 4s	3,000..... 91	53,000..... 99½
N Y City 4½s	3,000..... 90½	conv 4½s	5,000..... 99⅝
1,000..... 100⅛	B & O pr lien 3½s	26,000..... 102	Indiana Steel 5s
12,000..... 100	2,000..... 90	11,000..... 101⅜	3,000..... 100⅜
4½s, 1957	gold 4s	3,000..... 102⅝	2,000..... 100½
3,000..... 104⅜	1,000..... 97⅛	7,000..... 102	6,000..... 100⅞
new	22,000..... 97	when issued	Insp Con Cop 6s,
1,000..... 104½	5,000..... 96⅜	5,000..... 102	sub rcts, 2d pd
—	conv 4½s, w i	28,000..... 101⅜	11,000..... 100
Am Ag Ch conv 5s	55,000..... 95⅝	64,000..... 101⅜	Inter-Met 4½s
1,000..... 100½	P, L E & W V 4s	20,000..... 101⅛	2,000..... 79½
Am Cotton Oil 5s	25,000..... 89½	3,000..... 101⅜	12,000..... 79⅝
5,000..... 93¾	S W Div 3½s	20,000..... 101¼	5,000..... 79¼
Am Cot Oil 4½s	1,000..... 90	32,000..... 101⅜	2,000..... 79⅝
1,000..... 96⅜	B R T ref conv 4s	20,000..... 101¼	Int Paper conv 5s
Am Ice Securi 6s	26,000..... 88	1,000..... 101⅜	3,000..... 87¼
1,000..... 75	5,000..... 87¾	32,000..... 101⅜	Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000..... 74½	31,000..... 87¼	18,000..... 101⅞	4,000..... 98¼
6,000..... 74¼	4,000..... 87⅝	Chi & N W gen 4s	2,000..... 98⅛
Am Sm Secur 6s	Bklyn Un Gas 5s	2,000..... 97⅜	K C, Ft S & M 4s
2,000..... 104⅜	1,000..... 105⅜	1,000..... 97¼	2,000..... 76
1,000..... 104⅝	Cal Gas & Elec 5s	C, R I & P gen 4s	Kan City So 3s
Am T & T conv	2,000..... 95⅜	4,000..... 93	3,000..... 71½
4½s, rcts, full pd	Cent of N J gen 5s	Chi, Rock Isl & P	Kent Central 4s
29,000..... 103⅜	4,000..... 118¼	Ry ref 4s	2,000..... 91½
2,000..... 103⅛	Ches & O fund 6s	3,000..... 87	Kings Co Elev 4s,
6,000..... 103⅜	2,000..... 102	3,000..... 86⅝	stamped, gtd
1,000..... 103¼	con 5s	2,000..... 86½	1,000..... 84
1,000..... 103⅛	7,000..... 105½	deb 5s	Lacl Gas L of St
2,000..... 103¼	5,000..... 100	1,000..... 87	L 1st 5s
col 4s	gen 4½s	C, R I & P R R 4s	1,000..... 102
2,000..... 87¾	2,000..... 90¾	1,000..... 63½	L S & M So 5½s
5,000..... 87½	conv 4½s	3,000..... 63½	3,000..... 88
Am Wr Paper 5s	20,000..... 90¾	17,000..... 63	5,000..... 88½
1,000..... 80½	Big Sandy 4s	10,000..... 63⅝	4s, 1928
Armour & Co 4½s	1,000..... 85½	6,000..... 63	1,000..... 91¾
14,000..... 90⅝	R & A Div 2d	C & W Ind con 4s	4s, 1931
A, T & S F gen 4s	con 4s	3,000..... 88½	5,000..... 91½
39,000..... 96½	1,000..... 88	Col Industrial 5s	2,000..... 91
5,000..... 96⅝	Chi & Alton 5½s	5,000..... 82	Ligg & Myers 7s,
11,000..... 96⅝	5,000..... 61½	Col & Hock V 4s	temp bonds
1,000..... 96⅝	1,000..... 61	1,000..... 92	18,000..... 121½
conv 4s, 1955	C, B & Q gen 4s	Del & H conv 4s	Ligg & Myers 5s
20,000..... 100½	1,000..... 94⅞	2,000..... 97¼	8,000..... 99½
10,000..... 100⅝	2,000..... 94⅝	1st & ref 4s	4,000..... 99⅝
conv 4s, 1960	joint 4s	9,000..... 99	Long Isl unifd 4s
20,000..... 99⅝	2,000..... 95	Den & R G con 4s	3,000..... 80
5,000s20f..... 99⅝	12,000s15f..... 94⅞	1,000..... 87¼	Lou & N unifd 4s
6,000..... 99½	12,000..... 94⅞	1,000..... 87	15,000..... 96⅝
25,000..... 99⅝	5,000..... 95	con 4½s	1,000..... 90⅝
10,000..... 99¼	6,000..... 94⅞	1,000..... 95⅞	5,000..... 90½
5,000..... 99⅝	14,000..... 95	Det City Gas 5s	Mer Mar col tr 4½s
5,000..... 99⅝	8,000..... 94⅞	1,000..... 90⅞	1,000..... 64½
5,000..... 99¼	1,000..... 96	Du P de N Pow 4½s	1,000..... 64
2,000..... 100	1,000..... 94⅞	5,000..... 87	Mex Petrol 1st ref
conv 5s	19,000..... 94¾	Erie 1st con 4s	conv 6s, Ser A
5,000..... 101	Ill Div 3½s	2,000..... 83	8,000..... 99½
	2,000..... 84⅝		
	1,000..... 84⅞		

Mich State Tel 5s	Pub Serv Corp o f		
5,000..... 100	5s		
Mo, K & T ext 5s	1,000..... 92		
1,000..... 98⅝	Reading gen 4s		
2d 4s	20,000s20f..... 96½		
3,000..... 70⅜	15,000..... 96⅝		
Mo Pac 1st 6s	1,000..... 96⅝		
10,000..... 105	Reading, Jersey C		
conv 5s	col 4s		
11,000..... 86½	1,000..... 95⅜		
3,000..... 86¼	5,000..... 96		
Mob & O new 6s	Rep Iron & S s f		
1,000..... 117⅛	5s, 1940		
National Tube 5s	1,000..... 91¼		
1,000..... 98	St L & S F R R		
N Y Air Brake 1st	ref 4s		
conv 6s	7,000..... 75		
2,000..... 100⅞	St Paul, M & M		
5,000..... 101	con 6s		
N Y Central deb	2,000..... 122¼		
4s, 1934	San A & A P 4s		
1,000..... 90¼	2,000..... 84		
gen 3½s	Seaboard Air Line		
1,000..... 83	adjustment 5s		
10,000..... 84½	20,000..... 72		
registered	1,000..... 71¼		
10,000..... 84½	5,000..... 70½		
Lake S col 3½s	So Bell Tel & Tel		
1,000..... 77¾	1st 5s		
N Y G, El L, H &	5,000..... 100¼		
Pow col tr 5s	So Pac conv 4s		
3,000..... 102	29,000..... 80		
N Y N H & H	13,000..... 89¼		
conv deb 6s	So Pac 1st ref 4s		
1,000..... 122¼	1,000..... 92⅞		
1,000..... 122½	1,000..... 93⅜		
10,000..... 122¼	7,000sf..... 92⅜		
N Y Rwys ref 4s	7,000..... 93		
1,000..... 76¼	2,000..... 92½		
19,000..... 76	So Ry 1st 5s		
add 5s	1,000..... 103⅞		
5,000..... 58⅝	2,000..... 105½		
10,000..... 58⅞	So Ry gen 4s		
5,000..... 58⅝	2,000..... 77⅜		
27,000..... 58¾	15,000..... 77½		
1,000..... 58	Stand Gas & El		
5,000..... 58⅛	conv 6s		
13,000..... 58	1,000..... 100		
20,000..... 58¼	Stand Mill 1st 5s		
14,000..... 58	5,000..... 89		
21,000..... 57⅞	Texas Co conv 6s		
6,000..... 57½	1,000..... 90⅛		
N Y Teleph 4½s	Third Av adj 5s		
5,000..... 97⅜	1,000..... 72½		
1,000..... 97½	9,000..... 72		
2,000..... 97¼	Un Pac 1st 4s		
N Y, West & B 4½s	1,000..... 98⅞		
16,000..... 97	1,000..... 99		
N Y, Susq & Wn	21,000..... 98⅞		
1st ref 5s	Un Pac conv 4s		
2,000..... 100⅜	5,000..... 93¼		
Norf South 1st ref	17,000..... 93¼		
5s, Series A	10,000..... 93⅜		
4,000..... 98⅜	15,000..... 93		
1,000..... 98⅞

CONTEST THE PLAN TO DISSOLVE PACIFICS

St. Louis Court Hears Objections to Scheme Harriman Roads and Wickersham Agreed To.

FEAR MONOPOLY MAY REMAIN

By Harriman Roads Solely Using Benicia Cut-Off and by Stock Division Between Its Shareholders.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The stock distribution plan for the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger, which had been agreed upon by counsel for the Harriman lines and Attorney General Wickersham, was criticised here to-day in arguments before the Federal Judges who must pass on the scheme before it can become effective.

The dissolution plan was placed before the United States court for the district of Utah, which for this particular purpose was composed of circuit Judges. The Judges who heard the arguments and who now hold the outcome of the famous merger suit in their hands were Walter H. Sanborn of St. Paul, William C. Hook of Leavenworth, Kan., and Walter I. Smith of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The plan argued to-day was agreed on by the Attorney General and the representatives of the Harriman lines as carrying out the dissolution decree of the Federal Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, after sustaining the decree of dissolution entered in the lower court, referred the case back to the court of original jurisdiction for enforcement.

The objection to the stock distribution plan was entered in the arguments late to-day by F. W. M. Cutcheon, counsel for the Western Pacific Railway Company. As the Western Pacific was not a party to the original suit, its attorney was allowed to appear to-day only as a "friend." In this capacity he was introduced by Attorney General Wickersham, who explained the dissolution plan to the Judges but made no extended argument as to its merits.

The stock distribution plan, to which exception was taken by Attorney Cutcheon, contemplated that the Southern Pacific holdings of the Union Pacific be offered to the shareholders individually of the two companies.

"This disposition of the stock," said Attorney Cutcheon, "is entirely unnecessary. The stock just as easily could be placed in the hands of a syndicate and sold to the public. Why was this apportionment of the Southern Pacific shares proposed? For the purpose of retaining for the Union Pacific some of its present advantages."

Mr. Cutcheon again urged that the dissolution plan be so modified that the Southern Pacific shares of the Union Pacific be placed on the market and sold to any who would buy.

The clause in the dissolution plan providing for the exclusive use of the Benicia cut-off, the short line between Oakland, Cal., and Sacramento by the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific was also denounced by Mr. Cutcheon. Maxwell Ewarts, counsel for the Southern Pacific, in discussing this phase of the plan, said:

"The Southern Pacific is willing to grant to the Western Pacific whatever rights it now has over the Benicia cut-off. These rights the Southern Pacific is willing to perpetuate."

This offer did not satisfy the attorney for the Western Pacific, who condemned the plan for the exclusive use of the cut-off by the Union and Southern Pacific lines as "tendering opportunities for an evasion of the anti-trust law as completely as could be devised."

"This plan," he continued, "was devised for the purpose of assuring the exclusive use of those roads to this cut-off. If competition between the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific is a good thing why not competition between four roads?"

Mr. Cutcheon suggested that the Western Pacific and the Santa Fé have the right to use the cut-off and the Oakland terminals. Otherwise, he urged, the dissolution plan would perpetuate the monopoly.

Under the dissolution plan the cut-off, which now is the property of the Central Pacific, is to go into the hands of the Union Pacific by the transfer of the Central Pacific to the Union Pacific, and the present contract, by which the Central Pacific gives the Southern Pacific the right to use the cut-off, is to be perpetuated.

The plan for the exclusive use of the cut-off by the two Harriman lines apparently greatly interested the court, for Judge Hook asked John G. Milburn, attorney for the Union Pacific, if the control of the Central Pacific by the Union Pacific would not perpetuate the present monopoly.

Mr. Milburn replied in the negative, stating that any railroad might go before the Inter-State Commerce Commission or the California Railroad Commission and ask for rights over the cut-off.

In interrogating the attorneys about this feature of the plan, Judge Hook said:

"I do not want this decree to become a judicial travesty."

Attorney General Wickersham, in explaining the plan to the Judges, said he did not think there was danger of monopoly because there was no dominant personality, like Harriman, in the roads to bring it about. Besides, he said, the Sherman anti-trust law is equal to any emergency.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—"Unfair" was the designation given to-day by Charles S. Schlacks, Vice President and a Director of the Western Pacific, to the contracts now standing between his road and the Southern Pacific.

The Western Pacific is opposing here, before the State Railroad Commission, and in St. Louis by the United States Circuit of Appeals, the application of the Central Pacific to the joint use of the Benicia short line between Oakland and Sacramento, owned by the Southern Pacific. Identical arguments were presented to-day before each body. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific officers have argued for a 999-year lease, on the assumption that it was necessary to the purchase of the Central Pacific by the Union Pacific, in fulfillment of the dissolution of the Harriman merger, decreed by the United States Supreme Court. Attorney General Wickersham favors the purchase, but has left details of the transfer, so far as they affect California, to the State Railroad Commission.

Vice President Schlacks spent several hours on the witness stand arguing that the lease would perpetuate the very conditions which the Supreme Court ordered dissolved.

Seventy-five per cent. of Western Pacific customers, the witness testified, were reached through the Southern Pacific Terminal and traffic agreements which the Western Pacific had been forced to enter into put it at a serious disadvantage in serving the customers, he said.

Edward L. Andrews, representing foreign holders of Southern Pacific stock, who have brought forward an opposition plan for disintegrating the Harriman merger, which has been underwritten by the Ethelburga Syndicate of London, issued a statement yesterday in reply to inquiries from other Southern Pacific stockholders as to their position in respect to the adjudication in progress at St. Louis, in which he advised them that they could not be bound by the Directors chosen by the Union Pacific interests.

"The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company," he said, "may rest assured that they cannot be deprived of the Central Pacific Railroad under present conditions. No legal proceedings have been instituted for that purpose, nor has any body of men been authorized to give the consent of the Southern Pacific Company to that design. The methods that have been devised to accomplish this object are illegal and inequitable. If they could succeed, the greatest discredit would be cast on the administration of the Sherman law."

Mr. Andrews says the reason the board chosen by Union Pacific interests did not call a stockholders' meeting to elect a new board was that at such a meeting the Union Pacific holdings could not be voted under the decree.

"Vacancies on the board," he said, "were chosen by the resignations of some of the Union Pacific members, and the remaining Union Pacific nominees on the board selected the successors of the resigners. It is in this way that the alleged Southern Pacific side of the Central Pacific negotiatin is constituted. It is the work of these corporate Dromios that is to be submitted to a United States court as the basis for taking the Central Pacific property. This project is violative of the plainest principles of equity. Is it possible that such oblivion of property rights and of the voice of the Supreme Court can transpire under the shadow of the Sherman law?

"The remedy lies in a petition to the new Attorney General. Will that officer accept such a raid upon the Central Pacific as a compliance with the Supreme Court decision—as passing the title to the Central Pacific—as satisfactory to an Administration regardful of property rights. Will not the new Attorney General appeal t othe Supreme Court? Certainly he can do so, as the present Attorney General cannot consent away any of the rights or interests of the United States—among them the right both of the United States and of the Southern Pacific stockholders that the transfer of the Central Pacific should convey a valid title.

"However, the best course is now to constitute two proper and legal parties competent to contract for the transfer of these 1,500 miles of railroad. For that purpose, will not the District Court postpone its decision for a fortnight to give the Union Pacific an opportunity to follow the straight path of a stockholders' meeting, and a separately constituted board to deal with the Union Pacific for the price and the terms of the transfer of the Central Pacific system?"

SHORT TERM NOTES.

		—Maturity—		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Apr.,	1913	100	100¼	3.23
Amer. Loco.	5	Oct.,	1913	100	100¾	4.73
Amer. Loco.	5	Oct.,	1914	99¾	100¾	4.62
Ann Arbor	4½	May	1913	97½	99	8.50
Austrian Govt.	4½	July	14-15	97¾	97¾	5.90
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June,	1913	99¾	100	4.50
Bos. & Maine	5	Feb.	1913	99¾	100¼	4.85
B. R. T.	5	July,	1918	96¼	96½	5.80
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June,	1914	98¾	99¼	5.18
Chi. & Alton	5	Mar.	15,'13	99½	100	5.00
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sept.,	1913	99¾	99¾	5.05
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July,	1914	97¾	97¾	6.40
C., H. & D.	4	July,	1913	99¾	99¾	4.35
Erie	6	Apr.	1913	100¾	100¾	5.35
Erie	5	Oct.,	1914	99½	99¾	5.00
Erie	5	Apr.,	1915	98¾	98¾	5.60
Gen. Motors	6	Oct.,	1915	99½	100¼	5.95
Gen. Rubber	4½	June,	1914	97¾	97¾	5.75
Hock. Valley	4½	Nov.,	1913	99¾	99¾	4.70
Hudson Cos.	6	Oct.	15,'13	98¾	99½	5.75
Ill. Central	4½	July,	1914	99½	99½	4.85
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug.,	1914	98¼	98½	5.80
Int. Harvester	5	Feb.	15,'15	100	100¼	4.85
K. C. R. & L.	5	May,	1913	99½	99	25.00
K. C. R. & L.	6	Sept.,	1912	80	91½	
Lack. Steel	5	Mar.,	1915	94¾	95¾	8.10
M. S. R., K.C.	5	May,	1913	93	96	14.00
Mex. M. Com.	4½	Sep.,	1913	97½	98½	7.80
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb.,	1914	98¼	98½	7.30
Mo., K. & T.	5	May,	1913	100	100¼	4.50
Mo. Pacific.	5	June,	1914	97½	97½	6.70
Mont. Tr.	5	Apr.,	1915	99¾	100	5.90
N. R. of Mex.	4½	June,	1913	98	99	7.50
N. Y. Central	4½	Mar.,	1914	99¾	99¾	4.90
N. Y. Central	4½	May,	1915	99¼	99½	4.65
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	Dec.,	1913	100	100¼	4.60
St. L. & S. F.	5	June,	1913	99¾	99¾	5.35
St. L. & S. F.	6	Sep.,	1914	99¼	100	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	5	Feb.,	1916	98½	99¾	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Feb.,	1916	99¾	99¾	5.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June,	1916	98½	99¼	6.20
U. S. S. R. M.	5	Aug.,	1914	99	100	5.00
Union Typew.	5	Jan.,	1916	97½	97¾	5.63
Utah Co.	6	Apr.,	1917	100	100½	5.80
West. El.	5	Dec.,	1913	100	100¼	4.90
West. El. & M.	6	Aug.,	1913	100½	100¾	4.30
West. Md.	5	July,	1915	97¼	98½	5.50

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	385	390
American Light & Traction pf.	107	110
Adirondack Electric Power	17	19
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	58	60
American Gas & Electric	85	87
American Gas & Electric pf.	45	47
American Power & Light	74	76
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	62	66
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
Appalachian Power Co.	22	23
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	71½	
Cities Service	137	140
Cities Service pf.	87	89
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	68	71
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	89	91
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	94	96
Electric Bond & Share	74	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	101
Empire District Electric 5s.	86	89
Empire District Electric pf.		84
Federal Light & Traction com.	30	34
Federal Light & Traction pf.	80	84
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.		41
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf.	90	94
Gas & Electric Securities	130	150
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	93	97
Lincoln Gas & Electric	29	32
Montana Power Co. com	44	46
Montana Power Co. pf.	100	102
Montgomery Light & W. P. 5s.	82	86
Northern States Power	23¼	25
Northern States Power pf.	84½	86
Pacific Coast Power Co.	63	64
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	60
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	89	91
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	26	28
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	77	79
Standard Gas & Electric	17	21
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pow. Co.	21	22½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pow. Co. pf.	75½	76½
Union Rwy., Gas & Electric	60	63
Union Rwy., Gas & Electric pf.	87	90
United Light & Rys.	82	85
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	80	82
United Light & Rwys. 2d pf.	74	77
United Utilities Co.	37	40
United Utilities Co. pf.	100	102½
Utah Securities	22	24
Utilities Improvement	67	69
Utilities Improvement pf.	74½	76½
Western Power	19	21
Western Power pf.	47	50

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
CHICAGO & ALTON—			
2d week Feb.	$266,241	$280,838	*$14,598
July 1-Feb. 4	9,969,538	9,502,777	466,761
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—			
2d week Feb.	53,261	50,656	2,605
July 1-Feb. 14	1,594,755	1,542,570	52,185
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
2d week Feb.	504,976	474,259	30,717
July 1-Feb. 14	14,817,502	13,958,281	859,311
TWIN CITY LINES—			
2d week Feb.	158,947	146,950	11,977
Jan. 1-Feb. 14	399,106	320,125	78,980
LEHIGH VALLEY for January—			
	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross	3,396,615	2,868,305	2,906,731
Net after taxes	771,093	590,687	810,269
7 mos. gross	25,939,294	22,698,302	21,620,767
Net after taxes	7,979,161	6,675,221	6,850,218
TWIN CITY LINES for January—			
Gross	690,510	635,509	618,939
Net	314,753	270,575	282,145
Sur. after chgs.	166,178	130,496	142,066

Miscellaneous Earnings.

SAN DIEGO CONSOLIDATED GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,053,723	771,840	281,883
Net earnings	323,061	197,998	125,063
Surplus	351,592	284,332	67,000

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross profits	1,060,610	1,019,392	1,149,504
Bd. and oth'r int.	412,311	351,169	308,000
Balance	588,299	668,223	832,504
Other charges & appropriations.	201,843	217,881	316,309
Balance	386,456	450,342	516,195
Pf. dividends	82,400	82,400	82,400
Balance	304,056	367,942	433,795
Com. dividends	360,000	360,000	270,000
Deficit	55,944	†7,942	†163,795
Previous surplus	508,544	500,602	336,807
Total surplus	452,600	508,544	500,602
P. & L. surplus	452,600	508,544	500,602

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Prof. from mfg. and trading	3,342,560	2,691,848	650,712
Other income	122,362	113,089	9,393
Total income	3,464,922	2,804,917	660,015
Sals. & depre.	359,076	270,895	88,181
Balance	3,105,846	2,534,042	571,804
Charges	328,226	483,981	44,221
Surplus	2,597,674	2,050,061	547,613
Pf. dividends	930,825	708,750	222,075
Balance	1,666,849	1,341,311	325,538
Extraor. expenses charged off	284,429	396,479	*112,050
P. & L. surplus	1,382,420	944,832	437,388

*Decrease. †Surplus.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.71
Belcher	.17	Occidental Con.	.0
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.23
Caledonia	.50	Overman	.16
Challar	.01	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.33	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.24	Sag Belcher	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.14
Crown Point	.21	Union Con.	.11
Gould & Curry	.12	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.07	Yellow Jacket	.6
Justice	.02		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	.70	Com. Fraction	.06
Jim Butler	.71	Diamondf'd B. B.	.03
McNamara	.21	Florence	.40
Midway	.8	Goldfield Con.	3.2
Montana	1.12½	Goldfield Merger	.27
Mizpah Extension	.50	Jumbo Extension	.30
North Star	.21	Lone Star	.01
Rescue Eula	.11	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Extension	.71½	Vernal	.0
Tonopah Mer.	.8	Nevada Hills	1.17½
West End	1.35½	Round Mountain	.34
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Adams	.01	Manhattan Con.	.6
Atlanta	.16	Manhattan B. F.	.87
Booth	.03		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Dr. Jackpot	5½	7	Jackpot	5¼	5¾
Elkton	60	62	McKinney	63	63½
El Paso	570	590	Old Gold	2	3½
Findlay	4½	5½	Portland	98	101
Gold Dollar	12	16	Vindicator	98	99
Isabella	11½	11½	Raven B. H.	6½	7

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Advances—Corn and Oats Trading Narrow—Cotton Lower.

Wheat trading was very listless during the greater part of the day, but toward the close developed a firmer feeling. Final prices were at the best, and showed an advance of ¼ to ⅝c. Corn and oats moved narrowly, and both grains closed net unchanged to ⅛c higher. Cotton trading showed considerable firmness at the opening, but soon became quiet. The close was steady, but from 3 to 14 points lower.

WHEAT.

The wheat market moved narrowly and in a very listless manner throughout the greater part of the day, but late in the session a firmer feeling developed, and at the close prices were at the best, with a net advance of ¼@⅝c. The foreign markets developed little new feature over our holiday, but were dull and barely steady. The foreign political news was considered rather more favorable, and the Mexican situation was apparently not considered a factor in the market. World's exports were slightly smaller than expected, amounting to 12,432,000 bushels, compared with 12,944,000 bushels last week and 8,624,000 bushels last year. The Department of Agriculture at Washington placed the total world's production of wheat in 1912 at 3,758,000,000 bushels, the largest on record, compared with 3,552,000,000 bushels in 1911 and 3,683,000,000 bushels in 1910. Secretary Fowler of the Northwestern Grain Dealers' Association placed the Canadian crop at 180,580,000 bushels, compared with his previous figures of 190,000,000 bushels, and the Government estimate of 205,000,000 bushels. The weather over the West was much colder, with temperatures registering below zero as far south as Kansas, but, as there have recently been good snows over the belt, little fear was entertained regarding the safety of the crop. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease for the week of 848,000 bushels, bringing the total to 63,735,000 bushels, compared with 37,573,000 bushels last year, when the decrease was 863,000 bushels. What few crop advances were received were generally of a favorable nature, but the trade seemed impressed with the opinion that any change in conditions would be bullish. Cash markets were steady, and exporters were said to have taken 15 loads at all positions. In the near future 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.01⅛, free on board, afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

New York—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	99½	98 13-16	99⅛	99 1-16	1.04⅝
July	..	..	98¼	98	1.00⅝
Sept.	..	..	97	96¾	..
New York Bonded—					
May	97¾	97¼	97½	97½	..
July	97¾	97¼	97⅞	97½	..
Chicago—					
May	93½	92¾	93¼	92⅝	1.00¼
July	91¾	91¼	91⅝	91¼	95⅝
Sep.	90¼	89¾	90⅛	89⅝	94

CORN.

The corn market also moved within a narrow range and at the close values were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. There was little feature to the foreign news, but while domestic statistics were rather against holders, they resulted in comparatively little selling pressure. Receipts were liberal and the trade appears to be anticipating a liberal report on farm reserves. World's exports for the week were 3,361,000 bushels, compared with 4,574,000 last week and 3,400,000 last year. The visible supply showed an increase of 2,341,000 bushels, bringing the total to 16,576,000, compared with 13,901,000 last year. In the local market export corn was quoted at 58¼c, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	52⅝	52⅛	52½	52¼	64⅞
July	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	53½	68
September	54⅝	54½	54⅝	54½	67⅞

OATS.

There was little or no feature in the oats market and prices showed comparatively little change, closing net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The visible supply increased 640,000 bushels, making a total of 11,425,000 bushels, compared with a total last year of 13,992,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 39c; No. 3, 38½c; No. 4, 37½@38c; natural white, 37½@39c; white, clipped, 38@41c, all track.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	34½	34	34¼	34⅛	52⅛
July	34½	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	47½
September	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34¼	41

COTTON.

After showing considerable firmness at the start to-day the cotton market soon became quiet, and a little later turned easier, with the close steady, but from 3 to 14 points net lower. Briefly stated, the opening advance reflected higher Liverpool cables, while the afternoon decline was probably promoted by the absence of any aggressive support, the unsettled stock market, apprehensions over the situation in Mexico, and reports of a continued slack spot demand. Last prices were at practically the lowest of the day, while February showing a decline of 14 points, while other months were from 3 to 7 points net lower.

The market opened steady, at an advance of 3 to 8 points, in response to higher cables. Foreign houses were about the best buyers here, however, and after the close of Liverpool had shut arbitrage business there was comparatively little support in evidence. At first offerings did not become aggressive, and after reacting 4 or 5 points, prices held fairly steady during the middle of the day. Later sellers seemed to be showing renewed confidence, owing to reports of a slack spot demand and favorable progress with new crop preparations, and the market broke some 9 or 10 points from the opening figures. Near months were relatively weak, as there seemed to be considerable scattering liquidation of March in advance of notices expected toward the end of the week. Private wires from New Orleans said that comparatively few March notices had been issued there, and had been promptly taken up. It is rumored that one of the prominent local spot houses will eventually stop March notices in New York, but it is expected that a considerable amount of cotton will be tendered.

Private cables are circulated of the relative firmness in Liverpool to Continental buying and a better view of the Liverpool political situation. Some of the advices from Texas claimed that the effect of complications in Mexico might be to reduce the coming Texas crop, but, generally speaking, the Mexican troubles were considered a selling factor, the ground of possible depressing effects on general business. One of the leading local spot firms says that replies from Southern correspondents indicate that farm work is well up to the normal, and that preliminary new crop prospects are better than last year. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged, with the exception being Houston, which was 1-16c lower.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, at 12.50c for middling upland; sales, nil; delivered on contract, 400 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	12.18	12.18	12.03@12.05	12.17
March	12.14	12.01	12.02@12.03	12.00
April	..	..	11.92@11.94	11.96
May	11.97	11.87	11.87@11.88	11.91
June	..	..	11.82@11.84	11.86
July	11.91	11.81	11.82@11.83	11.85
August	11.80	11.73	11.72@11.74	11.75
September	11.56	11.56	11.43@11.45	11.48
October	11.50	11.39	11.40@11.41	11.46
December	11.52	11.40	11.41@11.42	11.46
January	..	..	11.37@11.38	11.43

PROVISIONS.

A steadier feeling prevailed in the provision market, owing to more bullish hog news and on buying by commission houses and packers. Near the close there was a partial reaction under realizing, but the undertone was generally steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 42,000; estimated for Tuesday, 17,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 4,300.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$10 70	$10 55	$10 55	$10 57	$7 07½
July	10.72	10.67	10 67	10 60	7.25
Ribs—					
May	10 55	10.52	10.52	10 45	5 53
July	10.57	1.52	10.5	10 47	8 60
Pork—					
May	19.90	19.80	19.82	19.70	14.25
July	19.75	19.67	19.72	19.62	15.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The volume of business in the cottonseed oil market was small and the market was without important changes, although the undertone was steady end at the close values were unchanged to 3 points net higher. The firmness in lard and the early steadiness in cotton had a stimulating influence on values, but demand was not active. Crude oil was about steady, but recently there have been indications that holders are becoming more desirous of selling, and this, as well as the quiet consuming demand, had a tendency to discourage aggressive buying.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.28@6.45	6.25
February	..	..	6.28@6.38	6.25
March	6.30	6.28	6.30@6.31	6.28
April	6.30	6.30	6.30@6.32	6.29
May	6.33	6.31	6.32@6.33	6.30
June	6.36	6.34	6.35@6.37	6.33
July	6.41	6.40	6.40@6.41	6.39
August	..	..	6.43@6.45	6.43
September	6.45	6.45	6.44@6.46	6.44

COFFEE.

After an irregular opening, when prices ranged from 1 point advance to 10 points decline, the market weakened steadily and closed near bottom at a net loss of 27 to 30 points, and in new low ground for most of the active months. Sales aggregated 84,250 bags. Early cables showed an advance of 1¼ to 1½ francs at Havre, while Hamburg was ½ to 1¼ pfennig higher but after New York weakened prices abroad also declined. Havre closing net unchanged to ¼ franc lower, while Hamburg was ¼ pfennig higher to ¼ lower. It was a holiday in Brazil and cost and freight offers were comparatively few, but were generally unchanged to 5 points lower. On Saturday Rio was 200 reis higher and Santos was unchanged to 100 reis up.

Spot coffee dull and weak; Rio 7's 12½c, and Santos 4's 14¼c.

Total warehouse deliveries in the United States last week were 100,044 bags, against 114,634 last week, and 92,873 last year; of the former amount New York had 53,695 bags.

Receipts at Rio and Santos last week were 117,000 bags, against 112,000 last week, 102,000 last year, and 45,000 two years ago.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
March	12.12	11.87	11.82@11.85	12.10
April	..	..	11.97@12.00	12.25
May	12.38	12.11	12.12@12.15	12.40
June	..	..	12.15@12.18	12.44
July	12.45	12.21	12.20@12.22	12.49
August	12.55	12.50	12.26@12.28	12.55
September	12.57	12.30	12.32@12.33	12.62
October	12.47	12.27	12.21@12.23	12.51
November	..	..	12.19@12.20	12.46
December	12.39	12.12	12.14@12.15	12.42
January	..	..	12.14@12.15	12.42

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 35@35½c; firsts, 32½@34c; seconds, 31@32c; thirds, 29@30c; held, extras, 33½@34c; firsts, 31@33c; seconds, 29½@30½c; thirds, 28@29c; State dairy, finest, 33@33½c; good to prime, 28@32c; common to fair, 25@27c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; factory, held, 22@23c; current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; thirds, 19@20c; packing stock, held, 20@21c; current make, No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 17@19c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 17½@18c; white, 17@17½c; colored, average fancy, 16½@17c; white, 16½@16¾c; lower grades, 14@16c; Winter, colored, specials, 16½@17c; white, 16@16½c; colored, average run, 15¾@16c; white, 15½@16c; Wisconsin, whole milk, twins, fancy, 16½@17c; flats, fancy, 17@17½c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@14c; fair to choice, 10@12c; Winter made, specials, 11½@12c; skims, Winter made, choice, 9@11c; poor to fair, 5@8c; State, full skim and badly defective, 2@4c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 22@23c; firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½@20c; thirds, 18½@19½c; dirties, 16@17½c; checks, good to prime, 14@15½c; undergrade, checks, 10@12c; refrigerator, firsts, 16@16½c; seconds, 14½@15½c; thirds and poorer, 8@14c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 34@35c; Virginia, 33@34c; Western and prime Southern, 30@32c; fair to Southern, 28@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henneery whites, good to large size, new laid, 28c; selected whites, defective in size or color, 24@27c; Western, gathered whites, 24@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20½@22c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c; loins, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c; rounds, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c; chucks, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 9c.

SUGAR.—There was no change in the refined sugar market yesterday.

The following prices are net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of ten pound cartons, half or full size pieces, $7.50@$7.60; in cases of two pound cartons, $7@$7.10; Eagle tablets, $5.65; cut loaf, $5.15; crushed, $5.05; Mold A, $4.70; XXXX powdered, $4.50; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $4.45; fruit powdered, Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.35; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five-pound cartons of fine granulated, $4.55; Eagle, two pound bags, $4.65; three and one-half-pound bags, $4.60; five-pound bags, $4.55; ten-pound bags, $4.50; twenty-five and fifty pound bags, and standard granulated, $4.40; fine granulated and Diamond A, $4.35; Confectioners' A, $4.20; No 1, $4.10; Nos. 2 to 12 in five-cent ranges, $4.05@$3.55; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $3.50.

The London beet sugar market was quiet, steady, and 3d higher. February and March stood at 9s 9d, and May at 9s 11½d. The local raw sugar market held steady, quiet, and unchanged, with centrifugal quoted at $3.48, muscovado at $2.98, and molasses sugar at $2.73.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was a fairly active demand for the commodities in this market, with prices unchanged.

Quotations: New Orleans centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@25c; prime, 28@34c; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 18@22c.

RICE.—The rice market was quiet, steady and unchanged.

Quotations: Screenings, 4@4¼c; ordinary, 4¼@4¾c; fair, 4¾@5c; good ordinary, 5@5¼c; prime, 5¼@5½c; choice, 5½@5¾c; head Japan, 4½@5c; Patra, 6⅜@7c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—This market continued inactive yesterday, buyers being unwilling to meet the prices set by the mills.

Spot prices per barrel are quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.50@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.60@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.20; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.10@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4@$4.10; Kansas straights, $4.20@$4.35; fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90.

RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.60@$3.85; choice to fancy $3.90@$4. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted: $2.25@$2.35 asked, per 100 pounds. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $3.15. BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.35; coarse, $1.25@$1.30. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $22.50; standard middling, $23.50; flour, $27; Red Dog, $28.75; bran, $22 b

ELABORATE ROAD TEST IN ENGLAND

Twenty-three Different Surfaces Tried Out on New Eltham-Sidcup Road Near London.

REPORT COVERS 16 MONTHS

Some Sections Showed Practically No Wear In That Time—Motor Traffic Nearly Doubles.

At first blush there is nothing startling about an "interim" report of "Trial of Road Materials at Sidcup, Kent," just issued by the Road Board of London, but when that document has been perused, together with its traffic tables, much that is of vital import to the motorist is discoverable. The report, received last night by the National Highways Protective Society, shows the results of some sixteen months of heavy traffic over specimen lengths of twenty-three different kinds of road surface laid down by the Kent County Council and contractors by arrangement with the Road Board on the New Eltham-Sidcup Road. It also shows a great increase in the proportion of motor vehicles on this much-frequented highway near London, since the Summer of 1910. Great differences in original cost and wearing qualities developed in these twenty-three contiguous sections during that period. Some had to be practically resurfaced before the end of the observations last November, while others showed little or no wear and required no repairs or those of the most trifling character only. The highest price a superficial yard was 9s. 3d., and the lowest 2s. The various surface materials used were as follows:

Ordinary water-bound granite macadam, the same tarred by painting, single pitch grouted macadam, double pitch grouted macadam laid and consolidated in two layers, Durax armored paving, macadam treated with Plascom, "Cormastik," tar macadam, laid in three different ways; tar slag macadam, "Tarmac," "Road-oleum" asphalt, "Rocmac" roadamant, "Lithomac" asphalt paving, "Pitch-mac," natural asphalt matrix, asphalt macadam, Trinidad asphalt macadam, 3-inch coating, and the same with a 1-inch wearing surface on 3 inches of asphaltic concrete.

Asphalt Macadam Best.

Of these surfaces, Durax armored paving required no repairs from July 8, 1911, to November, 1912. It showed a wear in depth of surface of .25 of an inch in twelve months, was "good and not slippery" in Winter and fairly free from dust, but comparatively noisy under iron-tired wheels in Summer, required little scavenging, and cost 7s. 6d. a superficial yard. This roadway is composed of granite cubes of from 7 to 9 centimeters in size, giving a finished depth of paving of about 3¼ inches. The grouting mixture is composed of coal tar pitch tempered with creosote oil or tar, into which has been stirred about 30 per cent. of fine dried sand.

The section thus surfaced is not among those termed in the report "quite one of the best," however. Those distinguished in this way are the two forms of Trinidad asphalt macadam mentioned above, one costing 4s. 6d. per yard, and the other 7s. 6d, and showing respectively no wear and .1 inch wear in twelve months; "Pitchmac," or pitch-grouted macadam, costing 5s. 8d. a yard, and showing .26 inch wear; tar macadam, costing 4s. 1d. a yard and showing wear of but .06 inch, and "Tarmac," costing 3s. 8½d. a yard and showing .27 inch wear. A section described as "good throughout the year" was of double pitch-grouted macadam, cost 5s. 7½d. a yard, and showed an average depth of wear of .08 inch, and another, similarly described, was single pitch-grouted macadam, cost 4s. 1d. a yard, and had but .04 inch wear in twelve months.

The composition of these lasting surfaces of pitch-grouted macadam, such as that last referred to, is given as Hornfell or Elvan from Cornwall, 60 per cent. of 2½-inch gauge, 35 per cent. in sizes graded from 2½ inch to 1¼ inch, and 5 per cent. of clippings from the same stone varying from ¾ to ⅜ inch. The binder of pitch is used to the extent of 2 to 2¼ gallons a superficial yard.

The showing made by several of the road surfaces which gave the best satisfaction gains significance from the great amount of traffic passing over this stretch of highway. In August of last year the average number of vehicles a day was 2,292, including hand carts and animals, and the average weight in tons for each yard width of carriageway per day was 650. A comparison shows the great increase in motor traffic in two years. Thus, in September, 1910, the average numbered a day was 322.2, while in August, 1912, it had nearly doubled, being 638.5. In the same period the number of horse-drawn vehicles per day fell from 454.2 to 386.6. A comparison in average tons for the whole width of roadway a day shows an increase from 2,578 to 3,547, or approximately 41 per cent.

In the body of the report the following reference to the value of the experiment is made:

> The selected road was one which subjected the trial surfaces to a very severe test, and it is evident that the surfacing under trial on most of the sections would not, having regard to its cost, be suitable for ordinary country roads without considerable modification. But the behavior of the materials and methods used in these trials gives valuable guidance as to their strength and durability, and their relative value, even for roads carrying a light volume of traffic, can be approximately judged from their behavior under the severe conditions at Sidcup. * * * It should be noted that the cost per square yard is the amount paid to the contractors for small lengths laid under expensive conditions and cannot, therefore, be used as indicating the cost of laying the various materials in large quantities under average commercial conditions. * * * The Sidcup scheme as carried out includes a total length of carriageway of 2,490 lineal yards and a superficial area of 18,420 square yards.

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On its initial run of the season, on Washington's Birthday, a dozen or so machines of the Long Island Automobile Club made a trip to Rockville Centre from the clubhouse, in Brooklyn, and after a shore dinner jaunted back. The members pronounced the run a marked success. It was the first of the competitions for seventeen trophies donated by members—the Schimpf, milage, State, and membership trophies.

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To-night is the first "society night" at the Brooklyn Automobile Show, now in full swing at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory. Tales of bona fide sales since the show opened on Saturday evening are already plentiful, and the members of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, under whose auspices the exhibition is held, are jubilant.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The International Silver Deposit Works, 21 Maiden Lane, has engaged new quarters in the building on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-third Street. The entire second floor there will be occupied by it about April 1.

The Merchants' Association Committee on Banking and Currency is making a thorough investigation of the present situation with regard to banking and currency reform. A report will be made in the near future.

Imports of silks at this port in the week ended Feb. 15 were valued as follows: For consumption, $580,564; for warehousing, $60,786; withdrawals, $106,559.

A meeting of the handkerchief buyers of the Dry Goods Union will be held to-day at 55 White Street.

A. J. Cazelar, resident buyer, 71 West Twenty-third Street, now has the account of H. P. Wasson & Co., Indianapolis.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

Coffee exports from Brazil to the United States in 1912 amounted to 675,000,000 pounds, against 550,000,000 pounds in the year preceding. Exports of rubber for 1912 were 48,000,000 pounds, a gain of 13,000,000 pounds over shipments of 1911.

The text of the new Imperial Japanese ordinance revising the conditions governing the activities of foreign insurance (life, marine, and fire) underwriters and companies, as approved by the privy council, has been gazetted. The initial deposit on commencing business is raised to 150,000 yen ($75,000.)

Business interests in Chile during 1912 prospered better than ever before. Workmen were fully employed at better wages than ever. Crops were above an average, and exports exceeded any previous year. The money market was easy until nearly the close of the year, when the banks began to call in loans because of excessive stock speculation and a tendency to overload.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

DISLIKE FREE SHIP FITTINGS.

Panama Act Cuts Duty for Importers —Benefits of It.

Concern is felt in certain quarters of the local dry goods market regarding the advantage given importers by the Panama Canal act, which went into effect last August, in the matter of supplying materials for the furnishing of vessels built in the United States. This is one of the parts of the act found objectionable by sellers of domestic goods:

> That all materials of foreign production, which may be necessary for the construction or repair of vessels built in the United States and all of such materials necessary for the building or repair of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment may be imported into the United States free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Backing up this part of the act is Section 4 of the regulations of the Secretary, which follows:

> Outfit and Equipment.—The term "outfit and equipment" is defined as including portable articles necessary or appropriate for the navigation, operation or maintenance of a vessel, and not permanently incorporated in its hull or machinery, and not constituting consumable supplies. The term includes, therefore, anchors, chains, cables, tackle, boats, repair parts, life-saving apparatus, wireless telegraph apparatus (except the motor generator,) nautical instruments, searchlights, signal lights, lamps, furniture, carpets, table linen, glassware, table ware, bedding, arms and ammunition, and also articles to be used in renewal or replacement of articles of original outfit and equipment

There seemed to be strong opposition to the law in the parts of the trade most affected by its workings, but this feeling was tempered by one merchant, who said:

"While it is bound to hurt this trade more or less through the latitude it gives importers in the matter of articles and fabrics that may be entered duty free and the wide range of ships and boats covered by the term 'vessels,' the law looks to me like an attempt on the part of the Government to stimulate the building of large vessels in this country. If this is the real reason, I believe the general trade will derive benefits ultimately in indirect ways that will offset whatever loss may now result through the advantage given importers by the act. However, even if these future benefits are not great enough to offset the losses sustained, I believe that we should 'grin and bear it' in the hope that in this way the beginning of a much-needed American merchant marine service may be fostered."

CLOTHING ORDERS GOOD.

Spring Business Larger Than Last Year, Despite Strike.

The Spring business done by local wholesalers of men's clothing is somewhat better in the aggregate than last year, despite the continuation of the garment workers' strike. So far there has been little cancelling of orders, as the manufacturers and dealers are for the most part working in harmony. The effect of the strike is strongly noticeable, however, and current business is quiet. The Boston, Philadelphia, and Rochester markets are also practically closed.

Three and four button Norfolk suits rank high among the styles that have sold best, with three-button, roll-front coats, narrow and tight-fitting, closely following. In color the preference is given to tans.

TAN OXFORDS LESS POPULAR.

Button Shoes in Demand—Prices on Stock Firmer.

There has been a noticeable falling off in the demand for tan oxfords this Spring, according to a representative wholesaler in the local shoe trade. Less call for this type is reported in both men's and women's, the demand in the former tending toward tan high shoes and in the latter toward whites, patent leathers and gunmetal finishes. The button type is reported popular with buyers for both sexes. Spring shipments are now beginning to go forward in good volume, but immediate business is heavyweight goods continues small.

A slight picking up in the demand for shoe stock was reported in the leather market, with prices slightly firmer on certain grades. Sole leathers, particularly union stock, were in a firmer position than uppers. Belting leather was steady, with the call for upholstery lines somewhat more active. Aside from the strong position of Latin-American hides there was not much of note in that field.

BIG DRY GOODS MERGER.

$8,000,000 Consolidation of Carleton and Ferguson, McKinney Cos.

According to a report from St. Louis, the Carleton-Ferguson Dry Goods Company has been organized there with a capital stock of $8,000,000. The new firm is the result of the consolidation of the Carleton Dry Goods Company and the Ferguson, McKinney Dry Goods Company, both of that city. The stock of the new company is evenly divided into common and preferred, with the stock of each of the constituent companies representing $4,000,000. The controlling stock is held by the executives and employes of the company.

Forrest Ferguson is President of the firm, and Murray Carleton is Chairman of the Board of Directors. The other officers are G. H. Augustine and S. G. Wilson, Vice Presidents; J. R. Curlee, Secretary; J. L. Carleton, Assistant Secretary; Wynne Ferguson, Treasurer, and Henry Evans, Assistant Treasurer. Otto Cramer, formerly a Director of the Carleton Company, has been elected to a similar position with the new firm.

PRINTCLOTHS STILL ACTIVE.

More or less quiet prevailed in the local printcloth market yesterday, and, aside from some sizable sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 5½ cents, there was little feature to the day's trading. A fair volume of these goods was taken for March and early April delivery. There were some good sales of sateens, however, and voiles for near-by delivery moved in a fairly active way. The day's quotations follow:

27-inch, 56-52s..3 1-16c|38½-inch, 64-60s...5½c
27-inch, 56-56s.....3¼c|38½-inch, 64-64s...5½c
27-inch, 64-60s.....3½c|39-inch, 68-72s.....6¾c
28-inch, 64-60s.....3¾c|39-inch, 72-76s.....6¾c
28-inch, 64-64s.....4c |39-inch, 80-80s.....7¼c

Brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8¼c; crown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6¼@6¾c; twills, standard, 8@8¼c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@17½c; tickings, 8-ounce, 18½c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, 6¾c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Tuesday, colder in south portion. Wednesday, fair; moderate to brisk northwest winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Tuesday, cooler in south portion. Wednesday, probably fair; moderate northwest winds.

Florida—Fair Tuesday, cooler in peninsula. Wednesday, fair; light to moderate northwest winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled and warmer; light, variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled, probably local rains; moderate east to south winds.

Western Texas.—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Missouri—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, unsettled, probably local rains.

Tennessee and Kentucky — Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, unsettled and warmer, probably rain in west portion.

Ohio—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled and warmer light variable winds.

Indiana—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled and warmer, probably followed by rain in southern and rain or snow in northern portion.

Illinois—Fair and somewhat warmer Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled, probably followed by rain in southern and rain or snow in northern portion.

Lower Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair, not quite so cold Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled; light variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair and somewhat warmer Tuesday. Wednesday probably fair.

Minnesota and North Dakota—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Iowa—Fair and somewhat warmer Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled; probably local snows.

South Dakota — Fair Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled; probably local snows.

Kansas—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday, probably followed by snow or rain Tuesday night or Wednesday.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Spring D. G. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; G. E. Geiselman, domestics, linens; J. H. Rae, laces, embroideries, house furn. goods; 214 Church; Hoffman House.
Boston Store, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. Lippman, kimonos, house dresses; 31 Union Square.
Espenham D. G. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. B. Mallett, toys; 15 East 22d.
McCurdy & Norwell Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. G. Ditcher, hosiery, gloves; 220 5th Av.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. D. Ottman, leather goods; 454 Broome.
Feist & Bacnarach, Tacoma, Wash.; T. Feist, silks, dress goods, ready-to-wear, millinery; 200 5th Av.
Lion D. G. Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. M. Walker, dress goods, silks; H. D. Wall, carpets, rugs; 214 Church.
Scruggs, Vandervoort Barry D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses', children's wear; 214 Church.
Chicago Mercantile Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. J. Bryuon, hats; 621 B'way.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Bartholomay, rugs, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.
Rich, M., & Bros. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Mack, basement dept.; 148 W. 23d.
Frank, A. B., Co., San Antonio, Texas; C. Davis, cloaks, skirts; 75 Leonard; Cadillac.
McAusian & Wakelin Co., Holyoke, Mass.; P. A. Brennan, dress goods; Miss K. Dwyer, ladies' suits, laces, gloves; Navarre.
Hayden Bros., Omaha, Neb.; M. Lowenmeyer, books, art goods; Longacre.
McCurdy & Norwell Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Mara, corsets; 69 5th Av.; Victoria.
Smyth, J. M., Merchandise Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Parker, cloaks, suits; Cadillac.
Bauch, H. E., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. J. Corde, housefurn. goods; Navarre.
Bernhards, Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Manheimer, dreses; 71 W. 23d.
Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh, Penn; L. Schwarz, infants' wear, muslin underwear; A. Lapidus, boys', children's clothing; L. Silverstein, carpets and rugs; 200 5th Av.
Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks, furs; 78 Leonard.
Scheuer, Wise & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; I. F. Solomon, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
Knox, Thomas, Spear Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. A. Routh, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 350 Broadway.
Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; H. A. McNelly, ladies' ready-to-wear; 51 Leonard.
Briscoe, D., Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; R. S. Hommel, notions, hosiery, gloves, stationery; 256 Church.
Rothschild, D., & Co., Columbus, Ga.; D. Rothschild, dry goods, cloaks, suits; 43 Leonard.
Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.; H. I. Frank, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
Carter D. G. Co., Louisville, Ky.; W. M. Carothers, prints, ginghams, wash and dress goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard; Prince George.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. E. Hayes, underwear, petticoats, shawls, infants' wear; R. W. Hall, silks, velvets; 115 Worth.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Duthie, umbrellas; A. B. Nelson, representing; 104 Worth.
Rice-Stix D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. G. Cohen, pile fabric piece goods; 877 Broadway.
Filene's, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Mr. Johnston, men's clothing; Mr. Raphael, men's neckwear; L. L. Rivers, asst. mds. mgr. Basement buyers—C. O. Cooper, misses' and ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's and boys' clothing; Mr. Levy, waists; Miss L. Lehr, infants' coats, dresses, petticoats, underwear; C. O. Smith, children's coats, house garments; W. Libby, millinery; Mr. Pully, dresses, costumes; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Bennett, shoes; Miss Kanonos, neckwear; C. E. Bradley, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 116 W. 32d.
Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; G. R. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; J. Scammell, books; Broadway and 32d.
"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; I. M. Feldman, waists; 17 East 22d.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Englander, waists, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
London Store, The, Montreal, Canada; A. Bronwich, ladies' underwear, hosiery, gloves; McAlpin.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Frawley, dress goods; A. W. Mandel, carpets, rugs; 15 E. 22d.
Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. A. Stumpf, carpets, toys; 20 W. 22d.
Herzog, S., Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Batavia, jobs, house, children's serge dresses, waists, petticoats, skirts; 43 W. 27th.
May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Berner, laces; 4 Washington.
Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. White, muslin underwear; J. Arion, housefurnishing goods; 25 Madison Av.
Smith, R. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.; ready-to-wear; 69 5th Av.
Model Cloak and Suit Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Siegel, knit underwear; Broadway Central.
Scowcroft, John, & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; William Douglass, piece goods; 72 Leonard.
Phillipson, Louis, Chicago, Ill.; S. Horwitz, wash goods, underwear, hosiery, furnishing goods, 366 Broadway.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. Nichols, bags, pocketbooks; B'way and 10th.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; W. K. Cotirell, house-furnishing goods; Navarre.
Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; W. D. Jones, millinery; C. C. Gruffs, millinery; York.
Herpolsheimer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. V. Siemon, house-furnishing goods; 79 5th Av.; York.
Merz Bros., Maysville, Ky.; A. L. Merz, clothing; Cumberland.
Twelfth Street Store, Chicago, Ill.; U. S. Meisrow, cloaks, suits; 215 4th Av.
Tinsley Millinery Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Jetton, millinery; Navarre.
Troxler, L., Co., Dayton, Ohio; W. K. Sutton, house-furnishing goods; 315 4th Av.; Navarre.
Pelittier Co., Sioux City, Iowa; A. J. Moore, furniture; 45 East 17th.
Burkhardt Bros. & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Burkhardt, furnishing goods; 200 5th Av.
Hasemeier, H. C., Co., Richmond, Ind.; H. C. Hasemeier, domestics, blanders.
Doolittle, F. E., Co., Elmira, N. Y.; F. E. Doolittle, carpets, rugs; Flanders.
Muller & Raas Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; A. L. Johnson, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Troxler, L., Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. K. Hershey, notions, laces, hosiery; 315 4th Av.
Krespohl-Mohrenstecher Co., Quincy, Ill.; O. A. Mohrenstecher, dress goods, silks, ladies' garments; Great Northern.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; 7 Leonard.
Goldenberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Pierrepont.
Clarke-Eddy Co., Portland, Me.; W. S. Curtis, notions, furnishing and housefurnishing goods; 79 Leonard.
Ach, S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. B. Aach, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway.
Bettichelm & Coyne, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, woolens; 1,182 Broadway.
Polakewich, L., & D. A., Biddeford, Me.; L. Polakewich, cloaks, suits; D. A. Polakewich, cloaks, suits; St. Denis.
Lumpkin & Marriotte, Baltimore, Md.; E. J. Lumpkin, hats; A. E. Marriotte, hats; St. Denis.
Stanton Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; F. A. Sacks, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Condier, Carwell Co., Lewisburg, N. C.; H. L. Candler, dry goods; Albert.
Cohen & Feinberg, Atlanta, Ga.; S. Cohen, dry goods; Albert.
Sanger Bros., Dallas, Texas; E. D. Garrison, house furn. goods; 15 Mercer; Albert.
Emery, Brown, Co., Waterville, Me.; Miss A. Toulouse, ladies' underwear, hosiery, gloves; Miss Townsend, infants' wear; J. E. Connor, dry goods; Albert.
White, Z. L., Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. G. Likes, notions, ribbons, furnishing goods, gloves, knit underwear; A. J. Scott, corsets, muslin underwear, housefurnishing goods; Imperial.
Scott-Griggs Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, notions, gloves, laces; 4 W. 22d.
Hengerer, Wm. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Schen, furnishing goods, gloves; 214 Church.
Fashion, The, Fall River, Mass.; J. Fox, cloaks, suits; Albert.
Kennedy & MacInnes Co., Pittsfield, Mass.; W. F. Hall, notions, ribbons; York.
Scott-Griggs Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Murphy, corsets; 4 W. 22d.; Collingwood.
Maison Blanche, New Orleans, La.; J. J. Dolan, millinery; 14 6th Av.; Gregorian.
Miller & Rhodes, Richmond, Va.; W. E. Miller, furnishing goods, knit underwear; 55 White; Gregorian.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss B. Freiberg, handkerchiefs; Miss A. Wolf, needlework; 214 Church.
Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. H. Anderson, furnishing goods, suits, waists, skirts; 43 Leonard.
Shephard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Norwell, silks; 220 5th Av.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces, ribbons; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss D. Collins, ladies' neckwear, ruchings; 334 4th Av.; Hilland House.
Miehle, J., & Son, Pottsville, Penn.; H. Marbeck, domestics, cloaks, suits and waists; Miss M. Lundy, dress goods, silks; 31 Union Square.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Montal, housefurnishing goods; 320 Church.
Trorlicht, Duncker Carpet Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. H. Wilson, carpets; Grand.
McWhirr, R. A., Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. Menard, black dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Grand.
Dimond, I., & Sons, Providence, R. I.; Miss G. Perthel, infants' wear; 116 West 37th.
Lasalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss A. Gerst, laces, trimmings; 1,270 Broadway.
Seder & Bro., Worcester, Mass.; S. Seder, waists; 200 5th Av.; Hoffman House.
Whitney, H. D., Co., Boston, Mass.; R. W. Bisbee, white goods; Victoria.
Sharpe, A. D., Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; G. W. Sharpe, notions, cloaks, carpets; Grand.
Kennedy, McLeod, McArthur Co., St. Paul, Minn.; P. McArthur, dry goods; 129 West 27th; Grand.
Brosnan, C. D., Indianapolis, Ind; cloak and suits; 15 West 26th; Latham.
Dimond, I., & Sons, Providence, R. I.; G. Snapper carpets; 70 Franklin.
Block, Wm. H., Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Ellis, carpets; 1,261 Broadway.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffatt, hosiery gloves; 214 Church.
Thompson-Hudson Co., Toledo, O.; Miss Cole, gloves; 50 Union Square.
Kaufmann & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. L. Kaufmann, millinery; L. Kaufmann, notions; 621 Broadway.
Leiser Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. O'Donnell, skirts.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,649.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHINASI BROS., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Schinasi Bros. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Schinasi Bros. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Notice is also given that at the said meeting there will be considered the bankrupts' offer of composition with their creditors of 20%, payable 15% in cash, and 5% in two notes of 2½% each, payable August 15th, 1913, and November 15th, 1913, and to take any other action with reference to the proposed composition as may be proper. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 24, 1913.

NO. 17,841.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN BOTOSHAVSKY and CHAIM BER DORFMAN, individually and as members of the firm of Botoshavsky & Dorfman, bankrupt.

To the creditors of the said Nathan Botoshavsky and Chaim Ber Dorfman, individually and as members of the firm of Botoshavsky & Dorfman, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Nathan Botoshavsky and Chaim Ber Dorfman, individually and as members of the firm of Botoshavsky & Dorfman, were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Feb. 24, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH POSNER, trading as POSNER JEWELRY CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 17,667.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

That, pursuant to an order of Hon. Learned Hand, Judge, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt will be held before me, at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the third day of March, A. D. 1913, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 17, 1913.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX OSTROVSKY, trading as HARLEM DEPARTMENT STORE, Bankrupt.—No 17,551.

To the creditors of Max Ostrovsky, trading as Harlem Department Store, of the City, County, and State of New York and District aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1913, the said Max Ostrovsky, trading as Harlem Department Store, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1913, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 17th, 1913.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,528.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVIDOW CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY, a Corporation, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the Davidow Cloak and Suit Company, a corporation of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1913, the said Davidow Cloak and Suit Company, a corporation, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Feb. 24, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,769.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL LEHMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Samuel Lehman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Samuel Lehman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Feb. 24, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,794.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS STARR, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Louis Starr of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Louis Starr was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Feb. 24, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,250.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—JACOB ZASLAU, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Zaslau, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 12, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 31st, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 6th, 1913.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB RAYVID, Bankrupt.—No. 17,845.

To the creditors of Jacob Rayvid, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Jacob Rayvid was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1913, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 17th, 1913.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER K. TICHENOR Bankrupt.—No. 17,749.

To the creditors of Walter K. Tichenor of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Walter K. Tichenor was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 17, 1913.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

FRANK & SEDER
ARE OPEN TO
Buy for Spot Cash
Thirty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Medium and High Priced Samples, Dresses, Suits and Coats.
Communicate with P. Hirsch, care of office.
S. SOLOMON, Resident Buyer, 221 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

FOR NOVELTIES AND EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS IN RIBBONS
THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY, Church & Worth Streets, New York. Wholesale Only.

Special Sale of
EMBROIDERIES
At Reductions Averaging About
50% Off Our Regular Prices
Muser Brothers
FIFTH AVE. & 16TH ST.

FASHION SAYS
Gauze Ribbons
Largest stock in America here. Original styles shown nowhere else.
Wertheimer Brothers,
Broadway, cor. Prince St., New York

BABY CAPS
MAX MAYER,
565-567 Broadway, N. Y.

ATTENTION
WAIST AND DRESS MANUFACTURERS.
Salesman commanding big city business is open to connect with house making popular-price lines. W 158 Times.

FABRIC AND KID GLOVES
at Wimelbacher & Rice, 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th St.

HIGH-GRADE HAND-MADE LINES OF LADIES' UNDER GARMENTS, also infants' and children's wear, wanted on commission basis for Pacific Coast territory. P 17 Times.

SALESMAN for Middle West and South to carry side line of ladies' belts and handbags; commission basis. P 1 Times.

A REPRESENTATIVE SALESMAN wishes waists or aprons as a side line for New England. X 39 Times.

Bankruptcy Notices

I

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The disturbance reported Sunday night as developing over the East Gulf States has passed to sea off the Carolina Coast. It caused scattered snows Sunday night and Monday in the Ohio Valley, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Another disturbance has moved inland to the plateau region from the South Pacific Coast, attended by rains in California and snows over the plateau region. The rainfall was unusually heavy in the vicinity of Los Angeles, the amount at that place during the last 24 hours being 5.08 inches.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Gulf States and in the Atlantic States except Florida and have risen over the Rocky Mountain region. Temperature readings are near or below normal in all parts of the country.

The disturbance now over the West Plateau will advance east, attended by snows Tuesday, and rains and snows Wednesday over the Middle Plains States and the Mississippi Valley.

In the Northwest and in the region east of the Mississippi Valley the weather will be fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Temperature will be lower Tuesday in the South Atlantic States and will rise Tuesday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake region, and Wednesday generally east of the Mississippi River.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate north to west; Middle Atlantic Coast light to moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northwest.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate north to west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday, rising temperature Wednesday; moderate north winds.

Western New York—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, slowly rising temperature; light variable winds.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday, slowly rising temperature; light to moderate north to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	31	19	4 P. M.	45	32
6 A. M.	30	19	6 P. M.	44	30
9 A. M.	34	21	9 P. M.	42	25
12 M.	46	25	11 P. M.	49	22

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 22.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 20; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 5:10 P. M.; minimum, 17 degrees at 4 P. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:30—613 8th Av.; Blyn Shoe Co.	Trifling
12:40—160 E. 100th St.; John Jay	Trifling
1:30—289 E. 98th St.; Jacob Katz	Trifling
8:50—344 E. 39th St.; George Stipcel	$100
11:10—511 W. 167th St.; Jose Maladomini	Slight
P. M.	
1:25—219 E. 117th St.; Sarah Lefkowitz	Slight
4:05—39 E. 20th St.; Hagopian Photograph Company	$100
4:40—9 Columbus Av.; Paul Kaskel	$200
5:00—22 Stanton St.; Isaac Shoeman	$30
5:40—607 W. 49th St.; not given	Trifling
5:40—1,932 2d Av.; Mrs. Alexy	Trifling
6:00—260 Grand St.; Joseph Taivel	$300
6:15—St. Lawrence Av., between Old and New Broadway; not given	Trifling
7:20—411 E. 100th St.; John Jarmolowsky	Trifling
7:25—771 3d Av.; T. O'Connor	Trifling
7:40—420 W. 48th St.; Patrick McGloney	$20
7:20—411 East 100th St.; J. Jarmalowsky	Trifling
7:25—771 3d Av.; T. D. O'Connor	Trifling
7:40—420 West 48th St.; P. McGivney	$20
11:55—781 6th Av.; Pease & Elliman	Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BOORMAN, EMILY, (died May 21;) net estate, $28,741.97; personalty, $30,981.26, being deposits, $1,398.35; personal effects, $1,076.75; 4 $1,000 bonds St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, $4,400; bonds and mortgage on 291 East Houston Street, $22,000; 3 mortgage certificates of $500 each in New York Investors' Corporation.

BRISTOL, EUGENE S., (died April 2, 1910;) supplemental report; former report confirmed.

FARRELLY, PATRICK, (died April 23, 1904;) net New York estate, $39,720.64; personalty, $39,720.64, being 50.82 per cent. of 3,005 shares of American News Company, valued at $126,210, less debts of $35,778.18; no New York realty.

FRIEDMAN, YETTA, (died July 26;) net estate, $42,710.76; personalty, $36,681.09, being deposits, $1,135.12; bond of Barnet Berkman and Rubin Bass for $7,000, due July 1, 1915; secured by second mortgage on 274 Madison Str et; bond of Meyer Kalmanowitz for $7,000, due June 1, 1915, secured by second mortgage on 208 and 210 Madison Street; bond of Esther Frank and Harry Simon for $11,000, due June 1, 1913, secured by a second mortgage on 73 and 75 Sullivan Street; bond of Angelo Legniti for $10,000, due May 16, 1915, secured by a second mortgage on 10 and 12 Franklin Street; realty, $16,500, being premises 212 East Seventy-second Street, valued at $14,000, less mortgage of $10,000; half interest in 8 and 10 Chrystie Street and 12 Bayard Street, valued at $60,000, less mortgage of $35,000.

FULLER, HANNAH J., (died April 14, 1910;) net estate, $885.94; personalty, $1,377.50, being 10 shares of American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

GATES, JOEL H., (died Aug. 30, 1909;) supplemental report ordered; former report confirmed.

HELBIG, LEONHARD, (died Oct. 1, 1908;) net estate, $6,055.10; personalty, $236; realty, $6,000, being premises 1,004 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, valued at $10,000, less mortgage of $4,000.

HOLCOME, CLARA C., (died Sept. 20;) net estate, $40,801.02; personalty, $29,902.08, including 106 shares of American Express Company, $20,483.18; realty, $22,000, being premises 75 Lexington Avenue, less mortgage of $10,000.

JONES, HELEN, (died Aug. 6;) net estate, $4,767, being deposits of $3,547; personal effects, $250; one-half interest in 50 shares of London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company, $970.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BROWN, JOHN G., (died Feb. 13;) left more than $10,000 personalty; interest in estate until death or remarriage to wife, Emma Augusta Brown; one-seventh residue to each daughter, Charlotte Parker, Isabelle Cummings, Mabel A. Johnston, and Florence M. Dodd; interest in one-seventh residue each to sister-in-law, Sarah Jessie Plumb; sons, George Arthur Brown, and Oscar L. Brown; principal of one-seventh residue each to daughter, Florence M. Dodd, and granddaughters, Grace H. and Jessie H. Brown.

HORN, SAMUEL, (died Feb. 1;) left $700 personalty to wife, Rosie Horn.

HURD, LUCY V. A., (died Nov. 22;) left not less than $10,000 to sister, Sophie V. A. Grinnell.

SIDDONS, CURTIS, (died Nov. 9;) left $700 personalty in equal shares to daughters, Margaret J. and I. Augusta Siddons;

TYLER, JAMES A., (died Jan. 19;) left more than $10,000 realty; more than $1,000 personalty; life interest in residue to sister-in-law, Mary R. Tyler; principal upon death of Mary R. Tyler in equal shares to nieces, Mary L. and Sarah E. Tyler.

WARD, NELLIE E., (died Feb. 14;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $100 to Charles L. Erickson; residue to husband, Willard P. Ward.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon.

At the meeting on Feb. 13 City Supt. Maxwell was authorized to permit any member of the supervising force and Principals to the number of ten to attend the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association in Philadelphia, beginning yesterday. They will be allowed three days' absence, without loss of pay. Dr. Maxwell announced yesterday that he had chosen the following Principals to attend the meeting: Dr. E. N. Jones of the New York Training School, Miss E. L. Johnston of the Brooklyn Training School, Dr. S. C. McLachl'n of the Jamaica Training School, Dr. John H. Denbigh of the Morris High School, Dr. James Sullivan of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn; John F. Reigart of Public School 166, Manhattan; J. A. O'Donnell of Public School 43, Brooklyn; Miss Katharine D. Blake of Public School 6, Manhattan; Miss L. E. Tucker of Public School 39, Manhattan, and Miss Millicent Baum of Public School 101, Manhattan.

The Women Principals' Association will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. to-day in the auditorium of Public School 50, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street.

The Dramatic Club of Public School 15, 728 First Avenue, will give an entertainment to-morrow afternoon in the adduitorium of Public School 64, Tenth Street, near Avenue B.

Dr. Walter Eugene Foster, Assistant Principal in Stuyvesant High School and head of the department of Latin, has been made Chairman of the Committee on Ancient Languages in secondary schools of the National Education Association.

Mr. Durant of the Electron Society will lecture at 2:30 P. M. to-day before the Morris Science Club. He will show a machine, resembling a gyroscope, as the best kind of proof of the "electron theory."

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 44.

Appointments (to take effect Feb. 21), as probationary patrolmen: Anthony L. Bourke, Karl M. Huber, William C. Lewis, Samuel Rosenthal, William J. Moore, Francis E. Sullivan, John O'Reilly, James H. McWilliams, Anthony N. Kelly, William Brod, George H. Anderson, William A. Hegarty, John J. Powers, Henry P. H. Dobbins, Frederick G. Voilers, Jr., James Ruddy, William J. Doherty, James J. Cuneo, Harry Wallach, Denis Keohane, William J. Armstrong, James E. Kinney, Thomas L. O'Rourke, Leonard A. Brandenburger, John Sheehy, Henry Yost, Robert A. O'Brien, Thomas F. Custer.

Transfer (to take effect 1 P. M. Feb. 21): Lieutenant—John B. Sexton, Harbor to C. O. Squad.

Assignments—Lieut. J. B. Sexton, C. O. Squad; to command Special Squad 4, from 1 P. M. Feb. 21; probationary patrolmen: All appointed Feb. 1 to School for Recruits, from that date. (Temporary)—Lieut. Abraham C. Hulse, 140th, to command 146th, from 10:30 A. M. Feb. 24, during sick leave of Captain; Sergt. Ludolph Bose, 6th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days from 9 A. M. Feb. 22; Patrolmen D. J. McNichols, 5th, to Detective Division, 5 days, from 1 P. M. Feb. 21. To C. O. Squad, from precincts indicated, 10 days, from 9 A. M. Feb. 22: G. C. Lancker, 31; J. Casey, 42; J. J. Donnelly, 145; H. Morton, 152; W. Kotteman, 105; J. J. Mara, 55; M. McConnell, 65; W. J. Fowers, 140; F. J. Bourque, 154; J. J. O'Sullivan, 165.

Relieved from Suspension—Patrolmen John C. White, 8th, and Charles C. Steinert, 31st, to take effect 11 A. M. Feb. 21.

Suspended—James E. J. Scully, 14th, to take effect 9:42 A. M. Feb. 21; Probationary Patrolman William J. Kelly, 31st, to take effect 9:54 A. M. Feb. 21.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 37.

Revocation of detail, to take effect at 8 A. M. Feb. 23: Fireman First Grade Andrew Kunkel, Engine 12, to new quarters at 181st Street and Amsterdam Avenue, while on sick report.

Temporary detail, to take effect 8 A. M. Feb. 25: Fireman First Grade W. J. McDonough No. 1, H. and L. 19, to new quarters, 181st Street and Amsterdam Avenue, while on sick report.

Reinstatement, after rehearing by Commissioner held Feb. 24, on charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline: Fireman First Grade Arthur A. Finnigan, Engine 20; reinstated as fireman first grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. Feb. 24, the time intervening date of dismissal and reinstatement not to be allowed on service record; assigned to Engine 35.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Engineer of Steamer G. F. Trefcer, Engine 33, 48 hours from 8 A. M. Feb. 25; Engineer of Steamer J. F. Seyfarth, Engine 79, 12 hours from 8 A. M. Feb. 27.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Request of the Public Works Commissioner, Manhattan, for an examination for promotion from Inspector, Grade 2, to Inspector, Grade 3, in the Bureau of Highways.

Recommendation of Mr. Murray that the Commission deny, for lack of power, the request of the Public Charities Department for permission to change the title of Thomas Moran from clerk to special officer, and the title of David O'Leary from supervising nurse to special officer. Mr. Murray states that the position of special officer cannot be considered as similar to clerk, and that there is no provision for transfer within the non-competitive class wherein O'Leary is now employed.

Request of the Parks Commissioner, Brooklyn, that persons employed under the title of toolman be permitted to take the examination for storekeeper.

Report of Mr. Murray relative to the communication from the Charities Commissioner requesting to be informed whether appointment might be made in the position of purchasing agent from the promotion list of general storekeepers, which evidently was promulgated Feb. 16 or 17, 1909. Mr. Murray states that the list in question was promulgated Jan. 13, 1909, and terminated Jan. 13, 1913, and that the Commission is without power at this time to make certification therefrom.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for men only at the New York Custom House on March 3 to fill vacancies in the position of Meat Inspector, at $1,000 a year, in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

Spelling, (twenty words of average difficulty in common use)	5
Arithmetic, (simple tests in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers, common and decimal fractions, and United States money)	5
Letter writing, (a letter of not less than 125 words on some subject of general interest. Competitors may select either of two subjects given)	5
Penmanship, (the legibility, rapidity, neatness, general appearance, &c., of the competitor's handwriting in the subject of copying from plain copy)	5
Copying from plain copy, (a simple test in copying acurately, in the competitor's handwriting, a few printed lines)	5
Practical questions	50
Training, experience, and fitness	25

Applications will be accepted only from persons who have had not less than five years' experience in curing, packing, or canning meats, and who by reason of their experience in canning rooms, dry-salt or sweet-pickle cellars, sausage, lard, oleo, butterine, or beef-extract departments are competent to inspect meats and meat-food products as to their soundness, healthfulness, and fitness for food. Persons who have not had the required experience should not apply for this examination, as their applications will be canceled. Persons whose experience has been confined to weighing, scaling, or clerical work, or who have been engaged solely in the occupation of meat cutter, butcher, or handling fresh meats, will not be considered for this position.

In answering Question 17 of Form 1,800, edition of August, 1912, (or Question 16 of Form 1,800, edition of July, 1910,) the following facts are required:

State in detail your experience in the different departments of the curing, packing, or canning business, giving the names of your employers, the time employed in each department, and any other information tending to show your fitness for the position of Meat Inspector. (It is very important that this statement should be accurate and complete.) If more space is required use blank paper, numbering your answers to correspond with the number of this question. Competitors who fail to receive a rating of at least 70 in practical questions will not be eligible for appointment, and the remaining subjects of their examination will not be rated. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fifty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination, which is open to all men who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United States and who meet the requirements.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Capt. L. Halstead, Sixth Infantry, transferred to Eighth Infantry. He will proceed on transport June 5 to Philippines and join his regiment.

Capt. C. A. Dolph, Eighth Infantry, detailed for service in Quartermaster Corps, vice Capt. S. B. McIntyre, Quartermaster Corps, who is assigned to Sixth Infantry. Capt. Dolph will report to Commanding General, Philippine Department, for assignment.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination of officers of Corps of Engineers, to determine their fitness for promotion as follows: Major M. L. Walker, Corps of Engineers; Major L. Brown, Corps of Engineers; Capt. A. W. Williams, Medical Corps; Capt. G. R. Spalding, Corps of Engineers; Capt. J. B. H. Waring, Medical Corps.

Major S. Hof, Ordnance Department, in addition to other duties, is assigned as assistant to Chief Ordnance Officer, Central Department.

Capt. C. O. Zollars, Coast Artillery Corps, will relieve Capt. S. B. McIntyre, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Williams, Me.

The Navy.

Commander W. M. Croz, detached Commandant, Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa; to temporary duty, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Commander E. McCauley, Jr., detached the Chester; to command Scorpion.

Lieut. G. E. Lake and F. F. Rogers, detached Naval Attaches, Tokio, Japan, May 1; to home, wait orders.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon Leon Martin, to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon J. A. Mahoney, detached Naval Medical School, to Asiatic Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Orion, at Hampton Roads; Arethusa, at Port Arthur, Texas; Connecticut and Prairie, at Guantanamo; Glacier, at Angel Island; Standish, at Norfolk, Nashville and Tacoma, at Puerto Cortez, Mars at Vera Cruz.

Sailed—Abarenda, from Olongapo for Chingwangtao; Sterling, from Newport News for Boston, Castine, Tonopah, E-1, D-2, D-1, D-3, from Guacanayabo Bay for Guantanamo; Vulcan, from Newport News for Guantanamo; Dolphin, from New York for Washington; Paducah, from surveying grounds for Cienfuegos; Celtic, from Guantanamo for Norfolk.

The Florida has relieved the Utah as flagship of the First Division, Atlantic fleet.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Chapter 280 of Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York during the year 1912 was published in The City Record three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 24th, 1913.
WILLIAM M. HOES,
Public Administrator of the County of New York.

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Pres. Grant..Mar. 1, 2 P. M.
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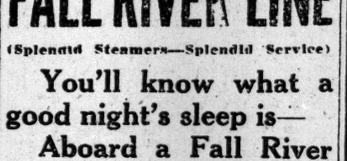

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Aboard a Fall River Line steamer to Boston.
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EXTENDING FROM THE
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Will Sail from NEW YORK April 12--May 3 And Regularly Thereafter

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A.M.
N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York..March 1 | Philadelphia..Mar. 15
*Oceanic..Mar. 8, noon | St. Paul.....Mar. 22
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 50, N. R.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Minneap.Mar. 8, 10:30 AM | Min'aska..Mar. 22
Min'haha.Mar. 15, 11 AM | Minne't'ka.Mar. 29

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A.M.
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
*Finland.....Feb. 26 | Lapland.....Mar. 8
Vaderland.....Mar. 5 | Kroonland.....Mar. 15
*Omits Dover; calls at Plymouth.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
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*N'w Y'k.Mar. 1, 9:30 AM | *Phila'la..Mar. 15
Oceanic.....Mar. 8, noon | *St. Paul..Mar. 22
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic..March 6, noon | Megantic....March 27
Baltic..March 20, noon | Adriatic.....March 29
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CARMANIA, Mar. 1, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Mar. 19, 1 A.M. FRANCONIA, Apr. 12, 10 A.M.
FRANCONIA, Mar. 12, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 29, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Apr. 16, 1 A.M.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary
PANNONIA, Feb. 27 CARPATHIA, Mar. 22 IVERNIA, Apr. 5 SAXONIA Apr. 26
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One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
‡ROCHAMBEAU (new).....March 8
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FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

George W. Burleigh, A. Welles Stump, and Henry Axtell Prince of New York were admitted to practice.

64—Marcelina Rosaly, widow of Rabainne, appellant, vs. Roberto Graham Fraser.—Decree affirmed.

123—William A. Ensign, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and 124—Charles A. Ensign, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Judgments affirmed.

143—Southern Pacific Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary S. Schuyler and others, infants, &c.—Judgment affirmed.

151—R. W. Starr, plaintiff in error, vs. Long Jim and Annie, his wife.—Judgment affirmed.

299—B. Zavelo, plaintiff in error, vs. J. S. Reeves and others, &c.—Judgment affirmed.

81—Grand Trunk Western Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of South Bend and others.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent.

122—Southern Pacific Company, appellant, vs. The City of Portland.—Decree affirmed, without prejudice, and cause remanded.

136—Robert Van Iderstine, trustee in bankruptcy, &c., appellant, vs. The National Discount Company.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded.

148—George Matheson, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Judgment affirmed.

756—Rasmus Svor, plaintiff in error, vs. Catherine M. Morris.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

140—Charles L. Ross, plaintiff in error, vs. Minerva Stewart.—Judgment affirmed.

850.—Lewis E. Smoot, appellant, vs. Julia Turner Heyl and others.—Decree affirmed.

34.—Supreme Ruling of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, plaintiff in error, vs. Annie Snyder.—Judgment affirmed.

76—E. R. Bacon, doing business as Wabash Elevator, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed.

771—Amy B. Zimmerman, appellant, vs. Frank F. Harding; and

804—Frank F. Harding, appellant, vs. Amy B. Zimmerman.—Decree affirmed.

38—P. S. Bradley, trading as Bradley & Co., plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Richmond.—Judgment affirmed.

3—John E. Hampton and others as Railroad Commissioners of the State of Arkansas and others, appellants, vs. St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company.—Decree reversed and cause remanded.

29—Wells Fargo & Co., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Neiman-Marcus Company.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

537—The United States, appellant, vs. Charles B. Mason, executor of the estate of Thomas Mason, deceased.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

691—Lester P. Bartell, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Judgment affirmed.

854—Lizzie M. Troxell, administratrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

593—William S. Lovell, trustee in bankruptcy of Knight, Yancey & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. Isador Newman & Son et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

127—A. C. Crenshaw, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Arkansas; and

128—E. L. Gannaway, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Arkansas.—Judgments reversed and cases remanded.

576—P. L. Rogers, plaintiff in error vs. The State of Arkansas; and

577—L. P. Barnhill, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Arkansas.—Judgments reversed and cases remanded.

142—John L. James, bankrupt, appellant, vs. Stone & Co., creditors, et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

...—The United States of America ex rel. Champion Lumber Company, a corporation, petitioner, vs. Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior et al.—Petition for writ of error denied.

...—The United States ex rel. George L. Foreman, petitioner, vs. George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.—Petition for a writ of error denied.

141—Emilia Bijos Cordova, appellant, vs. Teresa Folgueras y Rijos et al.—Judgment affirmed.

160—Domingo E. Dumey, appellant, vs. Isabel Hernandez y Bello et al.—Decree affirmed.

150—Frank Luke and John Luke, appellants, vs. Jesse Hoyt Smith.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded.

154—The People of Porto Rico, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Title Guaranty and Surety Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

500—The Northern Pacific Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded.

381—Effie Hoke and Basile Economides, plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States.—Judgment affirmed.

588—Louis Athanasaw and Mitchell Sampson, plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States.—Judgment affirmed.

603—Della Bennett, plaintiff in error, and petitioner, vs. the United States.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded.

602—Emma Harris, alias Emma R. Smith, and Bessie Green, plaintiffs in error and petitioners, vs. the United States.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded.

135—Thomas B. Stewart and Charles A. Murray, petitioners, vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded.

146—Sarah M. Hutchinson, appellant, vs. City of Valdosta et al.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded.

139—William H. Winfree, as administrator of the estate of Albert E. Phipps, deceased, plaintiff in error, vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded.

638—William H. Wadkins, natural tutor of Effie Bell Wadkins, minor, plaintiff in error, vs. Producers' Oil Company et al.—Judgment affirmed.

126—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. E. H. Edwards.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

50—New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Hudson.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

145—The People of Porto Rico, appellants, vs. Manuel Rosaly Castillo.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

610—Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. City of Los Angeles et al.—Decree reversed and cause remanded.

507—Pullman Company, appellant, vs. A. C. Croom as Controller of the State of Florida et al.—Motion to advance for argument with No. 250 granted.

736—The United States, appellant, vs. the Mille Lac Band of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota; 923—Frank Guinn et al. vs. the United States, and 944—Charles H. Swigart et al., appellants, vs. D. P. Baker.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument April 7.

863—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Arnulfo Chavez, alias Arnulo Chavez; 864—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Jose Mesa; 878—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. John A. Davis et al.; 918—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Bob Wright, and 943—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Alfred Shelley.—Motions to advance and place on summary docket granted.

902—Joseph F. Guffey et al., petitioners, vs. James A. Smith et al., and 903—Joseph F. Guffey et al., petitioners, vs. Susannah Smith et al.—Petitions for writs of certiorari granted.

947—Malleable Iron Range Co., petitioner, vs. Arthur K. Beckwith.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

957—Fred D. May et al., petitioners, vs. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

715—Harry K. Johnson, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Solicitor General Bullitt and Assistant Attorney General Harr for defendant.

882—John F. Baxter, plaintiff in error, vs. the Buchholz Hill Transportation Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

168—Marcelina T. Zayas, appellant and plaintiff in error, vs. Lathrop, Luce & Co. and others.—Suggestion of death of Pedro Juan Rosaly Capo, one of the appellees and defendants and motion for order of publication submitted and motion granted.

977—Isaac B. Walker, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

615—The United States, appellant, vs. Harvey Steel Company; and 616—Midvale Steel Company, appellant, vs. Harvey Steel Company.—Ordered that mandate issue at once.

172—Isidor Straus and others, composing the firm of Macy & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. American Publishers' Association and others.—Motion to continue submitted by plaintiffs in error.

679, 703, 710, and 711—International Harvester Company of America, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Motion to advance submitted by defendants.

961—Josephine P. McGowan, executrix, &c., and others, petitioners, vs. Emily E. Parish, executrix, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

No. ..., original—In the matter of the petition to strike the name of Fletcher Dobyns from the roll of attorneys.—Motion for leave to file petition submitted by William Armstrong in support of petition.

956—Mary A. Velati, petitioner, vs. William J. Dante, trustee.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

942—Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company and others, petitioners, vs. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

820—Antonio Maria Peralta and others, appellants, vs. The State of California and others.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by appellees, and by appellants in oppos tion thereto.

695—Mary R. Peabody et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Death of Mary R. Peabody, one of appellants herein, suggested, and appearance of Amory Eliot, administrator, as a party appellant herein, filed.

No. —, original—Ex parte in the matter of William J. Dante, collector of the estate of Stimson Hutchins, deceased.—Motion for leave to file a petition for writs of mandamus and certiorari submitted.

918—J. A. Folger, petitioner, vs. Kate C. Putnam, administratrix, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

214—The Dakota Cattle Company, appellant, vs. the United States and the Sioux Indians;

215—Catherine Howard, appellant, vs. the United States and the Sioux Indians, and

216—The Keyapone Land and Cattle Company, appellant, vs. the United States and the Sioux Indians.—Motion to remand for further findings of fact submitted by appellants.

880—Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Haynes S. Hackett.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant, and by plaintiff in opposition thereto.

164—Henry S. Redmond et al., appellants, vs. Paul Alexander, as trustee in bankruptcy of Bornn & Co.—Dismissed per stipulation.

700—Louis Celia, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c., et al.;

701—Angelo Celia, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c., et al.; and

702—Samuel W. Adler, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c., et al.—Two hours allowed each side in argument, on motion of appellants.

The day call for Tuesday will be as follows: Nos. 705, 319, 697, 442, 703, 695, 798, 59, 60, and 102, (and 754.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J. Admiralty, 185—Pangrazio v. bark Warren. 186—L. V Transp Co v. tug Robert Robinson, 44—Helen Ship Co v. S S Konig Frode, 127—Clyde S S Co v. pilot boat A Snow, 129—Pilots' Assn v. S S Delaware, 98—N. Y. N H & H R R v. tug Industry.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. Case on, 150—Cantalupo v. Lacorazza. No day calendar.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday: 788—Matter of the State of N Y, tall bridges. 790—Matter of Moore. 795—Matter of City of N Y v. Avenue A. 796—People ex rel. Standard Bill Posting Co v. Hastings. 797—Matter of Van Woert. 798—People ex rel. North River Ferry Co v. North River Steamboat Co. 799—Matter of Irving. 801—Matter of City of Rochester v. Frank Street.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions. 1—Hardinge v. U S Zinc Co. 2—American Heating and Plumbing Co v. Van Wagner. 3—Matter of Mabon, (Quinn.) 4—Kehoe v. Crockett. 5—Same v. same. 6—McGee v. Southern Tier Pub Co. 7—Class Journal Co v. Sears. 8—Bishop v. Bishop. 9—Levine v. General Garage Co. 10—Same v. same. 11—Port v. Interborough R T Co. 12—Slayden v. same. 13—Wallace v. same. 14—Stewart v. Stewart. 15—Wachtel v. Little & Ives Co. 16—Hamilton Holding Co v. Mahoney. 17—Hoy v. Int R T Co. 18—Blanchard v. same. 19—Fitzgerald v. same. 20—Levan v. same. 21—Van Nest v. Sowers. 22—Forst v. Lyons. 23—City of N Y v. Irvin. 24—Matter of McGuire, (Mun Civ Service Com.) 25—Malcomson v. Allen. 26—Frank v. Belnord Realty Co. 27—Poupard v. Constable. 28—Ettinger v. 171st St Realty Co. 29—People ex rel. Pine v. Morrow. 30—Shoyer v. Phoenix Knitting Co. 31—Venzin v. Boyd. 32—McMahon v. Fox Amusement Co. 33—McAllaster v. McAllaster. 34—Talcott v. Vanderhoff. 35—Sadlon Columbia Roofing Co. (Vanderhoff.) 36—Rosenthal v. Silion Const Co. 37—Bruestle v. Levy. 38—Brunton v. Int R T Co. 39—Bronx Artificial Stone Works v. Knoff. 40—Conron v. Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co. 41—Levenger v. Beer. 42—Matter of Westchester Av R T Com, (Lebanon Hospital Assn.) 43—Matter of Concrete Products Co. 44—Bishop v. Whitcomb, (Re Salomon.) 45—Sayre v. Progressive Const and Leasing Co. 46—Berger v. Linch. 47—United Distillers Co. v. Slazak. 48—Schwartz v. Koehler & Co. 49—Goldesman v. Goldesman. 50—Fleet v. Lamb. 51—Boylan v. Devine. 52—Lazarus v. Folser. 53—Sokolski v. Sokolski. 54—McEvoy v. McLarnon. 55—Shannon v. Nati Horse Show Assn. 56—Oehler v. Thomas Motor Car Co. 57—Benach v. Benach. 58—Kaplan v. Kandel. 59—Gregg v. Andriaccio. 60—Wolkowitz v. Blecker Bros. Co. 61—Miracle Co v. Danziger. 62—Keiser v. Kaiser. 63—Matter of Parker Av. 64—Forester v. Met Iron and Steel Co. 65—Morris v. Morris. 66—Haas v. Wallas. 67—Bingham v. Gifford. 68—Nat Park Bank v. Salomon. 69—Junge v. German Artistic Weaving Co. 70—Charlot v. Charlot. 71—Karp v. Cotobi R & C Co. 72—Youngs v. Goodman. 73—Lilianthal v. Taylor Co. 74—Lee v. Knowles. 75—Maher v. Mutual Milk Co. 76—Altmark v. City of N Y. 77—Van Damm v. Van Damm. 78—Redcliffe v. Fowler. 79—Willig v. Carlin Const Co. 80—Braunstein v. Braunstein. 81—Lasker v. Ritter. 82—Zirling v. Grabler. 83—Kaldow v. Kaldow. 84—Shea v. Reinhart. 85—Matter of Page. 86—Hoyt v. Westerfield. 87—Rowland v. Gen Film Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J. Motions. Preferred cases. 2112—Cunningham v. City of N Y. 2152—Kursheedt v. Kursheedt. 2160—Met Trust Co v. Long Acre Elec L Co. 1120—Desposito v. Desposito. 2173—Burke v. Wechsler. General calendar. 1174—Marshall v. Gibson. 962—McGlinn v. McGlinn. 912—Herzog v. Herzog. 1166—Elias v. Elias. 917, 918—Cyge v. Rosenwaser. 1507—Robin v. Fidelity Dev Co. 1510—Dorland v. same. 1096—Stevens v. Horseless Age Co. 1000—Lurie v. Horseless Age Co. 1487—Stetson v. Peace. 61—Heist v. Griffin. 1830—Arndt v. Prendergast. 1822—Saks v. Saks. 1836—Prudential Vaudeville Exchange v. Cleveland. 1840—Gallinger v. Beinhauer. 1845—Wolters v. Wolters. 1847—Bauman v. Dutka. 1848—Everard's Breweries v. Cusick. 1850—Williams v. Williams. 1867—Lowngis v. Pateris. 1871—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 1881—Ciccarone v. Doran Cont Co. 1917—Fabbri v. Meyer & Taylor. 1924—Volck v. Volck. 1926—Mintz v. Mintz. 1935—Gittleman v. Gittleman. 1905—Johnston v. Towle. 1623—Hyatt v. [illegible] att. 631—Birnbohm v. Knie. Charity Club. 1062, 1063—Jones v. Woodin. 1723—Zambetti v. Ward. 1618, 1625—Marx v. Feldman Const Co. 1658—Arrowsmith v. Arrowsmith. 348—Radway v. City of N Y. 1081—Hardy v. Lynn. 1041—Hollingsworth v. Kellogg Offset Press Co. 1841—Rothmann v. Friedman. 1914—Kohn v. Riglander. 1479—Collier v. Jones. 1147—Schratter v. Schratter. 1160—Laval v. Corn Exchange Bank. 1945—Gregory v. Beach. 895—Polci v. Barcellona. 1716—Kelly v. Kelly. 893—Hudson Mfg Co v. Olson Const Co. 1639—Equitable Life Assurance Society v. Chanler. 867—McManus v. Durant. 706—Cocciola v. Illinois S Co. 1865—Bergen v. Loris. 1875—Krauss v. Washington Bridge Auto Co. 1907—Thoamann v. Thoamann. 1715—Scoville v. Solinsky. 1191—Flint v. Tuttle. 1192—Fisher v. Tuttle. 1036—Kaufman v. Sammis. 1683—Mendel v. Wendel. 1458—Paskowitz v. Wiesner. 906—176th St, &c, Co v. Kramer Const Co. 941—Brooks v. Roach Asb Mfg Co. 432—Frank v. Rowland & Schaft. 1122—Hedges v. Mountjoy. 1606—Rabinowitz v. Rabinowitz. 104—De Guzman v. Strang. 1459—Stevens v. Devins. 300—Mautner v. Jonzlik. 911—Appelbee v. Skriwanek. 1697—Weiss v. Saperstein. 1606—Hecht v. Wahl. 1412—Blum v. Blum. 1694—Newcomb v. La Roe. 1461—Wacker v. Wacker. 1888—Lehman v. Lehmann. 1928—Crouset v. Bernard. 1934—Vayana v. Vayana. 1948—Fraser v. Kurzman. 1967—Erstgaard v. Doll. 634—Harris v. Harris. 60—Alberti v. Alotta. 196—Roessle v. Roessle. 1182, 1183—State Bank v. Cohen. 1862—Prud Vaud Exch v. Mackintosh. 1863—Croker v. Hudson Mech Lumber Co. 1382—Lo Pinto v. Met L I Co. 1858—Strouss v. Marks. 2088—Ferraris v. Ferraris. 2090—Dintenfass v. Broadway and 53d St Co. 2092—Allan v. Allan. 2095—Zambetti v. Costar. 2096—Goldstein v. Morris. 2108—Vassilaki v. Bremees. 2116—Cummings v. Cummings. 2117—Moses v. Solomon. 2129—Greenberg v. Lewis. 2141—Popick v. Popick. 2148—Verschleiser v. Jackson Amuse Co. 2150—Klein v. Klein. 2154—Serlen v. Serlen. 2170—Howard v. Howard. 2176—Morrison v. Fileine Co. 2178—Blakeslee v. Blakeslee. 2180—Gleason v. Gleason. 2183—Bolz v. Habermacher. 2184—Kane Co. v. Mount. 2186—Cady v. Powers. 2190—Caswell v. Watson. 1154—Grother v. Schierenbeck. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Erlanger, J., case on; Part VI., Giegerich, J., case on; Part VII., Hendrick, J., case on; Part VIII., Pendleton, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Goff, J. 1—William P. Youngs.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page J. 3197—Randolph v. Indian Ref Co. 2813—Spiegel v. Brown. 3162—Jacobs v. E. R. Ramsey Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J. 355—Giese v. City of N Y, &c. 2185—Kopo v. Knoche. 1789—Meehan v. Joline. 5342—Weingarten v. Post & McCord. 78—Addie v. N Y C & H R R R. 2426—Duffy v. N Y C & H R R R. 2429—Kump v. Lorimer. 1578—Lay v. Cartazo. 2248—McCaulay v. Angus. 4832—Warshanski v. Cowan. 2473—Gibbons v. N Y C & H R R R. 5308—Bancroft v. N Y Produce Exchange. 2482—Tauez v. Didier March Co. 1767—O'Neill v. City of N Y. 2433—Buccino v. Int R T Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J. 2131—Difrez v. City of N Y. 1728—Fealey v. Hudson Structural Steel Co. 2365—Stewart v. Rinaldi. 2207—Teone v. City of N Y. 2102—Wood v. Mason. 2866—Kane v. C A Carven & Co. 456—Lillanthal v. W J Taylor Co. 1177—Greenberg v. Leavitt. 1179—Ettinger v. same. 1146—Thompson v. Elsasser. 5397—The Ward Coal Co v. Behn. 2213—Mason v. Carter & Weekes Stev Co. 1810—Lintig v. Jenkins. 1278—Reilly v. Barber Asphalt Pav Co. 2108—Gebhart v. Reinhard. 1884—Boles v. City of N Y. 2186—McCormick v. same. 2107—Lacey v. Auerbach. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part V.—Ford, J. 3570—Jensen v. L. J. Kenner Co. 2385—Donnelly v. H C & I Ferry Construction Co. 2475—Ketring v. Voorhees. 2481—Constantino v. Watson Con Co. 2376—Kent v. Standard Gas Light Co. 2585—Stankino v. Popp. 2394—Jaunani v. James Dempsey Co. 2275—Anderson v. Baumann. 2377—Novitsky v. Henigson. 2438—Wood v. Ward & Gow. 2439—Singer v. Nassau Elec R R. 2441—Same v. same. 2448—Duffy v. Linch. 2450—Manfredo v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 2471—Pfaeler v. Ehret. 5303—Curran v. Gaynor. 2436—Weldon v. N Y, N H & H R R. 2437—Feltinton v. Liechtenstein. 2435—Young v. York House Wrecking Co. 2370—Halloran v. Bayer. Gardner & Hines Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI., Delany, J. Inquest. 2466—Ghersin v. Cruico-Keelan & Co. 963—Price v. Imperial Auto Co. 1375—Goldberg v. L I R R. 1377—Weinberg v. L I R R. 102—Simon v. L I R R. 2048—Jahn v. Happel. 1504—Sinner v. Block. 2103—Carley v. Joline. 2288—McCabe v. Interborough R T Co. 2061—23d Ward Bank of N Y v. Schneider. 2404—Levy v. Joline. 2138—Murphy v. Tefft-Weller Co. 2463—Rogers v. Resunder. 2374—Hardinge v. Joline. 2412—Levy v. Mott Iron Works. 2406—Rak v. Manheim. 1816—Horth v. McNulty. 1817—McCann v. same. 1919—Waitt v. same. 1849—Fraser v. same. 5213—Gorovoy v. West Side Mason C Co. 5120—City of N Y v. C R R of N J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Guy, J. 1840—Halpern v. Niles. 1682—Abramowitz v. Durra. 2106—Douglas v. Cushman Baking Co. 2411—Maloney v. Cunard S S Co. 5075—Galvin v. Hall. 1400, 1401—Licari v. Silver. 1571—Perrce v. Nilson. 2416—Mc-Laughlin v. Wood. 172—Althouse v. Caughey. 5175—Fitzpatrick v. Jobson-Giffert Co. 1730—Palmer v. Kolb. 887—Smyth v. Yorkshire Realty Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Whitaker, J. 1535—Hart v. Pittsburgh Coal Co. 1341—Dell v. Roma. 1262—Berakowitz v. City of N Y. 1296—Henrickson v. O'Brien Cons. Co. 1118—Perret v. Strauss. 2527—Toomey v. Ward Bread Co. 5235—Desmond v. Levy & Gilliland Co. 2444—Schoedlaner v. Joline. 1831—Strauss v. N Y Zeitung. 1832—Same v. N Y Eve Journal Pub Co. 1833—Same v. N Y Zeitung. 2172—McGowan v. O'Brien Const Co. 2488—Krieg & Co. v. Atkin. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Platzek, J. 2235—Colgate v. Brown Bros. 2304—Noland v. N Y Transp Co. 2300—Delisi v. McCabe, Jr. 4947—Gellen v. Aloy. 1820—F Gurfein v. Brewster. 1775—J Gurfein v. Brewster. 382—Romano v. N Y Constr Co. 1320½—Rahm v. Brighton Beach Dev Co. 3289—Fearon v. N Y Life Ins Co. 1823—Kucera v. Linch. 1701—Schafren & Prince & Co. 1718—Smolin v. Albert. 2290—Keppel v. J H Drew & Bros. Inc. 1274—Boylston v. Thompson. 1847—Kessler v. Irving Fischel Const Co. 417—Salomon v. J Farrell Co. 2007—G L Skidmore v. Becker. 2008—G L Skidmore v. Becker. 2293—Riddell v. Lion Brewery of N Y. 2221—Emmons v. Joline. 2239—Phillips v. Rectors, a corporation. 2334—Tierney v. Linch. 1691—Beck v. Harris. 2310—Sterling v. Coffey. 1494—Zemekevitch v. Mack Paving and Const Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts XI. and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Gavegan, J. 365—35 Per Cent Auto Supply Co v. Rubby. 2043—Ebling Brew Co v. Katzenberger. 1717—Walker v. Mueller. 1725—McLaughlin v. Prudential Ins Co. 2053—Stehlick v. Havlicek. 136—Wolff v. G H Kessler Co. 881—Ward v. Siebrecht. 2070—Baylis v. Windsor Land & Imp Co. 2084—De Lavaletti v. Laverich. 2085—O'Brien v. Bostelmann. 2054—Thompson v. Lembeck. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Amend, J. 424—McDonald v. McDonald. 1201—Lewis v. City Realty Co. 1981—Caldes v. Troy. 1600—Wilson v. Rockwood & Co. 1978—Lazarus v. Blumenfeld. 530—Comey v. United Surety Co. 3127—City of N Y v. Mayer. 1951—Schnitzer v. Field. 1959—Nicelle Olive Oil Co v. La Manna. 1135—Whitside v. Levy. 1103—Hafferberth v. Smith & Uhlig Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Cohalan, J. 1738—Press Pub Co v. J L Kesner & Co. 1818—North Eastern Const Co v. City of N Y. 1805—Lienst Farms Co v. St John. 1823—Fixel v. Lombardi. 1813—Wanlinger v. Riseley. 1946—Rich v. Minolti. 1949—Leipig v. Fischer. 1954—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company v. Davis. 1955—British Aluminum Co v. U S Metallamite Metal Co. 1312—Latham v. Carney. 1943—Phealan v. Hartman. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Donnelly, J. Case on. Societie Anonyme des Nationale Belges v. Kahn. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Greenbaum, J. Case on, Eckert v. Page. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. Case on. Hebbard v. City of N Y. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. Samuel Shaskan, Edward Reynolds, Jane Boylston, Constance Birney, Maria B Burns, Jane Sheckey, Mary Briganti, Maksym Gawron, Lucia Savarese, Raphael Didimamoff, John H Bonnell, Otto Danzmann, Otto Danzmann, Patty W Ware, Annie L Zeller, Jane B Duff, John Nolan, Charles A Brodil, Annie Smith, Frederick Buse, Annie M Smith, John F Conlin, George C Edgar, Lizzie Gould, Jurgen H Bruning, &c, Henry McConvell, James J Phelan, Ernst C Korner, Agnes Rywolt, Susan B Livingston, Adelaide D Raynolds, Matthew Ellis, Cordelia M Smith, May C Dodge, Jeremiah McCarthy, Catharine T. Campbell, Bridget Carroll, James Long, William E Ross, William H Beadleston, Mervin C Stanley, Lucy J McMullen, Peter Meyer, &c, Richard Hickson, Mary A Kelsaher, Clarence P Tiers, Mary L Hall, John W Burnton, Elizabeth R Sprague. W Trust and Atterbury, Josephine B Chambers. In estate of Benjamin Hurtig, issue of fact. Wills for probate. William H Cleary, Ann McGarty, Bernard Keernan, Elbe H Arps, Max Shapiro, Amelia R Heacock, Barbara Knizel, John I Kane, John Mehen, Jeannette Cohn, John V Casey, Catherine W Middleton.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—La Fetra, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAvoy, J. 1223½—Walker v. Schlobohm. 2215—Boshinsky v. Joline. 2055—Duschler v. H C Stone Const Co. 1006—Roth v. Barkan. 2119—Smith v. Mason Seaman Trans Co. 2000—Cohen v. Harperly Hall Co. 1949—Herman v. Maryland Casualty Co. 2006—McCarthy v. O'Donnell. 2176—Levine v. Joline. 1941—Rosenberg v. Schomberg. 1730—Walsh v. Walsh. 1740—McGraw v. Walsh. 2097½—Cumings v. Conn Cab Co. 2081½—Same v. same. 1936½—Lifitz v. Cohen. 2223—Crone v. Cent Union Gas Co. 1636—Greene v. Wells & Marvin Co. 2044—Friedman v. People's Nat F I Co. 2122—Joseph v. Herbiters Amuse Co. 1961—Liederman v. Int R T Co. 2144, 2145—Burger v. Witkin. 2155—Zach v. Int R T Co. 1950—McNamara v. L I R R. 1951—Broderick v. same. 2177—Bruncardi v. F Starrett Co. 1924—Rosenblum v. Amsterdam News. 2194—McCormack v. N Y Rways. 2224—Greenberg v. Joline. 2225—Blaustein v. Buckinham Bros Co. 2225¼—Lynch v. Murphy. 2226—Fuller v. Schultz. 2227—Schlissman v. Iselin. 2228—Shuman v. George Backer Const Co. 2229—Unger Cloak & Suit Co v. Greenburg. 2230—Engel v. Joline. 2231—Martin v. Central Fish Co. 2232—Lalby v. Joline. 2233—Krautz v. Salzman. 2234—Talachman v. Nassau Elec R R. 2235—Rihner v. Joline. 2236—Marburg & Schwartz v. Rochester German Ins Co. 2237—Same v. German Am Ins Co. 2238—Weiss v. Fleischman Bros Co. 2239—Magnis v. Int R T Co. Case on.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Finelite, J. Clear.

CITY COURT—Part IV.—Schmuck, J. Case on.

CITY COURT—Part V.—Luce, J. Case on.

CITY COURT—Part VI.—Smith, J. Clear.

CITY COURT—Part VII.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Case on.

CITY COURT—Part VIII.—Lynch, J. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Green, J. 5309—Galliano v. Illinois Surety Co. 5019—Personalty Liquidating Co v. 35 Per Cent. Automobile Supply Co. 5406—Ryan v. Ready Const Co. 5410—Dorf v. Marquette C & S Co. 5412—Robinson v. Bass. 5308—Balanced Shoe Co v. Isaacs. 5378—Hackett v. Glaser. 5414—Mangan v. Venure. 5418—Schnurmacher v. Benedetto. 5419—Fruchtbaum v. Hirsch Bros Co. 5420—Capezio v. Verba. 5422—Worden v. the Edison Hardware Co. 4808—Inflexible Co v. Hacker. 5222—Levy v. Lawrence. 5221—A. H. Ivins Co v. Martin Holding Co. 5197—Knight v. Howell. 5198—Knight v. Shever. 5274—Kaplan v. N Y C & H R R R. 5388—Dennett's Surpassing Coffee Co v. Schisgall. 5339—Jonas v. Stern. 5359—Met Printing Co v. O'Neill. 5360—Met Printing Co v. Isman. 5381—Kurz v. Bernstein. 5387—Winton Motor Car Co. v. Davis. 5415—Barrett v. Granite Spring Water Co. 5417—Salomon v. Fiske. 5421—Morgan v. Reich. 5424—Margolin v. Hirsch Bros. 5429—Farnum v. Wisbarb. 5423—Schlitten v. Cohen. 5425—Tamany v. Schultz. 5426—Manges v. Seelig. 5434—Breslin v. Gladstone 5443—Cohen v. Siroto. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Bley v. Bley—Henry A. Gildersleeve.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Matter of Frisby Av, (Shaw)—William T. Quinn. Matter of Fracy—William T. Quinn. Adams v. Metzler—Alfred J. Talley

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J. Clark v. N Y Telephone Co—Philip J. Dunn.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Alexander McLean Jeffrey v. Jonas W. Nathanson—Jacob Katz. Elizabeth F. King v. Annie M. Keenan (2)—Herbert J. Goodwin.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term. Garretson, J. Case on trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Maddox, J. People v. Charles McGuire, John H. Ratjen, John Butler, George Bass, Jacob Cutler, Morris Blumberg, Ralph Carmadello, Giovanni Bellino, James J. Doyle, Julius Klik, and Harry Cherris.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Stapleton, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. 6898—Lonczak v. N Y Dock Co. 6899—Robertson v. Somers. 6900—Lowe v. Nassau R R. 6516—Gehl v. Bachman-Bechtel Brew'g Co. 6775—Timmons v. American Mfg Co. 6746—Dalton v. Nassau R R. 5340—Fuller v. Knox. 5682—Reilly v. City of New York. 990—Walbridge et al v. Munson SS Line. 2074—Kaskowitch v. Friedman. 5011—Riester v. Bankers Surety Co. 5833—Sakolsky v. Goldman. 6201—Fragner v. Fischel. 6404—Zack v. Cohn. 6460—Sweeney v. Edison El Co. 6493—O'Brien v. Nassau R R. 6581—Barbera v. Whipple Security Co. 6629-6630—Goldman v. Simonetti Co et al. 6832-6835—Catalanotto v. Busch. 6498—Shea v. B H R R. 4586—Morton v. Smith Hoisting Co et al. 4441—Malatesta v. City of New York. 6733-6734—Simon v. Nassau R R. 9716—Perron v. Brown. 9733—Walter v. Carroll. 6711-6712—Heppe v. Nassau R R. 9426—Friedman v. Gordon. 9804—Parley Corp, &c, v. McKeever. 6274—Piel v. Lowinger et al. 294—Ostermeyer v. City of New York. 6913—Horrigan v. Nassau R R. 6914—Erstling v. Saks et al. 6917—Farrell v. Heidenheimer et al. 6918—Pollack v. Woolworth & Co. 9825—Herman v. Loeffler, Jr. 6926—Olshansky v. Ackerman. 4786—International Heater Co v. Slocum. 6927—Kempezinski v. Chelsea Fibre Mills. 6934—Lindgren et al v. Haeberle. 6936—McCaffery v. Stern. 6938—Prideaux v. City of New York et al. 6939—Roncini v. Nadle et al. 6941—Garofolo v. Kennedy & Sons. 6946—Rosenwinger v. Hydrox Chemical Co. 6948—Oroho v. McGoldrick. 6952—Kelly v. Coney I & B R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 6057-6058—Pillion v. City of N Y. 6959—McGivney v. Barrett. 1694—Cross v. Coney I & B R R. 9714—Lutz v. Miller. 6964—Johanson v. Lasky. 6966—Enright v. Flatbush Gas Co. 6967—Lieberman v. Nassau R R. 6972—Baldwin v. Fowler et al. 6973—Carlton v. Cawley. 6976—Watson v. Fisch. 6977—Kiernan v. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. 6980—Maruire v. De Groff & Son. 6

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plans Filed for $550,000 Building Indicate City Has Abandoned Idea of East Side Park—Builder Buys Fort George Apartment House Site—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

That the city evidently has no intention of establishing a new east side park, as was recently advocated by a number of settlement and church workers in the locality north of Fifty-ninth Street, was shown yesterday by the filing of plans for building a large storage house for the Board of Education on the block front on the west side of First Avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets. The property, which was purchased half a dozen years ago for the Board of Education from the Schermerhorn estate, remained vacant so long that many of the workers and residents in the locality suggested the advisability of taking the entire block for a city park. All the remainder of the block toward Second Avenue is virtually vacant, being occupied by but two or three wooden shacks.

Some opposition to the park scheme was made by the Board of Education, and the speedy filing of plans has evidently been done to block the efforts for a park.

The property owned by the board and which is to be improved fronts 200.10 feet on First Avenue and 100.10 on both Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets. The building, as designed by C. B. J. Snyder, will be six stories high, with a façade of brick, limestone and terra cotta, and the cost, as filed with the plans in the Building Bureau, is estimated at $550,000.

Operators Increase Park Avenue Holdings.

A. L. Mordecai & Son, Inc., have purchased from Philips Phoenix the two-story stable 76 East Seventy-seventh Street, being 25 feet front by 102 feet 2 inches in depth, giving in exchange the two-story stable 870 Park Avenue, which they purchased from the Brinckerhoff estate last week.

The consummation of this exchange with Mr. Phoenix puts A. L. Mordecai & Son in possession of a plot at the southwest corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Park Avenue 102 feet 2 inches on Park Avenue by 155 feet on Seventy-seventh Street, being the largest plot in one ownership in the new residential section on Park Avenue.

Builder Buys Fort George Site.

A large sale for apartment house improvement near the extreme end of the Fort George Hill section, on the far upper west side, was closed yesterday by the Henry Morgenthau Company, which sold to John Katzman the northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 191st Street. The plot has a frontage of 133.6 on the avenue by 100 on the street, and adjoins two five-story apartments lately built by Mr. Katzman on 191st Street and recently sold by him.

The buyer plans to erect on this corner plot two more five-story apartments similar in type to those recently sold. Epstein & Yarfitz were the brokers in the transaction.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Edward L. Montgomery, Jr., has sold to an investor 34 West 114th Street, a five-story dwelling on a lot 17.6 by 100. The buyer gave in part payment three houses in the eastern section of the Bronx.

James B. Nimmons has purchased from John R. Blair and James McEvenie, respectively, the two dwellings, 308 and 310 West 102d Street, on a plot 37 by 100.11, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. The buyer occupies No. 308.

Bronx Borough.

The Dwyer & Carey Construction Company has sold to an investing client of Richard H. Scobie 1,825, 1,827 and 1,829 Southern Boulevard, a five-story twenty-family apartment house, with stores, and a one-story taxpayer, with store. The structures occupy a plot 65 feet on Southern Boulevard, 94 feet on the north side, 105 feet on the south side and 82 feet in the rear.

The five-story tenement 493 East 156th Street has been sold by a client of Paul Bultman to an investor. The structure occupies a lot 25 by 100 feet.

In exchange for the row of six five-story apartments 643 to 663 Fox Street, reported sold last week to John Ruhl, H. A. Braun and Andrew T. McKegney by the Maze Realty Company, the buyers gave the following properties: The plot of four lots on the west side of Cooper Street, 200 feet south of 207th (Emerson) Street, 100 by 100, in the Dyckman section; six lots on the east side of Sedgwick Avenue, about 120 feet south of Fordham Road; the residence of Ex-Judge Brann, at 2,274 Loring Place, a three-story dwelling on a plot 90 by 100; a plot 100 by 100 at the corner of Napier Avenue and 236th Street, and the six two-family houses 1,063 to 1,073 Kelly Street, 100 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The C. E. Williams Realty Company has sold at Flatbush Manor, 1,608 East Forty-ninth Street, a two-family house on a plot 30 by 100, to Andrew Burns; also to Charles Sohn, 1,960 Forty-ninth Street, a two-family house on a plot 30 by 100.

R. J. Meehan has sold 621 Grand Avenue, a two-story and store building, for C. A. Cranston, to a client, for investment.

Long Island.

The Duross Company has sold for Honora T. Sloyan three lots, 551, 553, and 555, at the corner of Wantagh Road and Briggs Street, to Delmore H. and J. F. Burke.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Hempstead to J. J. Goerin a plot, 40 by 116, on Ocean Avenue, and to S. Hynes a plot, 40 by 100, on Boisford Street.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The Duross Company has placed the following loans: For Harry Geib, $6,500 on 108 West 131st Street; for Julia Freedman, $14,000 on 16 East 113th Street; for Anacleto Sermileno, $10,000 on 19 and 21 West Ninth Street; for Rosaria Glasgow, $8,000 on 230 West 100th Street; for Conron Brothers Company, $85,000 on the northeast corner of Bergen Avenue and 152d Street, Bronx; for Hugh Reilly, $16,000 on the southeast corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 202d Street; for Ida C. Uhlig, $15,000 on 169 to 175 Hudson Street, and for Christian Veer, $40,000 on 203, 205, and 207 West Fourth Street.

Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store and basement at 27-33 West Twentieth Street, containing 20,000 square feet, to the A. H. Stuhl Furniture Company.

Richard H. Scobie has leased for Janpole & Werner 1,455 St. Nicholas Avenue to Price & Co. for a long term of years for a 5, 10, and 15 cent store.

Mooyer & Marston have leased for the Plumb estate to Gerson Schwartz 45 West Forty-fourth Street, a two-story garage, on plot 18.9 by 100.5, for a term of years. The premises will be improved with a two-story store and loft building.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Charles A. Peabody his new and heretofore unoccupied five-story American basement dwelling at 122 East Seventy-fourth Street to Matthias Nicoll for a long term.

The Duross Company has leased for Helena Darmutz the three-story and basement private house 447 West Twenty-fourth Street to Elizabeth Pyne for a term of years; also the three-story and basement private house 148 West Thirteenth Street to Harry A. Tripp for a term of years.

Realty Notes.

A regular meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association is announced for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Plans have been filed for making over the interior of the five-story store and restaurant at 18 Pell Street, in which had been located the Chinese Free Masons. The Lee Dondong Realty Company is the owner. Richard Roll is the architect and estimates the cost at $4,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Henry Brady.

111th St, 25 and 27 West, n s, 389 ft w of 5th Av, 60x100.11, two five-story tenements; foreclosure, to Benjamin Schwartz, for a client, $57,500.

211th St, s e corner of White Plains Av, being Lots A, B, C, D, E, and F, map of estate of William F. Duncan; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Adelaide Burlando and others had on May 2, 1912, or since; to H. B. Elgar, $50.

By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, 1,601, e s, 51.3 ft s of 119th St, 24.10x80, three-story tenement and store; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Rebecca Spahn, $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans were filed for new structures in the Bronx. The following were filed in Manhattan:

1st Av, w s, whole front, between 67th and 68th Sts; for a six-story storage house,200.10x190.10; city, owner; C B J Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost.....$550,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

46th St, 24 West; to a five-story store and loft; Scott estate, Cooper Square, owner; J. Wolf, 103 Park Av, architect; cost.....$7,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, FEB. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 178th St, 94.11x100; Audubon Av, n w corner of 177th St, 99.11x100; Audubon Av, s w corner of 177th St, 99.11x100; Audubon Av, n w corner of 176th St, 90.11x100, (mtgs on parcels, as enumerated, $135,000, $140,000, $130,000, and $135,000;) Washington Heights Development and Construction Co. to New York Real Estate Sec. Co., 42 Broadway, subject to above mtgs and $55,000 on all, Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

AVENUE D, s e corner of 7th St, 45.4x75; Sam'l Juskowitz to Max Goldstein, 620 West 135th St, and H. Goldstein, 1-8 part, all liens, Oct. 1, 1912; attorneys, Simon & Weinstein, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.....$1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 126 ft n of 161st St, runs s 10 to centre line of Knapps Lane x n w 18x e — to beginning; Charles R. Buckley and others, trustees; William F. Buckley to J. Romaine Brown, 340 Convent Av, and another, executors, &c.; Loyal L. Smith, all title, Jan. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1

SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, 58-9, s e corner Thompson St, 45.6x100.2; Thompson St, 240, e s, 19x47.10; 3d St, 757 W., n e corner Thompson St, 50x90.2; South Washington Square, 60, s s,x25x119; Italian Benevolent Institute to Elena Realty Corporation, 60 Washington Square South, (mtg. $128,000,) Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$233,000

YORK ST, 15; West Broadway, 166-170; Howard St, 32; 3d Av, 822-828; deed of trust; Jacob Lorillard and another, individually and as trustees of Peter Lorillard, 2d, to Pierre Lorillard, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Charles S. Brown, 247 Lexington Av, and Edwin C. Kent, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., as trustees same will for Emily T. Lorillard, in trust, June 4, 1912; attorneys, Tillotson & Kent, 156 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, w s, 50 ft n of 113th St, 25x75; Costarina and Gennaro Inmelli to Daniel and Antonio Laino, 2,209 1st Av., all title, all liens, Q. C., Feb. 24; attorneys, Baker & H., 167 East 121st St.....$5,000

4TH AV, 414-18, w s, 40x78; Level Realty Co. to Ellis Kempner, 2 West 58th St, all liens, Aug. 20, 1912; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

25TH ST, 71-75 West, n s, 58.10x99.11; Oliver De G. Vanderbilt et al., exrs.; Susan A. Hoagland to Wm. S. Vanderbilt, Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y., 1-5 part; Oliver De G. Vanderbilt, 47 Evergreen Pl., East Orange, N. J., 1-5 part; J. M. Vanderbilt, 307 Dyckman St., 1-5 part; Lizzie V. Vanderhoef, 29 West 48th St., 1-5 part; Wm. V. Stevens, Bayonne, N. J., 1-20 part; Geo. D. Stevens, 111 West 104th St., 1-20 part; Marion C. Sherrill, 76 Amherst St., East Orange, N. J., 1-20 part, and Lizzie V. Lee, 25 Ivanhoe Terrace, East Orange, N. J., 1-20 part, the last four being heirs of Sarah H. Stevens, Feb. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

37TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; John O'Neill to James his son, 3,638 Willett Av, Feb. 21; attorney, John Handy, 265 Broadway.....$1

44TH ST, 404 West, s s, 25x100.5; Elizabeth P. Canfield to Samuel Rodt, 936 Kelly St, and Isaac Schankaus, 702 East 176th St, (mtg $16,000,) Feb. 24; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100

44TH ST, 406 West, s s, 25x100.5; Marie K. Rabe, widow, to Samuel Rodt, 936 Kelly St, and Isaac Schankhaus, 702 East 176th St, (mtg $12,000 and all liens,) Nov. 22, 1912; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100

47TH ST, 41 West, n s, 75x100.5; Kathleen F. Harper to Cathren Cragin, Summit, N. J., all liens, Sept. 24, 1912.....$1

48TH ST, 70 West, s s, 20x75.4; Stephen B. Quirk to James A. Farley, 26 East 48th St, (mtg $40,000,) Jan. 16; attorney, T. C. Ennever, 132 Nassau St.....$100

49TH ST, s s, 192.9 ft e of 7th Av, 104.3x irregular; James Ahearn to Catherine, his wife, 271 Edgecombe Av, 1-2 part, all liens, Feb. 11; address, party of the first part, 271 West 155th St.....$1

51ST ST, n s, 122.6 ft e of 8th Av, 82.6x100.5; Aaron M. Jannole et al. to Jannole & Werner Holding Co., 206 Broadway, all liens, Sept. 28, 1912; attorneys, Gettver, S. & A., 277 Broadway.....$100

42D ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 66x98.9; J. Louis Schaefer to N. Y. College of Dentistry, 208 East 23d St., (mtg $92,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

44TH ST, 71 ft w of Madison Av, 21x100; Mary B. Bookstaver, widow, to Mary B. Knoblauch, 855 7th Av, Feb. 20; address, Bertha Rembaugh, 1 Broadway.....Gift

83D ST, n s, 448.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.3x80; D Llomeno to Nathan G. Bowman, Executor, &c., all liens, (mtg $12,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

83D ST, n s, 198 ft e of East End Av, 91x102.2; 84th St, s s, 198 ft e of East End Av, 117x102.2; the 83d Street Co. to Italian Benevolent Institute, 617 E 83d St, (mtg $75,000,) Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

80TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 75x100; Alva E. Young to Excelsior Holding Co., 33 West 42d St, (mtg $17,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

40th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 104.3x irregular; Prospect St, s s, 117.6 ft e from west shore of City Island, 100x110; Prospect St, strip in front of foregoing, 100x16.6; Martha Ahearn to James Ahearn, 271 West 155th St, ½ part, all liens, May 9, 1910.....$1

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av; James Ahearn to Catherine, his wife, 371 Edgecombe Av, ½ part, all liens, Feb. 11; address, 271 West 155th St.....$1

115TH ST, 610 West, s s, 50x100.11; Julius Tishman to Com Realty Co., Inc., 165 Broadway, (mtg $156,000,) Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

109TH ST, 246 West, s s, 16x100.11; Josephine Zaman to Arthur Blue, 355 West 129th St, Feb. 24; attorney, T. G. C., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, s w corner of 186th St, 16.4x irregular; Adelia M. Lankenau to Andrew Kitchen Realty Co., Inc., 2,009 Bronxdale Av, prior mtg $27,000, Feb. 15, due Aug. 15, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

BRYANT ST, e s, 350 ft w of Lafayette Av, 25x100; Alex Gerhards to Albert Gerhards, 632 Coster St, Feb. 24, (mtg $800).....$100

DISBROW PLACE, e s, 247 ft n of De Milt Av, 54.11x—; Wm. H. Brazee to Hattie J. Mills, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 28, (mtgs $3,000;) attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 51 Chambers St.....$1

FAILE ST, 1,015, w s, 20x100; Blume Hess to Carrie Ehrlich, 9 East 97th St, Feb. 21, (mtge $10,750;) attorney, Jacob Pavel, 291 Broadway.....$100

GRANT AV, e s, 275.8 ft n of 163d St, 20x95; John A. Terreforte to Aaron P. Ordway, 120 West 121st St, Sept. 6, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 353 and 360, map of Mott Haven, 100x227; Mary M. Kelley to Gertrude K. Graham, 630 Faile St, Feb. 21, (mtg $13,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 37, Block 54, map of Section 1, Morris Park; John W. McKinnon to Fred L. Hahn, 2,107 Matthews Av, Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway...$1

LOTS 18 and 19, Block 31, map of Section 1, Bathgate estate; Morris Steinbock to Cath. A. Runis, 156 East 111th St, Feb. 24, (mtg $1,200;) attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,120 Walker Av.....$1

LOTS 413 and 414, map of Foster & Schmitt; John Whalen, trustee, to Richard F. McKinney, 320 East 37th St, Dec. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,100

LOTS 669 and 670, map of Wakefield, 13th Av, n e corner of 3d St, 105x114, Wakefield; Thomas F. Maher and another, executors, to John S. Kerns and another, 4,162 Gauther Av, Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$21,000

LOT 129, amended map of Gleason property, 25x100; Edward J. Quinn to Joseph Purcell, 1,075 3d Av, Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$4,500

LOT 241, map of Wakefield; George E. Weller, referee, to Benjamin Elsler, 1,087 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Feb. 20, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av.....$3,625

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin Elsler to Giosue Arceler, 3,664 Barnes Av, (mtg $10,000,) Feb. 19; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$1

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 164th St, 100x104.9; Andrew Kitchen Realty Co, Inc, to Herman D. Lunge, 951 Grant Av, Feb. 21, (mtg $18,000;) attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$100

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 164th St, 100x104.9, Andrew Kitchen Realty Co, Inc, to Herman D. Lunge, 951 Grant Av, Feb. 21, (mtg $18,000;) attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$100

PROSPECT ST, s s, 117.6 ft e from w shore of City Island, 100x100; James Ahearn to Catherine Ahearn, 371 Edgecombe Av, Feb. 11.....$1

UNION AV, 1,073, w s, 20x100; Herman Rinelke to Emil W. Boettcher, 638 East 161st St, Feb. 21, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway...$100

WASHINGTON AV, 2,082, e s, 25x95; Richard P. Shea to Mary E. Shea, 593 East 180th St, Dec. 24, (mtg $6,500).....$100

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 314 ft s of Tiffany St, 30x90; Lockhit Co. to Gertrude K. Graham, 630 Faile St, Oct. 31, 1912; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Gertrude K. Graham to Caroline I. Herzog, 222 West 10th St, mtg $22,000, Feb. 21; same attorney.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Caroline I. Herzog to Mary M. Kelley, at Neptune City, N. J., mtg $28,000, Feb. 21; same attorney.....$100

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 275 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90; Lockhit Co. to Gertrude K. Graham, 630 Faile St, Oct. 31, 1912; same attorney.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Gertrude K. Graham to Caroline I. Herzog, 222 West 10th St, mtg $22,000, Feb. 21; same attorney.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Caroline I. Herzog to Mary M. Kelley, at Neptune City, N. J., mtg $28,000, Feb. 21, 1913; same attorney....$100

145TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x 149; Herman D. Lunge to Andrew Kitchen Realty Co., Inc., 2,009 Bronxdale Av, Feb. 14; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.$100

180TH ST, 593 East, n s, 25.3x106.8; Richard P. Shea to Mary E. Shea, 593 East 180th St, mtg $5,500, Dec. 14, 1912.....$100

229TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of Paulding Av, 25x 114; Elisha G. Selchow to Barney Bargowitz, Newark, N. J., Sept. 23; attorney Edw. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 248 to 254, 94.11x100; Audubon Av, 240 to 246, 94.11x100; Audubon Av, 228 to 234, 99.11x100; Audubon Av, 220 to 226, 99.11 x100; New York Real Estate Security Co. to New York Trust Co., trustee, 26 Broad St, prior mtg $570,000, due as per mtg, supplemental to mtg recorded Dec. 17, 1908, Feb. 24.....

BROADWAY, n w corner 160th St, 99.11x125; Herbert Dongan Construction Company to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Av, due March 1, 1918, 6 p. c., Feb. 24; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$400,000

UNION SQUARE, 39, w s, 28.6x150; Alfred K. Downes to Walter S. Irby, Kenbridge, Va., April 15, 1912, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Chase National Bank, 83 Cedar St.....$5,000

1ST AV, w s, 50 ft n of 113th St, 25x75; Antonio Laino and another to Catarina Innello, 300 Pleasant Av., due as per bond, Feb. 24; attorneys, Baker & H., 167 East 121st St.....$2,000

1ST AV, 980, e s, 25x95; William Ryba to Ignatz Schwarz, 167 East 23d St, prior mtg $15,000, Feb. 20, due March 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Recht, 80 Malden Lane.....$4,000

42D ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 66.8x98.0; New York College of Dentistry to J. L. Schaefer, 465 West End Av, prior mtg $22,000, due as per bond, Feb. 24; attorneys, Gillespie & O'C., 20 Vesey St.....$13,000

44TH ST, 406 West, 25x100.5; Samuel Rodt and another to Marie K. Rabe, 308 West 45th St, Nov. 22, 1912, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney N. Niles, 154 Nassau St.....$4,000

44TH ST, 404 and 406 West, 50x100.5; Samuel Rodt and another to Samson Lachman, 313 West 106th St, Feb. 20, prior mtg $32,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$2,850

44TH ST, 404 and 406 West, 50x100.5; Samuel Rodt and another to Samson Lachman, 313 West 106th St, Feb. 20, prior mtg $34,850, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$35,000

44TH ST, 404 West, 25x100.5; Samuel Rodt and another to Elizabeth P. Canfield, 404 West 44th St, Feb. 24, due Aug. 24, 1914; attorney, George Landon, 42 Broadway.....$16,000

49TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 25.4x100.5; Caroline A. Grant to Frederick A. Clark, Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 20, prior mtg $16,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Ver. Planck, 49 Broadway.....$15,000

50TH ST, 22 East, 18x100.5; Mary H. Soley to Moreland Mortgage Co., 165 Broadway, Feb. 24, prior mtg $40,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Alexander & G., 165 Broadway..$5,000

67TH ST, 33 East, 17x100.5; Leth Realty Company to The Sheltering Arms, corporation, 504 West 129th St, Feb. 21, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Roosevelt & R., 44 Wall St.....$38,000

83D ST, n s, 448.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.3x 80; Nathan P. Bozeman to David Lippmann, 50 Central Park West, 3 years, Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$13,000

113TH ST, 27 West, 15.6x100.11; Annie A. Lederle to John B. Stevens, Westhampton, L. I., prior mtg $6,000, due as per bond, Feb. 24.....$20

115TH ST, 610 West, 50x100.11; Gem Realty Co., Inc., to Julius Tishman, 20 West 95th St, Feb. 21, prior mtg $156,000, due Feb. 15, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$24,000

176TH ST, 580 West, 41.8x100; South Side Construction Company to Annie E. Cooney, 110 West 96th St, Feb. 19, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$35,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, s w corner of 186th St, 16.4x irregular; Adelia M. Lankenau to Andrew Kitchen Realty Co., Inc., 2,009 Bronxdale Av, prior mtg $27,000, Feb. 15, due Aug. 15, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 193d St, 250.1x 109.5; Francis Keil to William N. Cohen and others, executors, 515 Park Av, Feb. 24, 2 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,000

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 75.4 ft e of Williams Road, 25.1x106.1; Baxter Howell Building Co. to Madaline Lindner, 1,180 Jackson Av, Feb. 21, (prior mtg $4,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av.....$1,000

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 100.5 ft e of Williams Av, 25.1x108.5; Baxter Howell Building Co. to Madaline Lindner, 1,180 Jackson Av, Feb. 21, (prior mtg $4,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av.....$1,000

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 275 ft s of Tiffany St, 2 lots, each 30x90, (2 mtgs, each $6,000;) Caroline I. Herzog to Gertrude K. Graham, 630 Faile St, Feb. 21, due Aug. 21, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,000

LOT 76, map of 211 lots part of Downing estate; Maria E. Bunz to August H. Potis, 1,005 East 179th St, Feb. 24, 3 years; attorney, H. S. Ziegel, 160 Broadway.....$3,900

LOT 241, map of Wakefield; Giosue Archer to Benjamin Eisler, 1,087 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, prior mtg $16,000, due Oct. 1, 1914, 6 p. c., Feb. 21; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$3,000

LOT 879, map of part of Hunt estate; Charles P. Kelly to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, due as per bond, Feb. 21; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....

LOT 20, Block 507, map of part of Fox estate, 25x119.1x25.6x124.5; Alice Henderson to Alexander J. Hamilton, Jr., 233 East 176th St, Feb. 21, due June 20, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. M. Crandell, 346 Broadway.....$1,629

LOTS 413 and 414, map of 462 lots of Forster-Schmidt property; Richard F. McKinney to John Whalen, trustee, 458 West 155th St, Dec. 20, 1912, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,650

LOT 37, Block 54, map of Section 1, Morris Park; Fred L. Hahn to Annie E. Medford, Comm., 201 West 145th St, Feb. 21, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to John W. McKinnon, 537 Riverside Drive, prior mtg $4,000, Feb. 21, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same.....$1

156TH ST, 602 East, 25x100; Charles Nienaber to George Zopf, 354 Willis Av, Feb. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

145TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Andrew Kitchen Realty Co. to Caroline M. Behnken, 598 East 4th St, Brooklyn, 1 year, 6 p. c., Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Herman Elfers, 229 West 101st St, Feb. 21, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,448, store, basement of 1,448 and 1,450, four rooms on second floor, and parts of sub-cellar; 41st St Realty Co. to Cafe Boulevard Co., 156 2d Av, 9 11-12 years, from April 21, 1913; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway.....$50,000

BROADWAY, 1,448 and 1,450, s e corner of 41st St, parts sub-cellar and machinery; same to same, 19 years, from March 31, 1913...$1

BROADWAY, 2,481, store; New York County National Bank to Pesetzky Brothers & Moloschok, 2,201 Broadway, 5 8-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, Abraham Luydecker, 230 Broadway.....$1,900

INTERVALE AV, s e corner of Beck St, store and basement; Solomon Rashbo to Louis Horowitz, 63 East 121st St, 9 years from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, S. Henig, 230 Broadway.$1,200

LAIGHT ST, 50, all; Michael Haipin to Michael Mulcahy, 51 Bank St, 3 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, Fitch, M. & C., 32 Nassau St.....$2,400

LENOX AV, 141, store and basement; A. & L. Rubenstone to Harry Milch, 207 East 15th St, 6 years from March 1, 1913; attorney, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$5,600

MADISON AV, 766, upper three floors; Richard Sidnberg to Jeannette Busse, 766 Madison Av, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1913; attorney, Alex Coblitz, 302 Broadway.....$1,600

MADISON AV, n e corner of 100th St, store, &c.; William Greenbaum, executor, to Andrew Stone, 49 East 100th St, 3 years from Jan. 3, 1913; attorney, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$1,3 0

1ST AV, 2,066-2,068, all; Mary A. Grogan to Michael Policastro, 2,068 1st Av, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$3,100

67TH AV, 660, all; Rudolph A. Withaus to James E. Bristol, 236 Gates Av, 25 years from May 1, 1913, attorney, F. Lampe, 600 6th Av.....$10,500

6TH AV, 781, store and basement; Susie E. Fitchett et al. to Thos. F. Donahue, 78 Prospect Av, Borough of Queens, 3 years from May 1, 1912; attorney, John Lotito, 302 Broadway.....$3,000

8TH AV, 2,540, store and basement; 2 Realty Co. to Lecpold Oppenheimer, 509 West 110th St, 2 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, James J Baker, 32 Nassau St.....$1,500

11TH ST, 510 East, store and basement; Louis Feldman to John Di Liberti, 614 East 11th St, 3½ years, from Nov. 1, 1912; attorney Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.$900

17TH ST, 208-210 West, first floor and basement; Rob Tag to S. B. Miller, Inc., on premises, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1912; attorney, S. B. Pollak, 63 Park Row.....$840

70TH ST, 352 East, all; Moses Nussbaum, executor, to Joseph Lustgarten, 230 East 98th St., 5 years from Feb. 20, 1913; attorney, Morris Cukor, 63 Park Row.....$1,200

187TH ST, 616 East, store; Giovanniana Maresco to Camello Capello, 5 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 700 St. Ann's Av.....$1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, 214; Hudson Mantel and Minor Company against St. Nicholas Protestant Episcopal Church, owner; Ely Greenblatt, contractor.....$207

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 603 ft s of 177th St, 113x145x irregular; Isaac O. Farber against Defender Construction Company, owner; Kramer Contracting Company, owner and contractor.....$765

DALY AV, w s, 555 ft s of 177th St, 116.9x93x irregular; Isaac O. Farber against Defender Construction Company, owner; Kramer Contracting Company, owner and contractor..$745

ELDRIDGE ST, 340; Water Supervision Company against Minsker Realty Company, owner; L. Diamant, contractor.....$12

ELSMORE PLACE, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 130x82.4; Isaac O. Farber against Defender Construction, owner; Kramer Contracting Company, owner and contractor.$802

GRAND BOULEVARD CONCOURSE, s e corner of Fordham Road, 225x103; Isaac O. Ferber against Kramer Contracting Company, owner and contractor; Defender Construction Company, owner.....$1,773

MADISON AV, 2344 to 2348, City Wire Works against Henry R. Steele and Robert R. Fallor, owners; James A. Clark, contractor.....$48

5TH AV, n e corner of 116th St, 100x100; Thomas Curran against Ancient Order of Hibernians, owner; Patrick Gallagher, contractor, (renewal).....$1,450

33D ST, 26 West; Gustav Robinson against Van Viller, owner; Brossel & Co., lessee and contractor.....$492

48TH ST, 16 East; Clarence P. Smith against Julia Ward, owner; Martin & Mandell, Inc., contractors.....$501

137TH ST, 512 and 514 East; Isaac O. Farber against Kramer Contracting Company, owner and contractor.....$420

142D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 300x100; Isaac O. Farber against Kramer Improvement Company, owner; Kramer Contracting Company, owner and contractor.....$2,765

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

22D ST, 118 West; Theodore C. Wood against Charles W. Mayne et al., Dec. 10, 1912..$415

SAME PROPERTY; Peter A. Smith against Pauline Ruger et al., Dec. 16, 1912.....$523

33D ST, 1 to 13 East; E. Rutzler Co. against James R. Roosevelt et al., Feb. 15, 1913.....$6,272

SAME PROPERTY; Monroe M. Gaulding against same, Feb. 18, 1913.....$5,240

SAME PROPERTY; same against James McCutcheon Mortgage Co. et al., Feb. 15, 1913.....$5,240

SAME PROPERTY; Kalamein Co. against James R. Roosevelt et al., Feb. 15, 1913..$810

SAME PROPERTY; Barry Rosenbaum against same, Feb. 15, 1913.....$6,813

SAME PROPERTY; Kalamein Co. against same, Feb. 20, 1913.....$810

42D ST, s s, whole front between Broadway and 7th Av; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against Eichaud Catering Co., Inc., et al., Dec. 18, 1912.....$298

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 160th St, 99.11x 125; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans Herbert Dongan Construction Co....$400,000

44TH ST, 404 and 406 West; Samson Lachman loans Samuel Rodt and Isaac Schanhous. $35,000

LIS PENDENS.

ALLEN ST, 173; Louise M. Lee against Rosa Rappaport and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

LEXINGTON AV, 51 to 55; Ruud-Nilson Co against 51 to 55 Lexington Avenue Co and others, (action to declare mortgage void, &c;) attorney, J. Gans.

LOT 151, map of Bruner estate at Jerome Av and Gun Hill Road, Bronx; Mary L. Whiting against George Daily and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Higgins.

LOTS 104 to 106, map of Undercliffe Terrace, Morris Heights, 24th Ward, Bronx; George E. Cullom against Blooma Wilner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Burrows.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 80 ft n of 116th St, 20.10x98; Pleasant Av, e s, 72.5 ft s of 117th St, 28.5x98, two actions; Elizabeth F. King and others against Annie M. Keenan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 225.4 ft n of 179th St, 75x100; Prospecting Investing Co against Cawston Construction Co and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Collins.

44TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Rose Wolff, executrix, against Edwin I. Kern and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Levine.

112TH ST, 307 East; City of New York against Gaetano

The New York Times

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

A pleasant furnished room, in a pleasant locality, is very desirable and hard to get. TIMES readers are very discriminating, and so only the best are offered them. Look "Furnished Rooms" columns over this morning.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted, Situations Wanted	15c
Agents Wanted, Boarders & Board Wanted, Rooms to Let or Wanted, Apartments to Let or Wanted, Country Board, Employment Bureaus, Real Estate, Horses and Carriages, Houses to Let or Wanted	25c
Business Notices, Automobile Exchange, Business Opportunities, Lost, Found, Rewards, Purchase and Exchange	30c
Public Notices	40c

Public Notices

WANTED—Information regarding next of kin of Eliza Ann Kruger, late of Sussex, England, who perished by fire in New York City October 4, 1895, together with her infant daughter. Decedent was owner of Long Island estate, claimed to have escheated on her death. Was the wife of Jacques Kruger, deceased. Communicate with John P. Broomell, Attorney at Law, 111 Broadway, or British Foreign Office.

PERSONAL.—Lester, write home; all forgiven. Papa.

Lost

LOST—Monday morning, Stern's, 23d St., or 6th Av. and 59th St. car, gray suede shopping bag, contents keys, diary, two miniatures valued as heirloom, and other small articles; liberal reward. Return to E. E. B., Great Northern Hotel.

LOST or destroyed by fire, Certificate Number H-28969 for five shares Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company common stock, in name of J. M. O'Shea. Transfer has been stopped. Notify J. M. O'Shea, 111 West 128th St.

LOST—A gold mesh bag and a gold card case with monogram "A. F. L." in or near Hotel Astor; very liberal reward. Please return to A. F. Liudahl, care of Hotel Bristol, West 49th St.

LOST—Night of Feb. 22, umbrella, long silver handle, monogram on top, near Belmont Hotel. Five dollars reward if returned to Orvis Brothers, 60 Broadway.

LOST—Crescent diamond pin, from New Amsterdam Theatre to Louis Martin's, Friday, 11:30 P. M.; liberal reward. Richard A. Clake, 56 Liberty St.

LOST—At Reisenweber's on Washington's Birthday, a diamond-studded bracelet; liberal reward. Address Wedding Gift, care of Times.

LOST—Feb. 19, small chamois bag, with two rings and lavalliere; liberal reward. M. L., 2,292 Loring Place, Bronx.

LOST—Late last Friday night, a chased gold bracelet, set with sapphires; reward. F. H. G., Times, 2 Rector St.

LOST—Last Tuesday evening, Knickerbocker Theatre, purple silk scarf, fringed; reward. 109 East 55th St.

LOST—A string of red coral beads. Reward if returned to F. H. D., Apartment 12D, 117 West 58th St.

LOST—Tuesday, Feb. 18, gold pencil; owner's name, Broadway and 26th St.; reward. 40 East 26th St.

LOST—A diamond brooch representing rabbit; finder will receive suitable reward. Gillette, 65 West 54th.

LOST—Heart-shaped pin centre green stones, four-leaf clover; liberal reward. 306 West 78th St.

LOST—A diamond and pearl pin, Friday noon. Reward if returned to 25 Broad St., Room 1,306.

LOST—A chinchilla muff. Big reward if finder will 'phone M. Carroll, 5563 Columbus.

Business Opportunities

MANUFACTURERS
of
Cut Glass,
Art Silverware,
Silverware,
Lace Curtains,
Portieres,
Pianos,
Art Pictures,
Art Pottery,
Household Patented Articles.

Successful mail-order concern is about to add the above lines to its mail-order business. Equitable arrangements will be made to handle your product. Address, in confidence, Successful, P. S. Times.

Wholesale manufacturer of holiday novelties and fine stationery, located in Greater New York, having an established trade throughout the United States, which can be largely increased, wishes to retire. An excellent opportunity for younger men to secure a splendid proposition at a low price and on reasonable terms; the present owner would assist for a time, by suggestion or otherwise, if desired. T 364 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Party to invest $10,000 to $25,000, with services, in general contracting business; we have on hand about $150,000 of work; money wanted for expansion; have good proposition to make to right party. Y 166 Times.

Talk Quick.—$5,000 acquires half interest live, growing corporation; no liabilities; actual investment, $18,000; position Secretary and Treasurer; two floors Broadway; valuable lease; big profits; bonafide. W 168 Times.

SALES AGENCY given for parcel post scales; Governmentally indorsed; agents must be prepared to purchase some scales to secure territorial rights; no competition. American Scale Co., 1,544 Broadway.

Party having $1,500 would like to invest same in an already established business and go in as partner; references exchanged. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address W 99 Times.

GENTLEMEN with some capital can connect with a good proposition; references exchanged. W 161 Times.

I have a complete office and sample room; references; will take agency any reliable business anywhere. Room 203, 25 West 42d St.

Wanted—Partner with $10,000 in established wholesale flour business in Newark. P 15 Times.

New puzzle for sale. Will rival "Pigs in Clover." Address Embler Co., 2,112, 90 West St.

Wanted—Partner with $10,000; water power, milling, and municipal lighting. P 14 Times.

Hotel and corner saloon for sale, 244 3d Av., corner 20th St. F. Redmond.

Business Notices

PAWN TICKETS CASHED
and your pledges saved for you. Full value paid immediately for all pawn tickets.
Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, all precious stones bought, sold, exchanged, and appraised. M. A. BORGOTSTON, 1,432 Broadway.

GOING WEST. REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH CAR SERVICE
on Household Goods and Automobiles.
BEKINS HOUSEHOLD SHIPPING CO.,
290 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1150 Worth.

ANTIQUES AND MODERN FURNITURE REPAIRED AND POLISHED. PARQUET FLOORS A SPECIALTY. CHARLES ROAK, 429 WEST 39TH ST. TELEPHONE 3626 BRYANT.

Fac-simile multigraph typewritten letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for and delivered. Telephone 5860 Morningside. 215 West 116th St. Weatherford.

Machinery

AN OTTO GAS ENGINE
will give you power at 50% lower cost than any other source of power, all items included; we have them in stock, all sizes, from 2 to 50 H. P. We also build producer gas plants up to 300 H. P.
Get an estimate.
THE OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS,
114 Liberty Street. New York.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in excellent order; will sell for $125. 318 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Room, with board; table board; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

46TH ST, 309 WEST.—Two large, excellently heated rooms; all modern conveniences; telephone; board moderate.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

52D ST., 250 WEST.—Handsome single and hall rooms, with board; near Broadway.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; south exposure; private bath; good board; telephone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small; private bath; electricity; superior table; references.

72D, 131 WEST.—Very desirable medium and single rooms; southern exposure; table guests; references.

72D, 134 WEST.—Very desirable, large, single rooms, private baths; telephone; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Second floor rear; generous table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Refined patrons wanted for table board; very reasonable rates; excellent cuisine. MacDonald.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent table; table guests; new management. Schuyler 8510.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent home table; out-of-town guests accommodated.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; business people. Telephone 8397 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite; private bath; suitable two or three; superior table; Jewish family.

84TH, 47 WEST. — Magnificent second-story front sunny room; excellent board; parlor dining room.

86TH, 149 WEST.—From March 20, rooms, together or separate; table guests; references.

88TH ST., 261 WEST.—Pleasant large and small rooms; private family, with few boarders; references.

88TH, WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water; private house; board optional. 586 West End Av.

94TH., 144 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests; convenient.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Beautiful single and double rooms; every modern convenience; an unexcelled table.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, handsomely furnished front room; southern exposure; bath.

103D, (corner West End, 879.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; table guests.

104TH ST., 59 WEST.—Established 17 years; private; large and small rooms; superior table.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped, new private dwelling; perfect for comfort and convenience; steam heat; electricity, gas; two rooms, two baths; few select people accommodated; excellent home cooking.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside 8136.

121ST ST., 503 WEST.—Pleasant room, southern exposure, suitable for one or two; with board, two meals, $22; three meals, $24. Hunter.

137TH, 602 WEST. (Broadway Subway, Near Riverside.)—High-class accommodations; front room; refined Jewish family; excellent German cooking; elevator apartment.

137TH, 243 WEST. — Elegantly furnished room; all conveniences; excellent table. Telephone 4255 Audubon.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

149TH ST., 552 AND 554, AUDUBON ANNEX.
Two newly furnished houses. Following vacancies:
Two large-size rooms, $10 and $12.
Two medium-size rooms, $9 each.
Two smaller rooms, $8 each.
Add $5 table board each additional person.
Prices include first-class meals and services. Parlor dining room; superior accommodations; social surroundings; most beautiful, healthful section. Telephone 2757—Audubon.

152D ST., 501 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large corner room, suitable for two gentlemen; home table; Southern cooking. Phone 4678 Audubon.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Gentlemen willing to share medium-size, light, comfortable room; moderate.

FREE INFORMATION regarding board and rooms; all investigated. Leland's, 4 West 63d, (25 years.)

LADY offers in refined home and residence bright, single room, second floor, front; also double room; superior table. Phone 5022 Schuyler.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for couple or gentlemen seeking refined home; references required. 'Phone 5262 River.

WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north of 157th Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

SPANISH HOME, excellent table; lessons business Spanish; daily practice. 209 Bay 31st St.

Country Board.

Long Island.

TRAINED NURSE, with delightful home, will accommodate health seeker or elderly person; references; Garden City. W 167 Times.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; large rooms with bath; home table; easy commuting distance; telephone.

Board Wanted

YOUNG COUPLE, 2 children, seek permanent room and board in strictly private, congenial family, near sea shore; references exchanged; state fullest particulars. Y. C. H., 4 West 15th St.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants room and board in refined surroundings, vicinity 52d St. and Madison Av.; reasonable. L. S., 75 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; private house; modern conveniences; electric light; telephone.

34TH ST., 56 East.—Large, handsomely furnished, clean room, with bath; reasonable; also smaller room.

46TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

83D ST., 155 EAST.—Sunny large room, adjoining bath; modern improvements; private house; telephone; superior table; suitable for couple or physician.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful, large, medium sized rooms; running water; bath; breakfast.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; two charming rooms for bachelors; modern; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; refined surroundings; moderate; also small, $2.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; running water; bath; gentlemen, $9-$4.50.

39TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; also parlors; straight lease.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; respectable; 'phone.

47TH ST., 77 WEST.—Large rooms, very comfortably furnished and clean; neighborhood very central.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen only; reference.

52D, 200 WEST.—Hall room; running water, closet; high-class apartment; refined private family. Rosseau.

52D, 244 WEST.—House, newly renovated; cheerful, homelike; near Broadway; reasonable; references required.

55TH ST., 341 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, with piano; running hot and cold water; all conveniences.

58TH ST., 360 WEST.—Two small rooms, suitable two; running hot, cold water; elevator apartment; telephone; all conveniences; central location. Inquire Snyder.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished, bath connected; southern exposure; electricity, telephone; breakfast.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water, bath; Subway, "L"; 'phone; reasonable.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, absolutely private; unrivaled service; hot and cold water in every room; breakfast optional.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; refined, quiet house; breakfast optional.

70TH, 128 WEST.—A desirable room in quiet house, on second floor; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private bath; hot water supply; references.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—First-class bachelor apartments; private bath; breakfast optional. Columbus 806.

73D, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, for gentlemen; large closets; private house; near Subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, single room; near bath; refined surroundings; references.

76TH ST., 50 WEST.—Refined lady would rent sunny room, adjoining bath; home comforts. Mathison.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable single room; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished rooms, with, without bath; electricity; Subway; breakfast optional.

78TH ST., 208 WEST.—Beautiful alcove room; entire floor; lady, couple, party gentlemen. 8184 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful small front room, southern exposure; gentlemen only; near Subway; reasonable.

79TH ST. 213 WEST.—Delightful sunny front room; twin beds; parquet floor; running water; subway.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Beautiful double room, private bath, also small room; one block Subway.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; choice rooms; attractive; to those seeking quiet, comfortable home; reference.

80TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large room; hot water; convenient; $5 per week. 'Phone 9759 Schuyler.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor; southern exposure; suitable two or three; reasonable; references.

81ST ST., 159 WEST.—Desirable, nicely furnished large room; running water; southern exposure.

82D, 27 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; refined, quiet house; breakfast optional; references.

82D ST., 47 WEST.—Sunny, large front room; first-class house; gentlemen preferred; references; moderate.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room; private bath; electric light; telephone; references.

82D ST., 114 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; doctor's residence; nicely furnished; large closets; gentlemen; reference.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Large front room, running water, suitable for two; reasonable; telephone.

82D, 134 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations; sunny second floor rooms; single or connected; private bath.

84TH ST., 107 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny suite, bath adjoining; player-piano; convenient to elevated and subway. Telephone 8923 Schuyler. De Sasso.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; modern apartment; moderate; refined family; 'phone, Ochs.

84TH, 250 WEST.—Very desirable rooms for gentlemen; corner Broadway; near Subway; telephone. Hawkins.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; breakfast optional; Subway, "L"; references.

88TH ST., 101 WEST.—Desirable rooms in refined apartment; board; references. Coleman.

92D, 75 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, running water, adjoining bath; elevator. Hagen.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Desirable single rooms in private house; $3; telephone, &c.

93D ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; up to date; handy cars. 'Phone 9874 Riverside.

93D ST., 317 WEST.—Room to let, or share apartment with business women; elevator, telephone.

95TH ST., 77 WEST.—Elegant sunny corner suite; four windows; two persons; $5. Burns.

97TH, 51 WEST.—Large sunny front room; medium-sized room; running water, electricity, 'phone.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Attractive large front room, three windows, bath adjoining; medium room; telephone.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; front room; lavatory; high-class apartment. Grossman.

97TH ST., (758 West End.)—Attractive, homelike; independent; outside; lavatory; elevator; small private family; gentleman; private.

102D St., (850 West End Av.)—Handsomely furnished suite or separate rooms; high-class apartment; reasonable.

103D, 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; private house; bath, phone; one block from Broadway; subway, "L" stations; $6.

103D ST., 216 WEST.—Large corner room, facing Broadway; suitable two; private family; telephone. Carroll.

104TH, 140 WEST.—Choice room; elevator apartment; convenient Subway, "L." Kent.

105TH, 80 WEST.—Medium-sized room; water; single room, $2.50; private house; "L," Subway.

105TH ST., 224 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Furnished room to rent in private family.

108TH, 209 WEST.—Three handsomely furnished front rooms, en suite, separate; gentlemen, couple; conveniences; telephone; moderate.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, elevator apartment; absolute cleanliness; electricity; shower. MacDonald.

112TH, 508 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; elevator, electricity; refined surroundings; references; 6th floor, south.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Sunny room, steam heated; lavatory, bath, telephone; Morningside Heights; $3.25. Wilford.

113TH ST., 622 WEST (near Riverside Drive).—Attractive rooms, suite or singly; elevator, Apt. 31.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Light rooms, modern, bath, shower; telephone; elevator; gentlemen. Apartment L.

115TH ST., 606 WEST. — Bright, attractive, warm room; running water; desirable neighborhood; references. White.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Attractive rooms; 1 block Broadway Subway; overlooking Morningside Park; reasonable. Morse.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Outside side room, sunshine, $3.50; elevator, telephone, subway; references. Apt. 64.

119TH, 424 WEST.—Comfortable sized room, bath, opposite Columbia; elevator, telephone, closet; references. Muller.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Steam-heated, sunny front rooms, $3-$6; also two-room apartment.

123D ST., 209 WEST.—Large furnished front room; southern exposure; all improvements; 'phone; "L" Subway.

124TH, (3,120 Broadway.) — Clare Arms; southern exposure; front; elevator; Christian family; private; Subway. Townsend.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Sunny, cosy outside room; elevator; gentleman; business girl; $2. Fullersteen.

126TH, 36 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor; clean, and all conveniences; private house. Kerpen.

137TH ST., 601 WEST, (Subway block.)—Exceptionally large room; elevator; American-Jewish family. Apartment 56.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suite, single rooms; high-class accommodations; subway block. Apt. 22A.

139TH, 602 WEST, (137th Express.)—Attractive, sunny room; elevator; congenial home; moderate. Apartment 19.

141ST ST., 483 EAST.—Comfortable, well-heated hall bedroom; $1.50 up; board if desired.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Clean, well-kept room with private family; elevator apartment; all conveniences; moderate. Apartment 5D.

ADULT FAMILY having beautifully furnished apartment, Riverside Drive, near 116th Subway, southern exposure, will take refined married couple who desire such accommodations in preference to hotel; references exchanged. C 100 Times.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE. P. O. 1716.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Handsomely furnished suite, dressing room, $6.50; private residence.

LARGE, sunny room, vicinity Grant's Tomb; musical institute; piano; Columbia and Barnard Colleges; will rent to lady or couple; references. W 165 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (Corner 116th St.)—Cosey room; elevator apartment; delightful locality; Broadway express. Henry.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54. — Handsomely furnished room to refined, permanent party; rent reasonable. Apartment 53.

OPPORTUNITY, business people, married couples; single; double rooms, suites, kitchen privileges, clean, comfortable, homelike surroundings. Lawrence, 63 West 106th.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—A large, sunny, beautifully furnished room; every convenience; privilege preparing own breakfast; lady only. Haupert, Phone Morningside 9080.

WEST END, 760, (97th.)—Large, sunny room; exceptional board for two; private family. 2903 River.

Unfurnished Rooms—To Rent.

58TH ST., 64 EAST.—Large, light, attractive room, with bath adjoining; electricity, parquet floor; select.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

FURNISHED ROOM, all conveniences, private family, gentleman, between 72d and 150th Sts., Broadway Subway; state price. Address Room 905, Longacre Hotel.

YOUNG WOMAN editor desires cheerful room, alcove, lavatory, or equivalent, in cultured family; write fully. Editorial, W 160 Times.

Suitable for doctor's office, between 30th St. and 60th St., west side. T 225 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female

A well-educated woman over 25, capable of earning $30 per week, to travel with and assist experienced woman in the interests of a child's course. Salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BANKING house wants telephone operator who has had Wall St. experience; state salary expected. Address, by letter only, Operator, Room 61, 5 Pine St., New York.

COOK.—A girl wanted for cooking and to make herself generally useful; assist with laundry; reference required. 288 West 137th St.

DESIGNER.—Experienced designer on trimmed lawn and voile waists. Box W 91 Times.

EXPERIENCED WAITRESS for private boarding house; good pay. 66 West 85th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—German or Swedish girl; sleep in; good wages. 518 West 140th St.

GIRL for cooking and light housework. Dr. Mundorff, 225 East 18th.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—Only one with previous institutional experience need apply. Applications may be sent to the Superintendent, Mount Sinai Hospital, 5th and Reed Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESLADIES.—Solicitors for out-of-town work; unusual opportunity. Madam X., 32 East 15th St.

WANTED BY
LEADING FASHION HOUSE
woman with knowledge of dressmaking to travel as instructor. Address, stating qualifications and experience, K. F. H., Station V, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Many well-bred, self-supporting, well-appearing ladies want genteel employment with more than a living salary. Call or address Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

WE REQUIRE the services of an educated woman of middle age, capable of filling a position of responsibility requiring some traveling; in reply, state if at present employed and salary expected. Address P 6 Times.

YOUNG LADY not over 26 for position behind counter in large hotel; must be good looking, well educated, neat, and refined. Apply between 12 and 2 Tuesday, Mr. Walls, Room 5,063 Metropolitan Life Building.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

A LARGE CORPORATION, with branch offices in the leading cities, desire to add to their sales force two first-class salesmen; applicants having had experience in the subscription book or insurance business preferred. Call on Sales Manager, 134 West 29th St., New York City, tenth floor.

CLERICAL, executive, and technical openings for competent men; sales manager, $40; Superintendent, (shoe factory;) shipping clerk, $15; bill clerk, $14; copy writer, $20; bookkeeper, (bank experience,) $20; stenographer, $20; other openings; if you cannot call write. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF OFFICE IN FURNITURE DEPARTMENT OF LARGE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE. ONLY ONE ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING COMPLETE RECORDS IN SUCH AN OFFICE NEED APPLY. W 164 TIMES.

OPPORTUNITY for several young men (21-27) willing to go out of city to work way up with concern operating retail stores. Apply to-day, 9-11 A. M., Office 917, 200 5th Av.

SALES AGENCY given for parcel post scales; Governmentally indorsed; agents must be prepared to purchase some scales to secure territorial rights; no competition. American Scale Co., 1,544 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced in the line of cigarettes for city trade, to sell 25c. brand known to the trade. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars. Romanoff, 118 East 28th St.

SALESMEN.—Opening for two hustlers willing to prove ability by working on commission for month. Calculator Mfg. Co., 22 East 21st St.

SALESMAN for Middle West and South to carry side line of ladies' belts and handbags; commission basis. P 1 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to carry a line of jewelry cases and leather goods; commission basis only. Box W 94 Times.

WANTED—Appraiser on machinery; state experience and salary expected. T 352 Times Downtown.

WANTED—By a linen and cotton commission house, a well-educated young gentleman as junior to learn the business; must be of good appearance; an excellent opportunity for a beginner who is quick at figures and not over 19 years old; no others need apply. P 10 Times.

WANTED—Refined, well-dressed man above 40, but still active, to sell a household necessity to the better class families in or outside of city; to such that qualify we shall prove that they will earn permanently at least $50 per week. Call betwen 3-5 P. M., 58 West 15th St., first floor.

WANTED—Two first-class men to solicit; applicants must be well educated and neatly dressed; college men and teachers preferred; salary and commission; 'phone for appointment. W. P. Thomas, 'phone 4553 Madison Square.

WANTED—First-class clothing salesman in Pennsylvania city of 70,000; best references required. Address J. O. M., Hotel Netherlands, city.

WANTED—Stenographer for work in broker's office afternoons; state experience and salary expected. Permanent, T 347 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Entry clerk; experienced. Wholesale Drug, T 350 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as stenographer and typewriter; must have good personal references. Address, stating age and salary expected, G 37 Times.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $55.00.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.
STEWART AUTO SCHOOL,
233 West 54th St., (near Broadway.)
"Founded on Honesty." "Prospers on Merit."

YOUNG MAN, occupied as school teacher, would like to exchange French or German for room with cultivated family upper west side. Address M. D., 47 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

Agents Wanted

Agents to sell Remington typewriters, No 6; rebuilt; guaranteed; price $20. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

DESKS Some new—others almost as good as new—also chairs, tables, filing cabinets, and sectional bookcases, all at prices that will interest you. Office Furniture Trading Co., 4 and 6 White St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, Addressograph, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

All the furniture purchased from a large corporation; roll and flat-top desks, chairs, tables, hat-trees, bookcases, filing cabinets, telephone booths, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

DESKS, BUSINESS FURNITURE, bookcases, filing equipments, new and slightly used. Finn Bros., 358 B'way. Phone 59 Franklin.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Astounding bargain; twin Chippendale beds; complete with large dresser. Johnston, 723 8th Av.

FURNITURE, carpets, china, glassware. 781 8th Av., near 48th St.

Cameras.

$44 Zeiss kodak lens, compound shutter, for 3A kodak, now $28. Willoughby's, B'way and 11th St.

Situations Wanted Female

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER.—Spring models copied; remodeling out; $4. 274 West 125th St. Telephone 415 Morningside.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Anxious to work; capable, accurate, wide awake; $6. B., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; 4 years' experience; render balance, books opened; $12. T 363 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Middle-aged woman of refinement wants position as companion, nurse, to elderly lady; make herself generally useful. W 163 Times.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER desires engagements out; $3 by day; references. Mrs. Gardner, 434 West 53d St.

COOK, PLAIN WASHING, CHAMBERMAID, Waitress.—Two settled women, sisters; English; $25 each; small adult family; references; letters. Advertisers, 57 East 21st St.

DRESSMAKER — Competent; makes ladies', children's clothes; reasonable. Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. Stuyvesant 408.

DRESSMAKER, colored, out by day; good fitter; reliable. Mrs. Henry, 206 West 133d St.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER, just from Paris, perfect fitter, evening and street dresses; $3 day. Jahreis, 668 Baltic St., Brooklyn.

FRENCH visiting nursery governess; experienced; personal references. Miss Marguerite, 150 West 80th St.

MAID (lady's) wishes position; good sewer; experienced in hairdressing, manicuring, and facial massage; good packer and very useful in traveling; good references. Miss Snyder, 1,426 Amsterdam Av.

REFINED, faithful, practical; attends children hour, day, evening, all sorts light work, sewing, whenever needed; best references. P 5 Times.

RESPECTABLE colored woman desires day's work. Experienced laundress. Muller, 158 West 19th St.

SECRETARY.—Southern woman, with eight years' experience in secretarial duties, thoroughly familiar with legal forms and corporation work, an accomplished stenographer and typist, capable of conducting correspondence without supervision, desires position as private secretary; New York and Virginia references. X 18 Times.

SECRETARY, COMPANION.—American young woman; capable, genteel, quiet, pleasing personality; highest credentials. W 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; industrious, competent, notes transcribed accurately; earnestly desires permanent position where advancement is possible; salary, $12. T 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Hard work, long hours no objection; efficient, conscientious; small salary; references. Beginner, 1,731 Depkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; neat, bright, American girl; beginner; rapid, accurate, correct worker; good penman; office assistant; no agency; $8. T 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Confidential Assistant Bookkeeper.—Accustomed technical dictation; capable meeting people; $12. T 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally bright, conscientious, painstaking; good grammarian; $8; unquestionable reference. T 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Correspondent.—Painstaking, trustworthy; 3 years' advertising experience; $10; references. T 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 5 years' experience; brokerage, contracting, commercial references; $15. Competent, T 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Dawson, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary; ten years' experience; commercial and technical; excellent references. T 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' brokerage, manufacturing experience; college graduate; refined; $10. T 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; bright, capable; familiar details office; salary, $15. A 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; good grammarian; two years' experience; $8. Anxious, 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—highly proficient; good English scholar; standard operator; $12; reference. T 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Telephone Operator.—Assist bookkeeper; one year's real estate; $8; references. T 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker; experienced; salary $10; references. Dorothy Sigall, 54 West 118th St.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 18; college education; reliable; $6; references. T 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; experienced; 18; American girl desires position. T 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' legal, two years' insurance experience; references; $15. T 316 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes light housework, mornings. P 13 Times.

Situations Wanted Male

ABLE, educated young man, bookkeeper and correspondent, four years' experience, familiar with all office details, desires responsible position. A 209 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—EXPERT, C. P. A.; books opened, closed, audited, written up, systems installed, financial statements, &c., prepared; investigations, work confidential; rates moderate; personal service. C. P. A., Room 702, 132 Nassau St. 'Phone 2730—Beekman.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly up; trial balances; financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Phone 4779 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, open, close, audit, systematize books, prepares financial statements, investigations; work confidential; charges moderate. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cort.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT CERTIFIED.—Corporation tax reports prepared and filed; books opened, written up, and closed. Acme Audit Co., 320 Broadway. Phone 673 Worth.

A.—MESSENGER.—American, (32,) about to leave for principal cities of England, Ireland, Scotland, would like to carry message or side line of a commercial order. P 7 Times.

A REPRESENTATIVE SALESMAN wishes waists or aprons as a side line for New England. X 39 Times.

ATTENTION
WAIST AND DRESS MANUFACTURERS.
Salesman commanding big city business is open to connect with house making popular-price lines. W 158 Times.

BARTENDER, lunch cook, German, 37, exp. family liquor trade, steady, sober, not afraid of work; references. Beck, 228 West 82d St.

BOOKKEEPER, (MODERN.)
Cashier, office manager, (30,) wide experience, initiative, detail, reliable; very best of references; character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 2,608 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, married, thoroughly experienced, to take entire charge trial balances, controlling accounts, &c.; salary, $25; highly indorsed. W 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 25, thoroughly experienced at cost work, controlling accounts, balances, &c.; take charge or assist; salary, $20. W 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) seven years' experience; thoroughly versed in all modern double entry systems; take entire charge books; highly recommended. A 95 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant; solicits temporary engagements; moderate charge. George Malone, 526 53d St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER 21, desires position; expert, modern methods; good correspondent; experienced; references. W 157 Times.

BOY, quick witted; good home training; honest, ambitious; well recommended. Sanderson, 340 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16; neat appearance; office experience; trustworthy; best references. Address A 2,138 8th Av.

BOY, 16, Christian,

SWEENEY, CHARGING PERJURY, GETS DELAY

Goff to Consider Application to Open Jury Minutes for Inspector and Duffy.

MRS. HERTZ TAKES A YEAR

She Refuses to Aid Whitman—Walsh Pleads Guilty—McAdoo Urges 10-Year Term for Police Head.

Four policemen caught in the graft net of District Attorney Whitman were arraigned before Justice Goff to plead yesterday. Mrs. Rosie Hertz was sent to Blackwell's Island for a year for keeping a disorderly resort and a new graft victim was indicted. That was the day's grist turned out by Mr. Whitman's mill. The men who were arraigned to plead were Inspector Dennis Sweeney, Capt. Thomas W. Walsh, Sergt. Peter J. Duffy and Patrolman John J. Hartigan. The pleadings of Sweeney and Duffy were postponed until to-morrow, Capt. Walsh pleaded guilty and was released on $1,000 bail, and Hartigan pleaded not guilty and clamored for an early trial. Ashley Shea was indicted, charged with paying protection money to the police for running a saloon in Harlem.

Mrs. Rosie Hertz was brought into the Court of Special Sessions and received her sentence to the Island with an impassive face. She gave no sign of any inclination to tell on the men to whom she paid protection money. Mr. Whitman thinks that a few weeks in jail may shake her resolution to remain silent.

The biggest moment of the day came when Inspector Sweeney was arraigned. His counsel, Alfred J. Talley, pointed out that the indictment was based on the alleged passing of a bribe to Sweeney by Capt. Walsh on April 3, 1911. The amount was $50, half of a collection of $100 paid by George A. Sipp to Walsh for protection for the Hotel Baltic. Mr. Talley pointed out that Sweeney was not at that time in charge of the Sixth Inspection District, Capt. Hussey being its head then. He said that Sweeney did not take charge of the district until June 13, 1911, two months and ten days after the passing of the alleged bribe.

Talley Charges Perjury.

Mr. Talley asserted that the indictment of Sweeney was brought about by the testimony of two confessed bribe-givers and two confessed bribe-takers. He said that perjury had been committed in the Grand Jury room. Then he said:

"It is advisable that such an investigation of the jury be made by the court as will determine the truth, and we ask for an inspection of the minutes so that we may present the matter fully to you in the name of justice, morality, and the law. I believe that if we can have such an examination of the minutes and lay the matter before you, your Honor will, of your own volition, dismiss the indictments. I ask that the making of a plea be deferred until such an inspection can be made."

Assistant District Attorney Clark objected to any delay in the pleading and also to an inspection of the Grand Jury minutes. He said that the alleged taking of the bribe was not set on any special date, but that it read "on or about April 3, 1911." Mr. Talley strongly combated this point. He asserted that when the alleged bribe was said to have been paid Sweney was in charge of the Tenth District in Brooklyn. Justice Goff ruled that the matter seemed to be a question of fact, to be decided by a jury. He said he would consider the application for permission to inspect the minutes, and would let the whole matter stand over until to-morrow.

Sergt. Duffy, indicted on the testimony of the same witnesses as those who appeared against Sweeney, was then called to the bar. His case is tied up with the Sweeney contention to the extent of the accusation of perjury made against these witnesses by Mr. Talley. So his pleading also went over until to-morrow.

Hartigan Asks Early Trial.

Policeman Hartigan, indicted for perjury, pleaded not guilty. His counsel, James A. Donnelly, asked for an early trial. He told Justice Goff he would be ready to go to trial in one week, and the Justice complimented him on his activity. But Mr. Clark said it would not be possible for the District Attorney to have the case ready at such an early date. He promised, however, to do what he could to expedite it. Later in the day Mr. Whitman expressed a willingness to give Hartigan an early trial and to have his case called in some other court than before Justice Goff if it could be arranged.

Capt. Walsh was urged, on Sunday by one of Mr. Whitman's representatives to make every effort to appear in court yesterday and plead. It was a very necessary part of the legal routine, and closed the preliminary steps up to the point of arraigning the grafters for trial. Walsh promised to do the best he could, and he did it. He started for the Criminal Court in a taxi with his physician, Dr. William H. Upton, and when he arrived there was no delay. The courtroom was filled with the curious, and when the Captain appeared, leaning on the arm of his physician, a little gasp of sympathy went up. He looked much too feeble to be abroad.

During the time he has been ill his weight has decreased at least thirty pounds. The once ruddy, happy face was drawn and white and seamed. The eyes were sunken, and were without life or sparkle. His clothes hung upon his frame and his neck rose out of his collar like a pencil through a finger ring. In order to save him as much humiliation as possible he was taken at once to the private chambers of Mr. Whitman, where he remained until Justice Goff was ready for him. Then he was taken down the stairs and led into an anteroom. Here he was permitted to rest for a few minutes.

Walsh Clings to Rail.

Then Detective Raynes helped him to his feet and half carried him into the courtroom. He clung to the rail and looked piteously at the Justice.

"Thomas W. Walsh," asked Clerk Penney, in the sing song of the court, "are you ready to plead?"

"I am," replied the Captain, in a low voice.

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

The Captain waited a moment and glanced nervously around as if he was looking for some easy way out. Then he clung a little tighter to the rail and said in a voice only a little above a whisper:

"Guilty."

Only a few heard the plea. Justice Goff did not hear it. He leaned forward in his big chair and glanced questioningly at Mr. Whitman. The latter stepped a few paces forward and said:

"Your Honor, in view of the plea of guilty and the service that has been rendered the office of the District Attorney by Mr. Walsh, and in further view of his illness, I think it is best to defer sentence. I think that $1,000 bail will be sufficient."

"Your motion is granted," replied Justice Goff.

The ordeal being over, the Captain looked a little brighter and went back to the anteroom with a brisker step. Dr. Upton furnished the bond, and the Captain went back to his sick bed.

Ashley Shea, indicted for bribery, tried to make money by running a free-and-easy saloon in Park Avenue near 125th Street. He didn't do very well. He said the reason was that the police demanded nearly all his profits. He finally got on such good terms with the police that he made an arrangement, it is said, to collect graft for Inspector Sweeney. This was two years ago. When Mr. Whitman first called Shea to his office on Friday Shea was in a very non-communicative mood. He refused to talk, and asserted that he never did any collecting for the police.

Mr. Whitman was prepared for Shea yesterday and confronted him with facts showing that the District Attorney's office would be able to prove that Shea acted as stool pigeon for the police and had visited the various gambling houses and disorderly resorts and crooked saloons in Harlem to get information on the amount of business done in order that the tax for police protection could be fixed at the highest possible figure. Then Shea grew frightened. Shea's wife, it appeared, had also helped Mr. Whitman in piecing together the facts against Shea.

Indictment Against Shea.

Policeman Eugene Fox and two other witnesses appeared before the Grand Jury against Shea and he was indicted. A bench warrant was at once issued for him, and he was arrested by Detective Al Thomas of Mr. Whitman's staff. When he was arraigned before Justice Goff he was accompanied by his counsel, Louis Fridiger of 31 Liberty Street. Shea pleaded not guilty, and then Mr. Whitman said:

"Your Honor, I ask that bail be fixed at $10,000. This man has not only bribed one but several public officials, and I think that a large bail should be fixed."

Justice Goff said the bail would be $10,000. Shea was locked up in the Tombs.

Percival Nagle, the Tammany leader, paid two visits to District Attorney Whitman during the day. Neither Mr. Whitman nor Mr. Nagle would discuss the reason for the visits. Late in the day when he left Mr. Whitman's office after the second visit Mr. Nagle said:

"Everybody in Harlem knew that Sweeney and Walsh were getting graft. There was never any doubt about that. And I guess everybody knew that a good deal of the graft went to Police Headquarters. If it didn't how can anybody explain how Walsh and Sweeney were kept in that section of the city for such a long time."

Lloyd Trapped by Whitman.

Thomas Lloyd of Newman & Lloyd, keeper of a Harlem saloon, was before the Grand Jury for a long time. He did not want to testify, and loudly protested when Mr. Whitman told him earlier in the day that he was to be called. He said he had no interest in the saloon that bore his name except a salary of $25 a week. Then Mr. Whitman asked him if he had any property. He declared that he never did own anything worth while. He admitted having a little interest in the New Polo Athletic Club, but he said it was only as far as a small salary went. He swore loudly that he never paid a cent of protection money. Suddenly Mr. Whitman asked him why he had sworn in court that he was worth $10,000 in two cases in order to furnish bail for two gamblers.

Lloyd, finding that he was fairly caught and that he would have to peach or be indicted, with the chances largely in favor of being convicted, told Mr. Whitman that he would tell everything he knew about graft paying. He told Mr. Whitman that he not only paid graft, but that he had collected it for Walsh, and that his saloon was a meeting place for some of the other collectors for the police.

It was said that he also told something about his political connections and that the name of Nagle figured in some of his testimony.

After the sentence on Rosie Hertz, her husband Jacob asked Justice Davis for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which was granted. This acted as a stay and prevented the removal of the prisoner to prison at this time.

McADOO'S POLICE REMEDY.

Urges 10-Year Term for Commissioner—Moss for Mayoral Control.

Two witnesses were examined by the Curran Committee yesterday for the purpose of helping the committe to decide what legislation was needed to improve the general condition of the police and their views were diametrically opposed.

One of the witnesses was Frank Moss, who succeeded Theodore Roosevelt as a member of the bipartisan Police Board in 1897 and served one year. Mr. Moss was also an assistant counsel of the Lexow Committee, counsel for the Parkhurst Society and is at present the ranking assistant in the office of District Attorney Whitman.

The other witness was William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate, the author of a book on the police called "Guarding A Great City," and a student of police conditions here and in London. He served as Police Commissioner in 1904 and 1905.

Mr. Moss thought the police should be directed by the Mayor, who should be held responsible for the Department's conduct and the enforcement of all the laws.

Mr. McAdoo thought the fundamental weakness of the Police Department was the frequent changes of Commissioners, the constant interference by the Mayor and other public and private citizens and the power lodged in the hands of the Mayor and the Governor to dismiss the Commissioner at pleasure. Mr. McAdoo was sure that if the Commissioner was appointed for a term of ten years by the Mayor under a law that prevented his removal except on sustained charges and by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that the Department would show an almost immediate improvement.

TO STUDY MARKET NEEDS.

Housewives' League Forms a Committee on Living Cost.

By invitation of the Housewives' League—and that means by invitation of Mrs. Julian Heath, President and founder of that organization, which was formed to fight the high cost of living—a company of men and women representing the producers and consumers of market stuffs in and near New York City assembled yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Heath in West Eighty-eighth Street to organize a force to work for terminal markets. After an afternoon of discussion that lasted until well after dark, the meeting formed the Housewives' League and Allied Consumers' Committee. A group of sub-committees were immediately named to divide up the labor. The large committee is dedicated not only to the study of the market question in New York City but to action upon its findings. When the meeting adjourned, those interested felt that a formidable weapon had been forged against the extortionate middleman.

The whole work of the afternoon was based upon Mrs. Heath's favorite saying: "Remember that the good old garden vegetables are still grown and on the market."

Yesterday's meeting was called to further the movement of making the markets accessible.

HOLD-UP MEN MISS $600.

Thieves Who Get $80 Cash from C. E. Monroe Overlook Jewelry.

A man who said he was Charles E. Monroe, a retired business man, living in the Post Road, Port Chester, was found unconscious near the Subway kiosk at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street late last night. A chauffeur from his automobile saw three men bending over the prostrate figure on the sidewalk and stopped his car. The trio ran off, and when the man came to his senses he said that he had been hit on the head with a blackjack and robbed of $80 in cash.

In the West Sixty-eighth Street Station Monroe showed that the highwaymen overlooked about $600 worth of jewelry, including a diamond stickpin set in platinum, a gold watch and chain, a gold cigarette case, and several other valuable articles.

Monroe refused to help the police in a hunt for the assailants. Dr. Booth, from the Polyclinic Hospital, found that Monroe had a Pott's fracture of the right ankle, and was ill from shock. He was taken to the hospital for further treatment.

GAYNOR HEARS TWO MAYORS ON POLICE

Blankenburg of Philadelphia and Hunt of Cincinnati State Their Problems.

LITTLE OR NO GRAFT THERE

Gaynor Hopes They Are Not Abused as He Is—Defends His Administration at Economic Club Dinner.

Nearly 1,000 members and guests of the Economic Club gathered last evening in the grand banquet hall of the Hotel Astor for the third dinner of the season, listened with absorbed attention and with frequent applause to an after-dinner discussion of "Efficient City Government." Count Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, led off with a talk on the German cities, and the interest grew as the subject was taken up in succession by the three most prominent municipal executives of the United States, Mayor Gaynor of New York and Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia and the young Mayor of Cincinnati, Henry T. Hunt, the man who so recently won his spurs as the fighting District Attorney of that city.

It was inevitable that there should be talk of police and the diners leaned forward in their chairs whenever any of the three Mayors approached the subject. Mayor Gaynor did not approach it, but James Speyer, President of the club, who acted as toastmaster, spoke of the police for him.

In introducing Mayor Gaynor Mr. Speyer said:

"It is impossible to please all the divergent and sometimes hostile elements in so great a city as this, and in spite of the recent disagreeable exposures, which we all deplore, I believe that they have been exaggerated and that New York never knew a more efficient and honest administration than it knows to-day. Things are not worse, they are better. And they are getting better all the time."

"We have been warned," said Mayor Blankenburg, "not to say anything about the police," and then, without saying who had warned him, he hastened to discuss the forbidden subject. He said:

"The police in Philadelphia have been taken out of politics. They are now the guardians of the peace where formerly they were guardians of political interests and instruments of the political bosses to strengthen their hands.

And then Mayor Blankenburg told of his discovery only a week ago that a Lieutenant had been taking shoes from a poor cobbler without paying for them.

"Well," he said, "he's paid for three pairs already, and he'll pay for the fourth."

Mayor Hunt made his city's problem appear even less difficult. He said:

"The system the boss pursued had certain consequences beneficial to the city among others which were extremely injurious. Cincinnati, unlike New York, has no police problem. Neither individual patrolmen, lieutenants, or captains of police received any benefit from tolerated vice, gambling, or crime. They were told to leave those things alone, and if they did not they were disciplined. The rewards for toleration went to the head of the machine. Even police chiefs did not share in it."

Mayor Gaynor, the first of the three Mayors to speak, had this to say:

"Mr. Speyer says that he does not know whether the two Mayors here, one from Philadelphia and the other from the West, are abused quite so much by the newspapers as the Mayor here is. He says he hopes not. I hope not, also. I do not know anything about it, but I hope not, and that is as much as I can say. And yet we stand it pretty well here after all. I look pretty well, don't I? I think I can stand it nearly as well as they do, if not a good deal better.

"I am going to say to you to-night, for the benefit of my associates in the Government, that the revelation of efficiency and exactness in the Government of the city which I have witnessed since I have been Mayor is equal to anything which I saw while a Justice of the Supreme Court. Of course, there are other people, who do not happen to be in the Government, who can do all these things much better than we are doing them. I doubt, however, whether you will ever elect any of these people to try it. I do not think you will take them at their word."

Of course Mayor Gaynor touched upon the subways, and his remarks evoked from Mr. Speyer a little subway talk.

"As a banker in no way interested in the contracts," said the toastmaster, "I want to say that I consider that the city has struck an excellent bargain and should be most grateful to the bargainers. There should be especial gratitude to Mr. Willcox."

The mention of this name started a blast of applause that redoubled in force when it was discovered that the former head of the Public Service Commission was at the dinner. He was forced to rise and bow before the noise would subside.

Of the subway matter, Mayor Gaynor, besides deriding his critics, said:

"I wish I had here to hold up to you the two contracts for the subways—two volumes in themselves. We have editorial writers here who can do that all overnight as easy as any of you could eat a cookie, and much quicker; and they are impatient at the delay. Then, when it is done, they are impatient that it is done at all. Whenever I read of what these people say, or hear what some of them have to say, I always say to myself of him, 'he is a man of vast and varied misinformation, of brilliant mental incapacity,' and sometimes I add 'of prodigious moral requirements.' They know it all."

Both the other Mayors referred to the boss after Mayor Gaynor had declared for independence. Philadelphia's executive called him a rather "interesting but undesirable entity." Mayor Hunt called him a "thing of clay, a craven," but said that the original Cincinnati machine was one compared with which the workings of Tammany appeared crude and childish and the machines of both the Eastern cities seemed like Dorcas societies.

"When you look at the boss at close range," said Mayor Blankenburg, "he appears a very indifferent specimen of humanity and if you approach him the right way, he will be cowed and you will be master."

Among those at the dinner were Elbridge L. Adams, John G. Agar, Jules S. Bache, Henry de Forest Baldwin, Robert S. Binkerd, Detective Burns, Henry Bruère, George W. Cane, William C. Cornwell, George B. Cortelyou, James Creelman, Frederic Delano, Horace E. Deming, Samuel T. Dutton, Robert Erskine Ely, John E. Eustis, Clarence M. Guggenheimer, George F. Hichborn, Robert Hoe, William H. Hotchkiss, William F. Howes, R. Ichinomiya, T. Isshiki, Otto H. Kahn, Edward Lauterbach, Samuel McCune Lindsay, John H. MacCracken, George McAneny, Samuel M. Newburger, E. H. Outerbridge, John Harsen Rhoades, John A. Sleicher, R. A. C. Smith, Theodore Starrett, Samuel Strasbourger, William Ives Washburn and William R. Willcox.

THREE WALDORF ROMANCES.

Young Bookkeeper, Aided by Brother, Wins Bride Against Obstacles.

The recent long spell of premature Spring days is blamed for a mild epidemic of romances that has broken out among the employes of the Waldorf. With one married yesterday and four more to go next month, everybody is wondering where Cupid's lightning will strike next.

The first of three different romances came to light when yesterday morning P. A. Stilwell, one of the Waldorf's bookkeepers, came down early and asked for the day off without giving any reasons. Mr. Stilwell, who is 21, went with Miss Adelaide Vanderleith, 19 years old, daughter of Mrs. W. E. O'Meara of 596 Riverside Drive, to City Hall with intent to wed, but the couple looked so youthful the license clerk refused them the necessary permit.

Temporarily checked, the prospective bridegroom went back to the Waldorf and took his brother, A. Stilwell, the room clerk there, into his confidence. The brother went with the bridal couple to City Hall and finally persuaded the license clerk that appearances were deceptive, and that they were not so youthful as they looked.

The license was obtained at 1:30 o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. Houghton at the Little Church Around the Corner performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Stilwell began their honeymoon with a trip to the home of the bride's mother to break the news. It was said last night by a friend of the bridegroom that Mrs. O'Meara had opposed her daughter's marriage and that on Tuesday or Wednesday evening of last week, while her mother was attending a party, Miss Vanderleith had left home and gone to stay with some friends in Brooklyn without leaving word of her whereabouts.

Mrs. O'Meara, it was said, discovered by accident where her daughter was stopping, but as soon as the latter got wind of the fact that her mother was on her trail she left the Brooklyn friends and stopped at various places in New York. The game of hide-and-seek ended when, after spending Sunday night at the Hotel Collingwood, Miss Vanderleith joined Mr. Stilwell yesterday morning for the trip to the City Hall and the Little Church Around the Corner.

The principals in the second Waldorf romance are Harry Zehner, assistant to Oscar, and Miss Elizabeth C. Cullen, a telephone operator and daughter of James B. Cullen, an electrical contractor. The marriage, it was said, will take place in March, or possibly in April.

It was Admiral Togo, a Japanese spaniel, who unconsciously acted as Cupid's go-between. Some months ago Miss Cullen wore a brand new pair of small shoes to work. They were much too tight and achy for comfort, so while operating the switchboard in the seclusion of the telephone room, Miss Cullen liberated her feet from the tyranny of the tight shoes, and sat in stocking feet. Then along came Admiral Togo. He spied the shoes, took one of them in his mouth, and ran off downstairs into the lobby and up through the corridor.

Young Zehner was walking down Peacock Alley when he saw Togo coming toward him with the shoe in his mouth. The spaniel dropped his trophy and scampered off. Zehner picked it up and took it to the lost and found department, where he learned that it was being sought by Miss Cullen, the loser. He returned the shoe à la Cinderella, and the orthodox sequel followed.

Information about a still third romance leaked out during the day. Charles Nulle, information clerk, and Miss Josephine Smith, a telephone operator, are to be married in March, it was said.

JOHNSON CRITICALLY ILL.

Pugilist's Attorney Says He Cannot Answer Smuggling Charge in Court.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The condition of Jack Johnson, the prizefighter, who is ill of pneumonia, is critical, according to the statement made in court to-day by Benjamin Bachrach, Johnson's attorney. The lawyer said that it would be impossible for the fighter to appear to-morrow to answer to a charge of smuggling.

Several physicians are in attendance upon him, Bachrach said. A representative of the Department of Justice was sent to Johnson's home to learn the exact condition of the patient.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8. Phila.-Chgo. Opera Co. (1st time), Ranz des Vaches. Stanley, Cisneros, Riggelman; Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Mascal, Nicolay. Gen. Mus. Dir., Campanini.
Wed. at 8. Huguenots. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Braun, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 2. Pop. Price Mat. Haensel und Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson; Goritz. Pagliacci. Bori; Jorn, Gilly. Cond's., Hageman-Sturani.
Thurs. at 8. Première Cyrano. Aida; Martin, Amato, Reiss, Griswold, Hinshaw. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 7:45. Tristan. Fremstad, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Bues. Conductor, Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Reiss. Conductor, Toscanini.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Gioconda. Destinn, Matzenauer. Duchene; Martin, Amato, Segurola. Conductor Polacco.
Next Mon. at 7:30. Walkuere, Matzenauer, Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Braun. Cond., Hertz.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To-night at 8. La Traviata. Hempel, Mattfeld; Macnez, Gilly, Bada. Cond., Sturani.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

B·F·KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES
UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. | Edison's Talking Pictures, Murphy, Nichols & Tom Kennelly & Wentzell & 9 others.
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. | The Diving Seal, Edison Talking Pictures, Owen McGiveney & eight others.
ALHAMBRA 7 Av. & 126 St. | Mr. Edwards Davis in "The Kingdom of Destiny"; Edison's Talking Pictures, & 10 oths.
BRONX 149 St. 3 Ave. Daily Mats. 25c. | Edison's Talking Pictures, Peter, Jas. & Bonnie Thornton, Renie Davies, 8 oths.
HARLEM OP. HO. Stock Co. in "THE THIRD DEGREE." Mat. daily
High Class Vaudeville Between Acts Every Day.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR.
Next Thurs. Evg. at 8:15. Next Fri. Aft. 2:30.
SOLOIST, MME.
Schumann-Heink
Schumann, Brahms, Josef Stransky, Cesar Franck, Saint-Saens, Wagner.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-DAY at 3
Zimbalist Joint Recital Powell
Baldwin Piano. Tkts. 75c. to $2. Now at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, This Aft., at 3.
Second Song Recital. ELENA
GERHARDT
ERICH WOLFF at the Piano (STEINWAY)
Seats 75c. to $2 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall. TO-NIGHT at 8:15
Violin Recital. MAXIMILIAN PILZER
Seats Box Office or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'y.

MAX Pauer
RECITAL AT AEOLIAN HALL
SAT. AFT., Mar. 8, at 3.
Seats 50c. to $2. Now.
STEINWAY PIANO.

IN A BOVE NEW YORK THEATRE WILLIAM MORRIS' WONDERLAND VAUDEVILLE KINEMACOLOR FREAK CONVENTION
THIS WEEK—CIRCUS WEEK!!

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Tuesday, & Wed. Eve., BRAND-CHRISTIANS in GABRIEL SCHILLING'S FLUCHT.

Kennedy
12 Portland St.
$5.00 Shoes at $2.60 and $2.95
It's a surplus lot bought a third under regular.
Russet and black, of Imported leather, on the newest English lasts.
HIGH RUSSETS $3.98
Worth $6
On New English Lasts. Wide shanks and low, broad heel.
Styles Worth Coming Miles to See.
Arch Support Shoes, $3.98 (Elsewhere $6.00)
For men with foot troubles

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway, at 29th St. (Southwest Corner) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)
2,000 Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits & Overcoats
$16
WE need room for Spring goods—which are arriving daily.
We must make space for them now, so we have selected twelve hundred suits and eight hundred overcoats and have divided them about equally among our three clothing stores.
Former Prices of Overcoats up to $50
Former Prices of Suits up to $40
We have made this radical reduction because we want to make it attractive to you to buy
Now

More Fifth Ave. Materials at Less Than Half Value
$25 Save from $25 to $35 on a suit this week—or buy two suits at the price of one. The entire spring and summer stock of Carl Schulz, exclusive Fifth Avenue tailor, is on our second floor. Patterns never sold by him for less than $50 to $60 you can buy now—made to your measure—for $25. It is a great chance. $25
SALE CLOSES SATURDAY.
Arnheim
Broadway and 9th Street

The Dominant Collar.
E&W
RED-MAN
2 FOR 25 cts.
PENWOOD
A NEW SPACE MODEL
EARL & WILSON, MAKERS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE THE SPY B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. 2:30. LAST TIME AT THE EMPIRE MARCH 8.
KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees To-mor. & Sat. 2. JULIA SANDERSON in THE SUNSHINE GIRL with JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE Conspiracy MORE THRILLS THAN SHERLOCK HOLMES. MORE LAUGHS THAN CHARLEY'S AUNT.
LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 5 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES Charles Cherry—Marie Doro in the Comedy, THE NEW SECRETARY. NEXT MONDAY—Seats Sale Thurs.
H. B. WARNER in a new play THE GHOST BREAKER
You think you've seen good crook plays; wait till you see "STOP THIEF"
THE Conspiracy A THRILL AND A LAUGH IN EVERY LINE.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."
HUDSON W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. A PLAY OF STRONG HUMAN INTEREST—NOT A FAIRY PLAY. THE Poor Little Rich Girl By ELEANOR GATES.
"STOP THIEF," a pyramid of laughs and thrills.—GAIETY.
FULTON 46th St., Beg. Mon., Mar. 3. Seats 7 Evs. & 3 Mats. only To-mor. PERSONAL APPEARANCE LILLIAN RUSSELL "HOW TO LIVE 100 YEARS." 50c.-$1.50.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. 2:30. The Conspiracy
EVE. JOURNAL SAID:— "The Master Mind' at the Harris Theatre is a story with a real punch—better than 'Sherlock Holmes.'"
NOW at the NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. 2:15. OH! OH! DELPHINE The Last Word in Musical Comedy
LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. To-mor. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. ONLY 4 WEEKS MORE Mar. 3. Gala Souvenir 200th Performance. MILESTONES by Arnold Bennett & Edward Knoblauch.
GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. To-mor. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY. "Stop Thief" A Farce by Carlyle Moore.
THE Conspiracy MORE VIVID THAN WITHIN THE LAW. —ALAN DALE.
PARK 59 St. Col. Circle. Every Ev. incl. Sun. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. Pop. Prices THE MIRACLE Stupendous Pictura Spectacle. & Russian Symphony Orchestra & Chorus of 150.
GLOBE SPECIAL MAT. TO-MORROW. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS. THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15. YEARS OF DISCRETION "SUPERB CAST" ACTON DAVIES.—EVE. SUN. Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:10. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:10. DAVID BELASCO presents A GOOD LITTLE DEVIL A FAIRY PLAY FOR GROWN-UPS.
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d. MAY IRWIN in "Widow By Proxy" A BRAND NEW LAUGH THAT'S BOUND TO LINGER. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. 2:15.
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. Biggest American Play Ever Written. Fine Feathers ROBERT EDESON WILTON LACKAYE MAX FIGMAN ROSE COGHLAN
GRAND Mat. To-mor Geo. M. COHAN "Broadway" Jones
Ad. Philipp's 57 St. Th., n'r 3 Av. Tel. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 'AUCTION PINOCLE'
OUTDOOR ICE SKATING TO-DAY
NOTLEK RINK, 119 St. & Riverside Drive. Admission 25 cents. Telephone 1468 Morning.
F. F. Proctor's N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way & 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. | 12 STAR ACTS. Edison's Talking Motion Pictures. Edwards Kid Kabaret. Minni Amato. "The Apple of Paris." Walter Law & Co.
23D ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. | Wonderful Kinemacolor Pictures in natural colors, in addition to the World's best Vaudeville at Modest Prices. Continuous Daily 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., March 4, at 3. THE GREAT MUSICAL EVENT. YSAYE and RUDOLPH GANZ
Programme will end with THE KREUTZER SONATA. "Better hear this wonderful Concert." Seats at Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.
Carnegie Hall, MONDAY EVE., MARCH 3. Farewell Concert—All English Programme. World's Famous Contralto, Mme. CLARA BUTT and MR. KENNERLEY RUMFORD Distinguished English Baritone. 75c. to $2.50. Management Loudon Charlton.
NEW AEOLIAN HALL, 3d & last Concert To-night at 8:15 ADELE MARGULIES TRIO Seats $2, $1.50 $1.00 at Box Office. Adele Margulies.....Piano Leopold Lichtenberg.Violin Leo Schulz.....'Cello
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av., 25c to $1.00. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30. No show to-night acct. previous bookings; hereafter Twice Daily incl. Sundays, 2:30 & 8:30 P. M. ENTIRE NEW WAR PROGRAM. PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR IN KINEMACOLOR.
Carnegie Hall, Next Thurs. Aft. at 3. —THIRD SONG RECITAL— JULIA CULP COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano. Seats at Hall & Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way.
BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT
Aeolian Hall, To-morrow Aft. at 3. Song Recital FREDERICK WELD BARITONE. Seats 50c-$1.50 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
OLYMPIC E. 14th St. 'Phone, 1260 Stuy. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c. Friday—Country Store. Thursday—Amateur Night. TROCADERO BURLESQUERS
COLUMBIA B'WAY & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day SOCIAL MAIDS
HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c. | FAY TEMPLETON, Cliff Gordon, Joe Jackson & 10 other acts.
GARDEN, 27th St. Nr. 8:15. Kellerd To-night, 8:15. The Merchant of Venice.
MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY.

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. GYPSY LIFE. Plunging Horses MAMMOTH NEW CIRCUS. In addition to the Great Spectacle, UNDER MANY FLAGS
WINTER GARDEN HONEYMOON EXPRESS GABY DESLYS AL JOLSON
Matinee To-day. Best Seats $1.50.
39TH ST. Thea., 39th nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. A New Comedy, THE BRIDAL PATH
Weber & Fields' 44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15. THE MAN WITH 3 WIVES
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor., Thurs. & Sat. LAST WEEK LITTLE WOMEN 200th Per. Sat. Mat. Souvenir Programs. Beginning TUES., MAR. 4, Seats Now, THE PAINTED WOMAN A romantic play by Frederic Arnold Kummer.
48TH ST. Theatre. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Cheer Up! You Laugh Here WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die. 5th Month.
BROADWAY Theatre. Daily Matinees. Cor. 41st. Evs. 8:15. 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 $1.50, $2. HARRY LAUDER Last Week Beginning MON., MAR. 3 (Seats Thurs.) LOUISE GUNNING in THE AMERICAN MAID A new comic opera. Music by John Philip Sousa.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Every Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Saturday, 2:15. TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY Pop. Mat. To-mor. Nina Morgana in Title Role.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow, $1.50. ROMANCE
William Collier's COMEDY 41st E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15. FANNY'S FIRST PLAY
LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evs 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1.50. THE WHIP Mat. To-mor. 25c. to $1
WEST END. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-mor. $1. Marie Dressler ALL-STAR GAMBOL. Marie Dressler, Jefferson De Angelis, Score of others.
Wallack's B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. The Original IRISH PLAYERS To-night and Wed. Mat.—"The Rising of the Moon" and "The Playboy of the Western World." Wed. & Thurs. Evgs.—"The Magnanimous Lover," "The Building Fund" & "Hyacinth Halvey." Fri. & Sat. Evgs., Sat. Mat.—"Riders to the Sea," "Land of Heart's Desire" & "The Jackdaw."
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at the CENTURY THEATRE Evs. a few minute. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2 on the minute. 8th Av. & 62d St. THE GREAT LENTEN PLAY.
LAST WEEK. TO-DAY at 4 Sat., 10:45 A. M. & 3:30 P. M. RACKETTY-PACKETTY HOUSE at the Children's THEA., Century Theatre Building, 62d and 8th Av. Phone 8800 Cols. Prices $1, $1.50, $2.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW
CENTURY THEATRE SUNDAY EVENING, March 2d, at 8:15 MONSTER BENEFIT IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL THEATRE
The following will positively appear:
William Collier, George M. Cohan, Viola